A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

PRONUNCIATION DERIVATION AND DEFINITION OF TERMS IN BIOLOGY BOTANY ZOOLOGY ANATOMY CYTOLOGY GENETICS EMBRYOLOGY PHYSIOLOGY

BY

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PREFACE

It was thought desirable that there should be available to students and others interested in the Biological Sciences an up-to-date work somewhat on the lines of Stormonth's *Manual of Scientific Terms* (1879 republished 1903) The subjects selected for treatment are Biology and its allies Botany Zoology Cytology Genetics, Embryology Anatomy Physiology some terms in Bacteriology and Palæontology are included. Specific, generic, ordinal and other systematic names of plants and animals have necessarily been omitted nor could references to the sources of terms be listed in a volume of moderate size.

After compilation of most of the primary lists and completion of a small number of terms, the work was handed over to I F and W D Henderson, who prepared the First and Second Editions, and added to the definitions of nearly ten thousand terms those of some fifteen hundred new terms. Further revision was undertaken in the preparation of the Third Edition and a list of abbreviations occurring in biological literature was added. Many definitions were amplified or modified, and the number of terms and cross-references was very considerably augmented in the Fourth Edition and a list of equivalent units of measurement was introduced The text was again expanded in the Fifth Edition. In the present, Sixth Edition the text has been further revised and extended.

The method of spelling is in the main that used in Britain but due attention is paid to American orthography by means of cross-references or by reproducing in the original lettering terms culled from scientific literature published in the United States Spelling however is not static, as may be illustrated by the tendency to substitute *e* for the diphthongs *ae* and *oe* and by compound words which may be written as two separate words, or hyphenated or integrated as one word

In the statement of derivation of terms Greek and Russian words have been transliterated as science and medical students are seldom acquainted with those languages. On the advice

of one authority on Greek the transliteration of certain combinations of letters represents the sound rather than the exact letters of the original hence the occurrence of such words as *brangchia hydor* etc.

Pronunciation upon which there can never be universal agreement, is the least satisfactory portion and is likely to remain so Quite apart from natural differences in Scottish English, and American utterance pronunciation is subject to different fashions in different centres of learning Moreover pronunciation is subject to continual fluctuations In the case of Latin terms, for instance, there is a trend toward the Continental type of pronunciation The accepted position of the accent also varies in different localities and from one generation to another Some of the alternative styles of pronunciation given will doubtless be regarded by the purist as faulty or definitely wrong but their inclusion seems justified by the law of common usage

The accretion of additional terms might have been dealt with in the form of Supplements, but with the generous consent of the Publishers, the work has been reset for each edition in order to retain the facility of reference afforded by an unbroken alphabetical arrangement and to allow of revision compression, or amplification of the text of the previous edition

Innumerable publications have been probed for new terms and for new meanings which have been attached to existing terms Thanks are due to many individuals who during the past thirty six years have furthered the work by suggestions and criticisms. The preparation of each new edition has also been essentially facilitated by the courtesy of the staff of various libraries particularly of the Library of the University of Edinburgh and of the Argyll County Library during preparation of the present edition

This Dictionary now deals with approximately fourteen thousand terms. However as I F Henderson pointed out in the Preface to the Second Edition, a work of this nature must inevitably remain subject to limitations of time and resources

J H K.

1956

SOUND-SYMBOLS USED IN PRONUNCIATION

The sound-symbols have been made as simple as possible, only the broader differences in vowel-sounds being included The phonetic spelling following each term represents a general indication of the prevailing varieties of pronunciation rather than a critically exact reproduction as the key words themselves have by no means a universal interpretation

ā	*as in*	rate.	ō	*as in*	no.
ă		rat.	ŏ		not.
ä		far	ô		form.
ch		church.	ȯ		anatomy
ē		be.	oi		toy
ĕ		hen.	oo		good.
ẽ		her	ow		cow
g		go.		„	so.
gw		guano.	sh		fish.
ī		pine.	th		thin.
ĭ		pin.	ū		pure
j		gem.	ŭ	„	nut.
k		cat.	y		yard
kw	„	queen.	z	„	maize
ng		sing	zh		vision.

ABBREVIATIONS

A	androecium
A	argon
a.	anode
a.	anterior
a.	abundant (occurrence of species)
a.	adjective
Å	Ångström unit
aapm.	amphiapomict
A.C. a.c.	alternating current
ACTH	adrenocorticotrophic hormone
adv	adverb
aet.	(*aetatis*) age(d)
Ag	silver
alt.	alternate
alt.	altitude
Al	aluminium
Am	ammonium
amph.	amphimict
anal.	analysis
anat.	anatomical, anatomy
ant.	anterior
APH	anterior pituitary hormone
APL	anterior pituitary-like hormone
apm.	apomict
appl.	applied to
aq.	water aqueous
Ar	Arabic
A.S.	Anglo-Saxon
As	arsenic
atm	atmosphere, atmospheric
Au	gold
A V	atrioventricular
av	average
Az	azote (nitrogen)
B	boron
B	*Bacillus*
Ba	barium
Bact., bact.	Bacterium, bacterial
bar	barometric
Bi	bismuth
B.I.	buffer index
biol.	biological, biology
B.M.R.	basal metabolic rate
B.N.A.	Basle nomina anatomica
bot.	botanical botany
B.P	British Pharmacopoeia
b.p	boiling point
Br	bromine
B.T U	British thermal unit
C	carbon
C.	centigrade Celsius
C	(*centum*) hundred century
C	corolla
c.	(*circa*) approximately
C.A.	chronological age
Ca	calcium
ca.	cathode
ca.	(*circa*) approximately
Cal.	large calorie(s)
cal.	small calorie(s)
c.c.	cubic centimetre
Cd	cadmium
Ce	cerium
Cel.	Celsius
cel.	cellulose
cent.	hundred centigrade
c.e.s.	central excitatory state
c.i.s.	central inhibitory state
cf	compare
cg cgm.	centigram(s)
Cl	chlorine
c.l.	corpus luteum
cm.	centimetre(s)
c.mm.	cubic millimetre(s)
cm/s	centimetres per second
CO	cardiac output
Co	cobalt
col. cols	(bacterial) colony colonies
conc.	concentrated, concentration
conch.	conchology
C.O V	cross-over value
cpd.	compound
cpl.	carpel
Cr	chromium
Cs	caesium
c.s.f	cerebrospinal fluid
Cu	copper
cu., cub.	cubic
D	deuterium

d.	(*dexter*) right
d	dextrorotary
d	dominant (*appl* species)
D n.	Danish
db	decibel(s)
D C d.c.	direct current
deg	degree(s)
dg	decigram( )
diam.	diameter
dil.	dilute
dim.	diminutive
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
doz.	dozen
dr	drachm(s) dram(s)
Dut.	Dutch
dwt.	pennyweight
E	east
E.D	effective dose
eff.	efferens, efferent
e g	(*exempli gratia*) for example
embr	embryological, embryology
E.M F	erythrocyte maturing factor
e.m.f.	electromotive force
end.	endosperm
entom.	entomological, entomology
eos	eosinophil
equiv	equivalent
E.R.S	erythrocyte sedimentation rate
esp.	especially
est.	estimated, estimation
η	(*eta*) viscosity
et al.	(*et alii*) and others
F	floorne
F	Fahrenheit
F	French
F_1, F_2, etc.	1st, 2nd, etc. filial generation
f	femal
f	frequent (occurrence of species)
F.D	focal distance
Fe	iron
flr( )	flower( )
fm	fathom
f p.	freezing point
FSH	follicle stimulating hormone
ft.	foot feet
fth.	fathom
fur	furlong

G	gynoecium
g	gram( )
gal.	gallon(s)
γ	(*gamma*) microgram
gen.	genus
geog	geographical
geol.	geological
Ger	German
Gk.	Greek
gm.	gram(s)
g mol.	gram-molecule
G.M T	Greenwich Mean Time
gp.	group
gr	grain(s) gram(s)
gr n.	Gram-negative
gr p	Gram-positive
GSH	glutathione
gt., gtt.	(*gutta*) drop (*guttae*) drops
H	hydrogen
H*	hydrogen ion concentration
Hb	haemoglobin
He	helium
herb.	herbarium
h-f.	high frequency
Hg	mercury
hg	hectogram( )
Hgb	haemoglobi
hor	horizontal
hr hrs	hour hours
H W	High Water
hyb	hybrid
hypoth.	hypothetical
I	inciso
I	iodine
ib ibid.	(*ibidem*) in the same place
Icel.	Icelandic
ichth.	ichthyology
ICSH	interstitial cell-stimulati g hormone
i.e	(*id est*) that is
in.	inch(es)
inf.	inferio
infl.	inflorescence
i.q	(*idem quod*) the same as
irid	iridescent
It.	Italian
I U	international nit(s)
I W	isotopic weight
J.N D	just noticeabl difference
K	calyx
K	potassium
ka.	kathode
KC	kilocycles

kg	kilogram( )
km.	kilometre(s)
λ	(*lambda*) wave length
L.	Latin
L.	ligament(um)
L., Linn.	Linnaean, Linnaeus
l.	litre
l.	laevorotary
Lam.	Lamarck
lat.	latitude
lb.	pound (weight)
l f	low frequency
LH	luteinising hormone
Li	lithium
liq	liquid liquo
L.L.	Late Latin
log	logarithm
long	longitude
l.p	low pressure
L.S.	longitudinal section
l.t.	low tension
L.W	Low Water
M.	Membrana, Musculus
M	(*mille*) thousand
m.	male
m.	metre( )
m	mile( )
m.	minim( )
m.	musculus
m-	meta
ma.	milliampère
Mal.	Malaysian
max.	maximum
mb.	millibar( )
M.E.	Middle English
micr	microscopic
min.	minimum minute( )
Mg	magnesium
mg mgm.	milligram( )
ml.	millilitre( ); c.c.
MLD	minimum lethal dose
mm.	millimetre(s)
mμ	millimicron (0·001μ)
M	manganese
M	molybdenum
mo	month
mol.	gram-molecule
mol. wt.	molecular weight
m.p.	melting point
m.p.h.	miles per hour
m.p.s.	metres per second
msec.	millisecond
m.s.l.	mean sea-level
M.U	mouse unit
μ	(*mu*) micron (0·001 mm.)
μg	microgram
μμ	micromicron (0·001 mμ)
mV	millivolt(s)
myc.	mycology
N	nitrogen
N	normal solution
N	north
n.	nasal
n.	nervus
n.	neutral, normal
n	haploid number f chromosomes
2*n*	diploid number
n	refractive index
n.	noun
Na	sodium
N	eon
n.g	new genus
Ni	nickel
No. no.	number
norm.	normal
n.p.	normal pressure
n.sp.	new species
NTP	normal temperature and pressure
O	oxygen
o-	ortho-
o	occasional (occurrence of species)
obl.	oblique, oblong
O.F	Old French
O H G	Old High German
Ω	(*Omega*) ohm( )
opp.	as opposed to opposite
opt.	optical
opt.	optimal
org	organic
rig	original
orn., ornith	ornithology
Os	osmium
O T	old terminology
ov	ovary
Oz	ozone
oz.	ounce( )
P	perianth
P	phosphorus
P	premolar
p	posterior
p-	para-
p.a.	per annum
pal.	palaeontology
P_1, P_2, etc.	1st, 2nd, etc. parental generation

d.	(*dexter*) right
d	dextrorotary
d	dominant (*appl* species)
Dan.	Danish
db	decibel( )
D C, d.c.	direct current
deg	degree(s)
dg	decigram( )
diam.	diameter
dil.	dilute
dim.	diminutive
DNA	deoxyribonucleic acid
doz	dozen
dr	drachm( ) dram(s)
Dut.	Dutch
dwt.	pennyweight
E	east
E.D	effective dose
eff	efferens, efferent
e g	(*exempli gratia*) for example
emb	embryological, embryology
E.M F	erythrocyte maturing facto
e.m.f	electromotive force
end.	endosperm
entom.	entomological entomology
eos	eosinophil
equiv	equivalent
E.R.S	erythrocyte sedimentation rate
esp	especially
est.	estimated, estimation
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F	Fahrenheit
F	French
F F_1, etc.	1st, 2nd, etc. filial generation
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flr( )	flower( )
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geog	geographical
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gm.	gram(s)
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G.M T	Greenwich Mean Time
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gt., gtt.	(*gutta*) drop (*guttae*) drops
H	hydrogen
H^+	hydrogen ion concentration
Hb	haemoglobin
He	helium
herb	herbarium
h-f.	high frequency
Hg	mercury
hg	hectogram(s)
Hgb	haemoglobin
hor	horizontal
hr hrs	hour hours
H W	High Water
hyb	hybrid
hypoth	hypothetical
I	incisor
I	iodine
ib ibid.	(*ibidem*) in the same place
Icel.	Icelandic
ichth.	ichthyology
ICSH	interstitial cell-stimulating hormone
i e	(*id est*) that is
in.	inch(es)
inf.	inferio
infl.	inflorescence
id.	(*idem quod*) the same as
ird.	iridescent
It	Italian
I U	international unit( )
I W	isotopic weight
J N D	just noticeable difference
k	calyx
K	potassium
ka.	kathode
KC	kilocycles

TSH	thyroid-stimulating hormone	vert.	vertical
TSP	thyroid-stimulating hormone of prepituitary	ves.	vesica, vesicle
U	unit( )	vet.	veterinary
U	uranium	vic.	vicinal
us.	unsymmetrical	visc.	viscous
U.S.P.	United States Pharmacopoeia	vol.	volume
U.V.	ultra-violet	v.s.	(*vide supra*) see above
V	vanadium	vs.	versus
V	vibrio	W	tungsten
V	vision	W	west
	vision	w	watt( )
v	volt( )	wh.	white
	velocity	wk( )	week(s)
v	verb	w.l.	wave length, λ
var	variable variety	wt.	weight
ven.	vena, vein	*x*	haploid generation
Vert.	Vertebrata	2x	diploid generation
vert.	vertebra, vertebrate	yd(s).	yard(s)
		yr( )	year( )
		Zn	zinc
		zool.	zoological zoology

EQUIVALENTS

One acre = 4840 square yards = 4046·873 square metres
One Ångström = 0·0001 micron
One are = 119·6033 square yards = 0·02471 cre
On atmosphere = 14·7 pounds per square inch = 1033 grams per square centimetre
One bar = pressure of mercury column of 29·53 inches, one square centi metre in area, in latitude 45
One British thermal nit = 251·99 calories
One centigram = 0· 5432 grain
One centimetre = 0·39370 inch
One chain = 22 yards = 20·116 metres
One cubic centimetre = 0·061 cubic inch
One cubic foot = ·0283 cubic metre
One cubic inch = 16·387 cubic centimetres
One cubic metre = 1 308 cubic yards
One degree centigrad = 0·8 degrees Réaumur = 1 8 degrees F hrenheit
One degree Fahrenheit = 0·5556 Centigrade
One degree of latitude at the equato = 68 704 statute miles
One degree of longitud at the equator = 69·65 statute miles
One degree Réaumur = 1·25 degrees Centigrad
One drachm = 60 minims
One fathom = 6 feet = 1·828767 metres
One foot = inches = 30 4801 centimetres
One furlong = 10 chains = 201 164 metres
One gallon (Imperial) = 1·2 gallons (U.S.A.) = 4 54596 litres
One gallon (U.S.A.) = 0·8327 gallon (Imperial) = 3·785 litres
One gram (voird pois) = 0·0647989 gram
One gram = 0·035274 ounce = 15 432356 grains
One gram-calorie = 0·003968 British thermal units
One hectare = 47 06 acres
One hundredweight = 1 pounds = 50·80 kilograms
One inch = 2 53995 centimetres
One inch (U.S.A.) = 2 5400 centimetres
One kilogram = 20462 pounds (voirdupois)
On kilogram per square centimetre = 14·22 pounds per square inch
One kilometre = 0·62 37 statute mil
One litre = ·76077 pint (Imperial)
One metre = 3·28084 feet = 39 3701 inches
One microgram = 0·00 milligram = 0·000 5 grain
One micron = 0·001 millimetre = 0·000039 inch
One mil = ·00 inch
One mile (nautical) = 1 15 statute miles = 1·8532 kilometres
One mile (statute) = ·6093 kilometres
One millibar = 0·00 bar
One milligram = 0·015432 grain
One millilitre = 0·001 litre
One millimetre = 0·03937 inch

One millimicron = 0·000001 millimetre
One minim (British) = 0·05919 cubic centimetre
One minim (U.S.A.) = 0·00376 cubic inch = 0·06161 cubic centimetre
One ounce (avoirdupois) = 437 5 grains = 28 34954 grams
One ounce (troy) = 31 1035 grams
One pennyweight = 1 555 grams
One pint (Imperial) = 568·2454 cubic centimetres
One pound (avoirdupois) = 16 ounces = 453 59243 grams
One pound (Troy) = 5760 grains = 373 24 grams
One pound per square inch = 70·308 grams per square centimetre
One quart (Imperial) = 1 13649 litre
One quart (U.S.A.) = 0·94636 litre
One quintal = 100 kilograms = 220 4621 pounds
One rood = 40 poles = 10·1168 ares
One square centimetre = 0 15498 square inch
One square foot = 929·034 square centimetres
One square inch = 6 4516 square centimetres
One square kilometre = 0 3861 square mile
One square metre = 1550 square inches
One square mile = 640 acres = 2 58998 square kilometres
One square millimetre = 0·00155 square inch
One square yard = 0·8361 square metre
One stere = 35 3156 cubic feet
One stone = 6·3503 kilograms
One yard = 0·9144 metre

Sound velocity (air) mean = 331 7 metres per second
Zero absolute = −459 4 F = −273 C = −218 4 R.
Zero, centigrade, and Réaumur = +32 F
Zero, Fahrenheit = −17·78 C

A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

abactinal (ăbăk'tĭnăl ăbăktī'năl) *a.* [L. *ab* from Gk. *aktis* ray.] *Appl.* area of echinoderm body without tube feet and in which madreporite is usually included; abambulacral, antambulacral.

abambulacral (ăb'ămbūlā'krăl) *a.* [L. *ab* from *ambulare* to walk.] Abactinal, *q.v.*

abapical (ăbăp'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *ab* from *apex*, summit.] *Pert.* or situated at lower pole.

abaxial (ăbăk'sĭăl) *a.* [L. *ab* from *axis* axle.] *Pert.* that surface of any structure which is remote or turned away from the axis; excentric. *Opp.* adaxial.

abaxile (ăbăk'sĭl) *a.* [L. *ab* from *axis* axle.] *Appl.* embryo whose axis has not the same direction as axis of seed.

abbreviated (ăbrē'vĭātĕd) *a.* [L. *ad* to *brevis* short.] Shortened, curtailed.

abdomen (ăbdō'mĕn) [L. *abdomen* belly.] The belly in vertebrates, part of body containing digestive organs; in Arthropoda and certain Polychaeta, posterior part of body; in Synascidiae, part of zooid below thorax.

abdominal (ăbdŏm'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *abdomen* belly.] *Pert.* abdomen; *appl.* structures, organs, or parts of organs situated in, on, or closely related to the abdomen.

abdominal pores,—single or paired openings leading from coelom to exterior in cyclostomes and certain fishes.

abdominal reflex,—contraction of abdominal wall muscles when skin over side of abdomen is stimulated.

abdominal regions,—nine areas into which the abdomen is divided by two horizontal and two vertical imaginary lines, viz. hypochondriac (2), lumbar (2), inguinal (2), epigastric, umbilical, hypogastric.

abdominal ribs,—ossifications occurring in fibrous tissue between skin and muscles of certain reptiles.

abdominal ring,—one of two openings in fasciae of abdominal muscles through which passes spermatic cord in male, round ligament in female; inguinal ring.

abducens (ăbdū'sĕnz) *n.* [L. *abducere* to lead away.] The sixth cranial nerve supplying the rectus externus muscle of the eyeball.

abduct (ăbdŭkt') *v.* [L. *abductus* led away.] To draw away from median axis.

abductor (ăbdŭk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *abductus* led away.] A muscle that draws limb or part outwards.

aberrant (ăbĕr'ănt) *a.* [L. *aberrare* to stray.] With characteristics not in accordance with type; *appl.* species, etc.

abience (ăb'ĭĕns) *n.* [L. *abire* to depart.] Retraction from stimulus; avoiding reaction. *Opp.* adience.

abient (ăb'ĭĕnt) *a.* [L. *abire* to depart.] Avoiding the source of stimulation. *Opp.* adient.

abiogenesis (ăbīōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not, *bios* life, *genesis* birth.] The production of living from non-living matter; spontaneous generation. *Opp.* biogenesis.

abiology (ăbīŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a* not, *bios* life, *logos* discourse.] The study of non-living things.

abjunction (ăbjŭngk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *abjungere* to unyoke.] The delimitation of spores by septa at tip of hypha.

ablactation (ăb'lăktā shŭn) *n* [L. *ab* from *lactare* to give milk.] Cessation of milk secretion wean ing

abomasum (ăbōmā sŭm) *n*. [L. *ab* from *omasum* paunch.] The read or fourth chamber of stomach of ruminants.

aboral (ăbō'răl) *a*. [L. *ab* from *os oris* mouth.] Away from, or opposite to, the mouth.

abortion (ăbôr'shŭn) *n*. [L. *abortus* premature birth.] Premature birth arrest of development of an organ.

abranchiate (ăbrăng'kĭăt) *a*. [Gk. *a*, without *brangchia*, gills.] Without gills.

abrupt (ăbrŭpt') *a*. [L. *abrumpere* to break off.] Appearing as if broken, or cut off at extremity

abruptly cuminate — having a broad extremity from which point arises, *appl.* leaf

abruptly-pinnate —having he main axis of epipodium not winged but bearing number of secondary axes which are winged.

abscise (ăbsīz') [L. *abscidere* t cut off] To becom separated to fall off as leaves fruit etc.

absciss (ăb ĭs) *a*. [L. *ab scindere* to cut off] *Appl* layer of merist matic cells just outsid ork layer to whom fall f leaves floral parts fruits, and certain branches is due abscissule.

bscission (ăbsĭsh ŭn) *n* [L. *abscindere* to cut off.] The separatio of parts.

absorption (ăbsôrp shŭn) *n*. [L. *absorbere* to suck in.] Intussusception of fluid by living cells or tissues passage of nutritive material through living cells.

abstriction (ăbstrĭk shŭ) [L. *abstringere* to cut off.] The process of detaching pores (conidia) by rounding off of tips of sporophores as in mildews abjunction and abscission

abterminal (ăbtĕr'mĭnăl) *a*. [L. *ab* from *terminus* end] Going from the end inwards.

abyssal (ăbĭs ăl) [Gk. *abyssos* n-fathomed.] *Pert* depths of ocean *appl* organisms or material usually found there abysmal.

abyssobenthic (ăbĭs ōbĕn thĭk) *a*. Gk, *abyssos* unfathomed *benthos* depths of sea.] *Pert* or found on bottom f ocean at depths exceeding *ca*. 1000 metres.

abyssopelagic (ăbĭs ōpĕlăj'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *abyssos* unfathomed *pelagos* sea.] *Pert* r inhabiting the ocean at depths exceeding *ca*. 1000 metres, *i* below the bathypelagic zone.

acanaceous (ăkănā sĕŭs) *a*. [Gk. *akanos* thistle.] Prickly bearing prickles, as leaves.

acantha (ăkăn'thă) *n*. [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Prickle spinous process.

canthaceous (ăkănthā sĕŭs) *a* [Gk. *akantha* thorn.] Bearing thorns o prickles.

acanthin (ăkăn'thĭn) *n*. [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] S bstance forming skeleton of some Radiolaria.

acanthi n (ăkăn'thĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *akanthion* small thorn.] The most prominent point on the anterior nasal spine

acanthocarpous (ăkăn'thōkăr'pŭs) *a*. [Gk. *akantha*, thorn *karpos* fruit.] Having fruit covered with spines or prickles.

acanthocephalo (ăkăn'thōkĕf'ălŭs, -ăl) *a*. [Gk. *akantha* thorn; *kephale* head.] With hooked proboscis.

canthoclad us (ăkăn'thōklăd ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *akantha* thorn *klados* branch.] Having spiny branches.

canthocyst (ăkăn'thōsĭst) *n*. [Gk *akantha* thorn *kystis* bladder] A sac containing lateral or reserve stylets in Nemertea

acanthoid (ăkăn thoid) *a*. [Gk *akantha* thorn *eidos* shape.] Resembling spin prickle spiniform.

ca thophore (ăkăn'thōfō) *n*. [Gk. *akantha*, thorn *pherein* to bear] A conical mass, the basis of median stylet in Nemertea.

canthopore (ăkăn thŏpō) *n.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn *poros* passage.] A tubular spine in certain Polyzoa.

acanthosphenote (ăkăn'thŏsf'ē'nōt) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn *sphen* wedge.] *Appl* echinoid spine made of solid wedges separated by porous tissue.

acanthozooid (ăkăn'thŏzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *akantha* thorn *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] Tail part of proscolex of cestodes. *Opp* cystozooid.

acapnia (ăkăp nīă) *n.* [Gk. *akapnos* without smoke.] Condition of low carbon dioxide content in blood

caryote,—akaryote.

caulesc t (ăkŏlĕs ĕnt) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *kaulos* stalk.] Having a shortened stem.

cauline (ăkŏ'līn) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *kaulos* stalk.] H ving no stem *appl* certain fungi.

accelerator (ăksĕl'ĕrātŏ) *n.* [L. *ac celerare* to hasten.] *Appl* muscle or nerve which increases rate of action.

acceptor (ăksĕp'tŏr) *n.* [L. *accipere* to accept.] Body or substance which receives and unites with another substance, as in oxidation reduction processes where oxygen cceptor is the substance oxidised hydrogen acceptor the substance reduced.

accessorius (ăksĕsō rĭŭs) *n.* [L. *accedere* to go to.] A muscle aiding in action of another spinal accessory or eleventh cranial nerve.

accessory bodi s,—minute argyrophil particles originating from Golgi substance in spermatocytes chromatoid bodies.

ccessory bud,—an additional axillary bud a bud formed on leaf.

ccessory cells,—*see* auxiliary cells.

ccessory chromosom s,—sex chromosomes.

ccessory food factors,—vitamins.

ccessory glands,—detached portions of glands glands in relation with genital ducts.

ccessory pulsatory organs,—saclike structures of insects, variously situated, pulsating independently

acclimation (ăk'lĭmā shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *clima*, climate.] The habituation of an organism to a different climat or environment.

acclimatisation (ăklī'mătĭzā shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *clima* climate] Habituation of a species to a different climate or environment acclimation under human management acclimatation.

ccommodation (ăk'ŏmŏdā shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *commodus* fitting] Adjustment of eye to receive clear images of different objects adaptation of receptors to a different stimulus.

crescent (ăkrĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *accrescere* to increase.] *Appl* plants that continue to grow after flowering, or calyx growing after pollination.

accretion (ăkrē shŭn) *n.* [L. *accrescere* to increase.] Growth by external addition of new matter

accumbent (ăkŭm'bĕnt) *a.* [L. *ac cumbere* to lie on.] *Appl.* embryo having cotyledons with edges turned towards radicle, as in Cruciferae.

accumulators (ăkū'mūlātŏrz) *n. plu.* [L. *ad* t *cumulus* heap.] Plants with a relatively high concentration of certain chemical elements in tissues.

A-cells,—alpha cells of islets of Langerhans.

ace tric (ăsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *kentron*, centre.] Having no centromere *appl* chromosomes and chromosome segments.

acentrous (ăsĕn'trŭs) *a* [L. *a*, without *centrum*, centre.] With no vertebral centra, but persistent notochord as certain fishes.

acephalocyst (ăsĕf'ălŏsĭst, -sĕf) *n* [Gk. *a*, without *kephale* head *kystis* bladder] Hydatid stage of certain tapeworms.

acephalous (ăsĕf'ălŭs -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. not *kephale* head.] Having no structure comparable to head *appl* some molluscs *appl.* larvae of certain Diptera *appl.* ovary without terminal stigma.

a erate (ăs ĕrāt) *a.* [L. *acer* sharp] Needle-shaped pointed at one end *appl.* monaxon or oxeote spicules.

acerose (ăs ĕrōs) *a.* [L. *acer* sharp.] Narrow and slender with sharp point, as leaf of pine.

acervuline (ăsĕr'vūlĭn) *a.* [L.L. *dim.* of *acervus* heap.] Irregularly heaped together *appl* foraminiferal tests.

a ervulus (ăsĕr'vūlŭs) *n.* [L.L. *dim.* of *acervus* heap.] A small heap or cluster especially of sporogenous mycelium.

acervulus cerebri,—brain sand, *q.v.*

acetabular —*pert* acetabulum.

acetabulum (ăsĕtăb ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *acetabulum* vinegar-cup.] The cotyloid cavity o socket in pelvic girdle for head of femur in insects cavity of thorax in which leg is inserted cavity in proximal end f spin f articulation with mamelon in echinoids large post erior sucker in leeches suck r on arm of cephalopod one f the cotyledons of placenta in ruminants.

acha t us (ăkē'tŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *chaite* hair.] Without chaeta or bristles.

acheilary (ăkī'lărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *a*, with out *cheilos* lip.] Having labellum undeveloped, as some orchids.

chen (ăkēn') *n.* [Gk. *a* not *chainein* to gape.] A one-seeded, dry indehiscent fruit achenium.

Achillis te d (ăkĭl'ĭs tĕn dō) *n.* [Gk. *Achilles* L. *tendo* tendon.] The united strong tendon of gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, tendo calcaneus.

achlamydeous (ăk'lămĭd ēŭs) *a.* [Gk. without *chlamys* cloak.] H ing neither calyx nor corolla.

chondroplasia (ăkŏn drōplā ĭă) *n.* [Gk. without *chondros* cartilage *plasis* moulding.] Herit abl dwarfism due to disturbance f ossification the long bones f the limbs and of certain facial bones during development *cf* ateleosis.

achroacyt (ăkrō ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *a* not *chr* colour *kytos* hollow.] Colourless or lymph cell lymphocyt

chrogl bi (ăk rŏglō'bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not *kro* colou *globus* sphere.] A colourless respiratory pigment of some tunicates and molluscs

achromasie (ăkrō măsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a* not *chroma* colou.] Emission of chromatin from ucleus *cf* chromasie

achromatic (ăk rōmăt'ĭk) [Gk. *a* without *chroma*, colou.] *Appl* threshold the minimal stimulus ducing sensation of luminosity or brightness *cf* chromatic *appl* neutral colours achromatinic *q.v.*

achromatin (ăkrō mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *chroma*, colour.] The non-staining ground substance and linin of the nucleus.

a hromatinic (ăkrō mătĭn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *chroma* colour.] *Pert* achromatin or resembling achromatin in properties.

achr mite,—centromere, *q.v.*

achroous (ăkrō'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *chros* complexion.] Unpigmented colourless.

cicl (ăs'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *acicula* small needl.] A thorn-shaped scaphocerite as in Paguridae acicula a small spine.

acicular (ăsĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *acicula* small needle.] Like a needle in shape sharp-pointed

ciculum (ăsĭk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *acicula*, small needle.] A stiff basal seta in r rapodium of Chaetopoda.

cid-fast,—remaining stained with aniline dyes on treatment with cids *appl* bacteria

cidic (ăsĭd'ĭk) *a.* [L *acidus* sou.] *Appl* stains whose colour deter minant plays the part of an acid, acting on protoplasm *cf* basic.

acidophil (ăs'ĭdōfĭl) *a.* [L. *acidus* sour Gk. *philein* t love.] Oxyphil. *q.v.* growing in cid media.

ciform (ăs'ĭfōrm) *a* [L. *acus* needle *forma* shape.] Needle-shaped.

cinaciform (ăsĭn ăsĭfōrm) *a.* [L. *acinaces* short sword *forma* shape.] Shaped like sabre or scimitar *appl* leaf.

cinari us (ăsĭnā rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *acinus* berry.] Having globose vesicles, as some algae.

ciniform (ăsin'ifôrm) *a* [L. *acinus* berry *forma*, shape.] Grape- or berry-shaped *appl.* type of silk gland in spiders.

cinus (ăs'inŭs) *n* [L. *acinus* berry] One of drupels composing fruit of bramble or raspberry sac like termination of branched gland.

cme (ăk'mē) *n*. [Gk. *akme* prime.] The highest point attained or prime, i phylogeny and ontogeny *cf* epacme, paracme.

acoel mate (ăsē'lōmāt) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *koilos* hollow] *Appl.* animals not having true coelom acoelomatous acoelous, *q.v*

acoelous (ăsē'lŭs) *a*. [Gk. without *koilos* hollow] *Appl* vertebrae with flattened centra acoelomate, *q.v*

acondyl s (ăkŏn dĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *kondylos* knuckl] Without nodes or joints.

acone (ăkōn') *a*. [Gk. without *konos* cone.] *Appl* insect compound eye without crystalline or liquid secretion in cone cells.

acontia (ăkŏn'tĭă, ăkŏn'shĭă) *n*. *plu*. [Gk. *akontion* small javelin.] Threadlike processes f mesenteric filaments armed with stinging cells, in actinians.

acotyl don (ăkŏtĭlē'dŏn) *n* [Gk. *a*, without *kotyledon* a cup-shaped hollow] A plant without cotyledon.

acousti (ăkoo stĭk) *a*. [Gk. *akouein*, to hear.] *Pert* organs or sense of hearing *appl* meatus, nerve etc. *pert*. science of sound.

acquired character —a modification or permanent structural or functional change effected during the lif time of the individual organism and induced by use or disuse of particular organ by disease trauma, or other functional or environmental influences.

acraspedote (ăkrăs pĕdōt) *a*. [Gk. without *kraspedon* border] Having no velum.

croblast (ăk'rŏblăst) *n*. [Gk. *akros* tip *blastos* bud.] A body in spermatid and which gives rise to acrosome outer layer of mesoblast.

acr bryous (ăkrŏb rĭŭs) *a*. [Gk. *akros* tip *bryein* to swell.] Grow ing at the tip only

acrocarpic (ăk rŏkăr'pĭk) *a* [Gk. *akros* tip *karpos* fruit.] Having the fructification terminating the axis acrocarpous *appl* mosses.

acrocentric (ăk'rŏsĕn'trĭk) *a*. [Gk. *akros* tip *kentron* centre] With centromere at end *appl*. chromosome. *n*. A rod-shaped chromosome

acrochordal (ăkrŏkôr'dăl) *a*. [Gk. *akros* tip; *chorde* cord] *Appl* chondrocranial unpaired frontal cartilage in birds.

acrocoracold (ăk rŏkŏr ăkoid) *n*. [Gk. *akro* tip *korax* crow *eidos* form.] A process at dorsal end of coracoid in birds.

acrocyst (ăk'rŏsĭst) *n* [Gk. *akros* tip *kystis* bladder] The spherical gelatinous cyst formed by gonophores at maturation of generative cells.

crodont (ăk rŏdŏnt) *a*. [Gk. *akro* tip *odous* tooth.] *Appl* teeth attached t the summit of parapet f bone as in lizards.

crodrome (ăk'rŏdrōm), acrodrom ous (ăkrŏd rŏmŭs) *a*. [Gk. *akros* tip *dromein* to run.] *Appl* leaf with veins converging at its point.

crogenous (ăkrŏj ĕnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *akros* tip; *genos* producing] Increasing in growth at summit or pex.

acrogynous (ăkrŏj'ĭnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *akros* tip *gyne* female.] With archegonia arising from apical cell, *appl* certain liverworts. *Opp* anacrogynous

acromegaly (ăk'rŏmĕg ălĭ) *n* [Gk. *akros* tip *megalos* great] Gigantism due to excessive activity of part of pituitary gland.

cromial (ăkrō mĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *akros* summit *omos* shoulder] *Pert* acromion, *appl* artery process, ligament, etc.

acromio-clavicular (ăkrō mĭŏklăvĭk ūlăr) *a*. [Gk. *akromion*, shoulder summit L. *clavicula* dim of *clavis* key] *Appl.* ligaments cover ing joint between acromion and clavicle.

acromion (ăkrō'mĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *akros* summit *omos* shoulder] Ventral prolongation of scapular spine

acron (ăk rŏn) *n* [Gk. *akros* tip.] Preoral region of insects anterior unsegmented part of young trilobite

acropetal (ăkrŏp ĕtăl) *a.* [Gk. *akros* summit L. *petere* to seek.] Ascending *appl* leaves, flowers, or roots developing uccessively from an axis so that youngest arise at pex.

acrophyte (ăk rŏfĭt) *n* [Gk. *akron* peak *phyton* plant.] A plant growing at high altitude alpine plant.

acropodium (ăk'rŏpōdĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *pous* foot.] Digits — fingers or toes *cf* metapodium.

acrorhagus (ăkrŏră gŭs) *n.* [Gk *akros* summit *hax* grape.] A tubercle near the margin of certain Actiniaria containing specialised nematocysts.

acrosarc (ăk rŏsărk) *n* [Gk. *akros* summit *sarx* flesh.] A pulpy berry resulting from union of ovary and calyx

croscopi (ăk'rŏskŏp'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *kros* tip *skopein* to view] Facing towards the pe *opp* basiscopic.

acrosome (ăk rosōm) *n* [Gk *akros* tip *soma* body] Body at pex f spermatozoon pical body perforatorium.

crospi e (ăk'rospīr) *n* [Gk *akro* tip *speira* something twisted.] The first shoot or sprout being spiral at end of germinating seed.

crospore (ăk rŏspō) *n.* [Gk. *akros* tip *sporos* seed.] The pore at end of a sporophore.

acroteric (ăk rŏtĕ rĭk) *a.* [Gk *akroterion* topmost point.] *Pert* outer most points, as tips of digits, nose, ears, tail.

crotoni (ăk rotō ĭk) *a* [Gk *ak os* tip *tonos* brace] Having anthe united t it pe with rost llum acrotonous. *Opp* basitonic.

acrotrophic (ăk'rŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *akros* tip *trophe* nourishment.] *Appl* ovariol having nutritive cells at pex which are joined to oocytes by nutritive cords telotrophic.

actinal (ăk'tĭnăl ăktī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *aktis* ray] *Appl* area of echinoderm body with tube-feet *appl* oral area with tentacles in Actiniaria.

actine (ăk'tīn) *n* [Gk. *aktis* ray] A star-shaped spicule.

ctinenchyma (ăk'tĭnĕng'kĭmă) *n* [Gk *aktis* ray *en* in *cheein* to pour] Cellular tissue having a stellate appearance.

actiniform,—actinoid.

actin bi logy (ăk'tĭnŏbĭŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *bios* life *logos* discourse.] The study of the effects of radiation pon living organisms.

actinoblast (ăk'tĭnŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *aktis* ray *blastos* bud.] The mother-cell from which a spicul is developed as in Porifera.

acti ocarpous (ăk'tĭnŏkăr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *karpos* fruit.] *Appl* plants with flowers and fruit radially arranged actinocarpic.

actinodrome (ăktĭn'ŏdrōm) *a.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *dromos* course.] Veined palmately ctinodromous.

actinogonidial (ăk'tĭnŏgŏnĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *gonos* offspring] Having radiately arranged genital organs.

actinoid (ăk'tĭnoid) *a.* [Gk *aktis* ray *eidos* shape.] Rayed star shaped, stellate.

actin mere (ăktĭ 'ŏmēr) *n* [Gk. *aktis* ray *meros* part.] A radial segment.

actinomorphic (ăk'tĭnŏmôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *morphe* shape] Radially symmetrical actinomo phous.

actinopharynx (ăk'tĭnŏfăr'ĭngks) *n* [Gk. *aktis* ray *pharynx* gullet.] The gullet of a sea-anemone.

actinost (ăk'tĭnŏst) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *osteon* bone.] Basal bone of fin-rays in teleosts.

acti ost l (ăk tĭnŏstē'lē) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *stele* pillar] Stele with xylem radiating outwards and forming ridges, as i certain Pteridophyta.

ctinostom (ăktin ostōm) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *stoma* mouth.] The mouth of a sea-anemone five-rayed oral aperture of starfish.

actinotrichia (ăk'tinōtrik'iă) *n. plu* [Gk. *aktis* ray *thrix* hair] Unjointed horny rays at edge of fins in many fishes.

actinotrocha (ăk'tinōt rōkă) *n.* [Gk. *aktis* ray *trochos* wheel.] Free-swimming larval form of Phoronis.

actinula (ăktin ūlă) *n* [Gk. *aktis* ray] A larval stage in some Hydromedusae.

action syst m,—behaviour pattern.

ctivator (ăktivā'tŏr) *n.* [L. *activus* active.] A substance which promotes or protects enzyme action substance which stimulates development of any particula embryonic tissue or organ.

aculeate (ăkū'lēāt) *a* [L. *aculeus* prickle.] Having prickles, sharp points, or sting

aculeiform (ăkū'lēifōrm) *a.* [L. *aculeus* prickle *forma*, shape.] Formed like prickle or thorn.

aculeus (ăkū'lēŭs) *n.* [L. *aculeus* prickle.] A prickle growing from bark, as in rose sting hai like projection microtrichium

acuminate (ăkū minăt) *a.* [L. *acumen*, point.] Drawn out into long point tapering pointed.

acuminiferous (ăkū'minif'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *acumen* point *ferre* to carry] H ving pointed tubercles.

acuminulat (ăk ūmin'ūlăt) *a.* [L. *acuminulus dim.* of *acumen* point.] Having very sharp tapering point.

acut (ăkūt) *a.* [L. *acutus* sharpened.] Ending in sharp point temporarily severe not chronic.

acyclic (ăsĭk'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *kyklos* circle.] *Appl* flowers with floral leaves arranged in spiral.

damantoblast (ăd'ămăn'tōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *adamas* diamond *blastos* bud.] Enamel cell ameloblast.

adambulacral (ăd'ămbūlā'krăl) *a.* [L. *ad* to *ambulare* to walk.] *Appl* structures adjacent to ambulacral areas in echinoderms.

adaptation (ădăptā shŭn) *n* [L. *ad* to *aptare* to fit.] The process by which an organism becomes fitted to its environment a structure or habit fitted for some special environment the fitting of sensations to a point when discomfort ceases adjustment of disturbance of ner vous system without involving higher co-ordinating centres.

adaxial (ădăk sĭăl) *a.* [L. *ad* to *axis* axle.] Turned towards the axis. *Opp* baxial.

ad-digital (ăd dĭjĭtăl) *n.* [L. *ad* t *digitus* finger] A primary wing quill connected with phalanx of third digit.

adduction (ăd dŭk shŭn) *n* [L. *ad* to *ducere* t lead.] Movement towards the median axis.

add ctor (ăd dŭk tŏr) *n* [L. *ad* to *ducere* to lead.] A muscle which brings one part towards another

adeciduat (ă dēsĭd ūăt) *a.* [L. *a* way from *decidere* to fall down.] Not falling or coming way *appl* evergreens *appl.* placenta.

delocodonic (ădē'lŏkōdŏn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *adelos* concealed *kodon* bell.] *Appl.* undetached medusome of certain Gymnoblastea, which degenerates after discharging ripe sexual cells. *Opp* phanerocodonic.

ad l morphi (ădē'lŏmōr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *adelos* concealed; *morphe*, shape.] Indefinite in form *appl.* ceotral cells of peptic glands adelomorphous.

d l phycean (ădē'lŏfĭsē'ăn) *a.* [Gk. *adelos* concealed *phykion* sea weed.] *Appl* stage or generation of many seaweeds when they ppear as prostrate microthalli

adelphogamy (ădĕlfŏg'ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *adelphos* brother *gamos* marriage.] Brother-sister mating as i certain ants

delphous (ădĕl'fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *adel phos* brother] Joined together in bundles, as filaments of stamens *cf* monadelphous, diadelphous.

adendritic (ă dĕndrĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not *dendron* tree] Adendric without dendrites or branches *appl* cells.

adendroglia (ădĕndrŏgli'ă) *n.* [Gk. *a* not *dendron* tree *gloia* glue.] A type of neuroglia lacking processes.

adenine (ăd'ĕnin) *n.* [Gk. *aden* gland.] A compound occurring in many cells, hydrolysed by adenase to hypoxanthine $C_5H_5N_5$.

adenoblast (ăd ĕnŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *aden* gland *blastos* bud.] Embryonic glandular cell.

adenocheiri (ăd ĕnŏkī'rī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aden* gland *cheir* hand.] Elaborate accessory copulatory organs outgrowths of atrial walls in Turbellaria.

ade ocyte (ad enŏsīt) *n.* [Gk *aden* gland *kyto* hollow.] Secretory cell of a gland.

adenodactyli (ăd ĕnŏdăk'tĭlī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aden* gland *daktylos* finger.] Adenocheiri *q.v.*

adenohypophysis (ăd ĕnŏhīpŏf'isis) *n.* [Gk *aden* gland *hypo* under *physis* growth.] The glandular lobe or portions of the pituitary body derived from Rathke pouch.

ade oid (ăd ĕnoid) *a.* [Gk. *aden* gland *eidos* shape.] *Pert* or resembling a gland or lymphoid tissue.

ad n phor (ăd'ĕnŏfŏ) *n.* [Gk. *aden* gland *pherein* to carry.] The stalk of a nectar gland.

denophyll us (ăd ĕnŏfĭl ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aden* gland *phyllon* leaf.] Bearing glands on leaves.

d nopodous (ădĕnŏp'ŏdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland *pous* foot.] Bearing glands on peduncles or petioles.

adenos (ăd ĕnŏs) *a.* [Gk. *aden* gland.] Glandular.

ad nostemonous (ăd enŏstĕm ŏnŏs) *a.* [Gk. *aden* gland *stemon* spun thread.] Having glands on stamens.

adequate,—*appl* stimulus which normally acts on given receptor and induces the ppropriate sensation.

adermin,—vitamin B_6, rat antidermatitis factor pyridoxine.

deSmi (ădĕs mĭk) [Gk. *adesmos* unfettered.] *Appl* cycloмorial scales made up of separate lepidomorial units *cf* monodesmic, polydesmic.

adesmy (ădĕs mĭ) *n.* [Gk. *adesmos* unfettered.] A break or division i an rgan usually entire.

adetopneustic (ăd ĕtŏ ū stĭk) *a.* [Gk. *adetos* free *pnein* to breathe.] H ving dermal gills occurring beyond abactinal surface as in certain stelleroids.

adfr ntal (ădfrŭn'tăl) *a.* [L. *ad* to *frons* forehead.] *Appl* oblique plates beside frons of certain insect larvae.

dhe ent (ădhē ĕnt) *a.* [L. *ad* to *haerere* t stick.] Exhibiting adhesion, *q.v.* attached to substratum, *appl* ooecia of polyzoan colony.

dhesion (ădhē zhŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *haerere* to stick.] Condition of touching without growing together of parts normally separate as between members of different series of floral leaves *cf* cohesion.

adhesive cells,—various glandular o specialised cells for purposes of attachment as on tentacles of Ctenophora, on epidermis of Turbellaria, on pedal disc of Hydra.

di nce (ăd'iĕns) *n.* [L. *adire* t approach.] Urge advance towards stimulus approaching reaction. *Opp* abience.

adient (ăd'iĕnt) *a.* [L. *adire* t approach.] Approaching the source of timulation. *Opp* abient.

adipocellulose (ăd'ipŏsĕl'ūlŏs) *n.* [L. *adeps* fat *cellula* small cell.] Cellulose with a large amount of suberin as in cork tissue.

dipocyt (ăd'ipŏsīt) *n.* [L. *adeps* fat Gk. *kytos* hollow.] One of the cells forming the fat-body in insects.

dipoleucocyte (ăd'ipŏlū'kŏsīt, loo-) *n.* [L. *adeps* fat Gk. *leukos* white *kytos* hollow.] A leucocyte containing fat droplets or wax in insects.

dipose (ăd'ipŏs) *a* [L. *adeps* fat.] *Pert* animal fat fatty.

A-disc,—doubly refracting or anisotropic band in myofibrillae.

ditus (ăd'itŭs) *n* [L. *aditus* entrance] Anatomical structure forming approach or entrance to part *e.g* to antrum, larynx etc.
adjustor (ădjŭs'tŏr) *n.* [L.L. *ad* *justare* to adjust, from L. *ad* to *justus* just.] A muscle connecting stalk and valve in Brachiopoda ganglionic part of reflex rc, connecting receptor and effector
adlacrimal (ădlăk rimăl) *n* [L. *ad* to *lacrima* tear] Lacrimal bone of reptiles.
adminiculum (ăd minik ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *adminiculum* support.] A locomotory spine of certain pupae posterior fibres of linea alba at tached to os pubis.
adnasal (ădnā zăl) *n* [L. *ad* to *nasus* nose] A small bone in front of each nasal in certain fishes.
dnat (ădnāt') *a* [L. *ad* to *gnatus* born.] *Pert* or designating the condition of being closely attached to side of petiole or stalk as stipules or leaves designating condition of anther with back attached throughout its length t filament, or to its continuation the connective conjoined.
dnexa (ădnĕk să) *n. plu.* [L. *ad* to *nectere* to bind.] Structures or parts closely related to an organ extra-embryonic structures as foetal membranes, placenta.
adnexed (ădnĕkst') *a.* [L. *ad* t *nectere* to bind.] Reaching to the stem only
adolescaria (ădōlĕskā riă) *n.* [L. *adolescere* to grow p.] Encysted stage between cercaria and marita, in trematodes metacercaria.
adoral (ădō răl) *a.* [L. *ad* to *os* mouth.] Near or *pert* mouth
adpressed (ăd'prĕst) *a.* [L. *ad* to *pressus* pressed] Closely pplied to surface.
adradius (ădrā diŭs) [L. *ad* to *radius* radius.] I coelenterates, the radius midway between per radius and interradius, a radius of third order
dr ctal (ădrĕk'tăl) *a.* [L. *ad* to *rectum* rectum.] Near t or closely connected with rectum.
adrenal (ăd ē năl) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys.] Situated near kidneys uprarenal, *appl* glands, the endocrines secreting hormones affecting sympathetic nervous system and blood pressure *appl* organs, the *suprarenal* and *interrenal* glands, and chromaphil bodies.
adrenalin (ădrē nălin ădrē nălēn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys.] A hormone obtained from extract of suprarenal medulla adrenalin, adrenin, suprarenin, epinephrin $C_9H_{13}O_3N$
adrenergic (ădrĕnĕr'jik) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys Gk. *ergon* work.] *Appl.* sympathetic nerves, which liberat sympathin or an adrenaline-like principl from their terminations *adrenalnergic* *cf* cholinergic.
adrenocortical (ădrē'nōkŏ 'tikăl) *a.* [L. *ad* to *enes* kidneys *cortex* bark.] *Pert.* or secreted n the adrenal cortex.
adrenocorticotrophic (ădrē'nōkŏr tikotrŏf'ik) *a.* [L. *ad* to *renes* kidneys *cortex* bark Gk. *trophe* nourishment.] *Appl* hormone secreted by anterior lobe of pituitary gland and which controls activity of adrenal cortex ACTH
adrenotropic (ădrēnŏtrŏp'ik) *a.* [L. *ad*, to *renes* kidneys Gk. *trope* turn.] Adrenotrophic *appl* a pituitary hormone acting on the adrenal medulla.
adrostral (ădrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to *rostrum* beak.] Near to or closely connected with beak or rostrum.
adsorption (ădsŏrp shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *sorbere* to suck in.] The adhesion of molecules to solid bodies formation of unimolecular surface layer
adtidal (ăd tidăl) *a* [L. *ad* to A.S. *tid* time.] *Appl* organisms living just below low-tid mark.
dultoid,—*appl* nymph having imaginal characters differentiated further than in normal nymph.

aduncate (ădŭng'kāt) *a.* [L. *aduncus* hooked.] Crooked bent the form of a hook.

advehent (d vēhĕnt) *a.* [L. *advehere* to carry to.] Afferent carrying to an organ.

adventitia (ădvĕntĭsh'ĭă) *n.* [L. *adventitius* extraordinary.] External connective tissue layer of blood vessels tunica adventitia.

ad entiti us (ădvĕntĭsh ŭs) *a.* [L. *adventitius* extraordinary.] Accidental found in an unusual place *appl.* tissues and organs arising in abnormal positions secondary *appl.* dentine.

a cial,—aecidial.

a cidia,—*plu.* of aecidium.

aecidial (ēsĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *aecidium* cup.] *Pert.* aecidia, or aecidium *appl.* primordium.

aecidiosorus (ēsĭd'ĭŏsō rŭs) *n.* [L. *aecidium* cup; Gk. *soros* heap.] A cluster or row of aecidiospores.

a cidiospores (ēsĭd'ĭŏspōrz') *n. plu.* [L. *aecidium* cup Gk *sporos* seed.] The spores produced i an aecidium spring-spores.

aecidi m (ēsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *aecidium* cup.] A cup-shaped structure containing simple sporophores bearing rows of pores cluster-cup of rusts.

aeciospores,—aecidiospores, *q.v.*

aeci m,—aecidium, *q.v.*

edoeagus (ēdē'āgŭs) *n.* [Gk. *aidoia*, genitals.] The male intromittent orga of insects also aedoeagus.

aegithognathous (ē'jĭthŏg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aegithos* hedge-sparrow *gnathos* jaw.] With maxillo-palatines separate, vomers forming a wedge in front and diverging behind *appl.* a type of palat found in Passeres.

aeolian (ēō'lĭăn) *a.* [L *Aeolus* god of the winds.] Wind borne *appl.* deposits.

a renchyma (ārĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk *aer* air *enchyma*, infusion.] Tissue between spore mass and capsule wall in mosses, cortex f submerged roots of certain swamp plant aerating cortical tissue in floating portions of some aquatic plants.

erial (āē'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *aer* air.] I habiting the ai *appl.* roots growing above ground *e.g.* from stems of ivy for purposes of climbing also to small bulbs appearing in leaf axils.

erob (ā ĕrŏb) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *bios* life.] An aerobic organism, capable of living in presence of oxygen. *Opp.* anaerobe.

erobi (ā ĕrŏb'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aer* ai *bios* life.] Thriving only i presence of oxygen.

aerobiology (ā ĕrŏbĭŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *bios* life; *logos* discourse.] The study of airborne organisms and their distribution biology of aeroplankton.

erobiosis (ā ĕrŏbĭō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *biosis* manner of life.] Existence in presence of oxygen.

a rocyst (ā erŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *kystis* bladder.] An air vesicle of algae.

aerog nic (ā ĕrŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aer* air *gennaein* to produce.] Gas-producing *appl.* certain bacteria.

aerom rphosis (ā erŏmôr fōsĭs -môrfō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *morphosis* form.] Modification of form structure owing to exposu to air or wind.

aerophyte (ā ĕrŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *phyton* plant.] A plant growing attached to an aerial portion of another plant epiphyte.

eroplankton (ā ĕrŏplăngk'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air *plangktos* wandering.] Living particles drifting in the air as spores, pollen bacteria, etc. also applied to non-living particles.

erostat (ā ĕrŏstăt) *n.* [L. *aer* ai *stare* to stand.] A air-sac in insect body or in bird bone.

a rostatic (ā ĕrŏstăt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *aer* air *stare* t stand.] Pneumatic containing air-spaces.

rotaxis (ā ĕrŏtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *aer* air; *taxis* arrangement.] The rrangement of bacteria and other micro-organisms towards or way from oxygen.

aerotropi (ā ĕrŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aer* ai *trope* turn.] *Appl.* curvature of plant organ towards higher concentration of oxygen.

aerotropism (āerŏt′rŏpĭzm) *n* [Gk *aer* air *trope* turn.] Reaction to gases, generally to oxygen.
aesthacyte (ēs′thăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *aisthesis* sensation *kytos* hollow] A sensory cell of primitive animals.
aesthesis (ēsthē′sĭs) *n* [Gk. *aisthesis* sensation.] Sensibility sense percept; aesthesia.
aesthetasc (ēsthē′tăsk) *n.* [Gk. *aisthetes* perceiver *askein* to exercise.] An olfactory receptor on antennule f daphnids.
aesthetes (ēsthē′tēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aisthetes* perceiver] Sense organs.
aestival (ēstī′văl ēs′tĭvăl) *a.* [L. *aestivus* of summer] Produced in, or *pert* summer
aestivation (ēs′tĭvā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *aestivus* of summer] The mode in which different parts of flower are disposed in flower bud prefloration torpor during summer as in some animals dormancy during heat and drought period, *opp* hibernation.
aethalium (ēthā′lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *aithalos* soot.] An aggregation of plasmodia or sporangia to form compound fruit in Mycetozoa o Myxomycetes.
aetiology (ētĭŏl′ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *aitia*, cause *logos* discourse.] The science of causation or origin of causes also etiology
afferent (ăf′ĕrĕnt) *a.* [L. *afferre* to bring] Bringing towards *appl* nerves carrying impulses to nervous centres *appl* blood-vessels carrying blood to an organ or set of organs.
aflagellar (ăflăjĕl′ăr) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without L. *flagellum* whip.] Without flagellum.
afterbirth (âf′terbĕrth) *n* [A.S *aefter* behind *beran* to bring forth.] Placenta and foetal membranes expelled after offspring
afterbrain,—myelencephalon, *q.v*
aftershaft (âf′tĕrshâft) *n.* [A.S. *aefter* behind O.E. *sceaft* shaft.] A small tuft f down near superior umbilicus of feather.
agameon (ăgămē′ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *gamos* marriag *on* being] A species comprising only pomictic individuals.
agamete (ăg′ămēt) *n* [Gk. *a*, without *gametes* spouse.] An amoebula, or germ cell which develops directly without syngamy into an adult.
agametoblast (ăgămē′tŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *a* not *gametes* spouse *blastos* bud.] A cytomere *q.v* of Caryotropha.
agamic (ăgăm′ĭk), *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *gamos* marriage.] Asexual parthenogenetic; cryptogamic agamous.
agamobium (ăg′ămŏb′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *a* without; *gamos* marriage *bios* life.] The asexual stage in metagenesis the sporophyte.
agamogenesis (ăg′ămŏjĕn′ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *a*, without *gamos* marriage *genesis* descent.] Asexual reproduction parthenogenesis.
agamogenetic (ăg′ămŏjĕnĕt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *gamos* marriage *genesis* descent.] Asexual produced asexually
agamogony (ăg′ămŏg′ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *gamos* marriage *gonos* generation.] Schizogony or reproduction without sexual process.
agamont (ăg′ămŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *gamos* marriage; *on* being] A schizont, or that stage which gives rise to agametes.
agamospecies (ăg′ămŏspē′shēz) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *gamos* marriage L. *species* particular kind.] Species without sexual reproduction, as in parthenogenetic aneuploids.
agamous,—agamic, *q.v*
agar (ăg′ăr ā′găr) *n.* [Mal. *agar-agar* sea-weed.] A medium for bacterial and other cultures, prepared from agar-agar gelatinous substance also of dietary utility yielded by red algae.
age and area,—hypothesis of Willis that older species occu in more extensive area than that occupied by more recent species.
ageotropic,—apogeotropic, *q.v*

aggl merate (ăglŏm ĕrāt) *a* [L. *ad* to *glomus* ball.] Clustered as a head of flowers *appl* adhering mass of protozoa, as in agglomera tion of trypanosomes.

agglutinati n (ăg'lootĭnā shŭn) *n* [L. *ad* to *glutinare* to glue.] Th formation of clumps or floccules by pollen bacteria, erythrocytes spermatozoa, and some protozoa.

agglutinin (ăgloot'ĭnĭn) *n* [L. *ad* to *glutinar* to glue.] A substance or specific antibody which causes agglutinati n

gglutinogen (ăglootĭn'ŏjĕn) *n*. [L. *ad* to *glutinare* to glue Gk. *gennaein* to produce.] Substance or antigen that produces gglutinin.

aggregate (ăg'rĕgāt) *a*. [L. *ad* to *gregare* to collect into a flock.] Formed in cluster *appl* fruit or etaerio formed from apocarpous gynoecium of a single flower as raspberry *appl* certain medullary rays *appl* type f silk gland in certain piders.

aggr gation (ăgrĕgā shŭn) *n*. [L. *ad* to *gregare* to collect.] A grouping or crowding of separate organ isms movement f protoplasm i tentacle or tendril cells f sensitive plants which causes tentacle o tendril to bend towards the point stimulated.

aggressin (ăgrĕs'ĭn) *n*. [L. *aggressus* attacked.] Toxic substance produced by pathogenic organisms, inhibiting defensive reactions of host

agl merular (ăglŏmĕr'ūlăr) *a* [Gk. *a*, without L. *glomerare* to form into a ball] Devoid of glomeruli, as kidney in certain fishes.

aglossat (ăglŏs'ăt) *n*. [Gk. *a* without *glossa* tongue.] H ving no tongue.

gminat d (ăg'mĭnātĕd) *a*. [L. *agmen* herd] Clustered *appl* glands, Peyer patches.

agnathost mato (ăgnăth'ŏstŏm ătŭs) *a*. [Gk *a*, without *gnathos* jaw *stoma* mouth.] Having mouth unfurnished with jaws as lamprey gnathous.

agon (ăg'ŏ) *n* [Gk. *agon* contest.] The active principle of an enzyme *cf* pheron symplex.

ag nist (ăg'ŏnĭst) *n*. [Gk. *agonistes* champion.] A prime mover or muscle directly responsible f change in position of a part.

agranulocyte (ăgrăn ūlōsīt) *n* [Gk. *a* without L. *granulum* small grain Gk. *kytos* hollow] A non-granular or lymphoid leucocyte.

agrestal (ăgrĕs'tăl) *a*. [L. *agrestis* rural.] *Appl* plants growing on arable land.

agriotype (ăg'rĭōtīp) *n*. [Gk. *agrios* wild *typos* image.] Wild or ancestral type.

agrostology (ăg'rŏstŏl'ŏjĭ) *n*. [Gk. *agrostis* grass *logos* discourse.] That part of botany dealing with grasses.

ahellotropism —aphelotropism, *q.v*

A horizon —the upper or leached, *soil layers*.

air bladder (ār' blăd er) *n*. [L. *aer* air A.S *blaedre* bladder] The swim bladder in fishes hollow dilatation of thallus in bladder wrack.

air-cell —thin-walled cavities in ethmoidal labyrinth numerous cavities in mastoid alveoli of lungs air spaces in plant tissue.

air-pore,—stoma, *q.v* of plants.

air-sacs,—spaces filled with air and connected with lungs i birds dilatations of tracheae i many insects sacs representing tracheal system and having hydrostatic function in certain insect larvae

air sinuses,—cavities in frontal ethmoid sphenoid and maxillary bones with passages to nasal cavities

aitionastic (ī'tĭōnăs'tĭk) [Gk. *aiti s* causing *nastos* close-pressed] *Appl* curvature of part of plant and induced by diffuse stimulus.

akanth- —*see* acanth-

akaryocyt —akaryot an erythrocyt

karyot (ăkăr'ĭŏt) *n* [Gk. *a* without *karyon* nut.] A cell in which nucleoplasm has not collected together t form a nucleus non-nucleated cell, condition present in many protists. *a* Non-nucleated.

kene —achene.

kinesis (ăkĭnē'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *a* not *kinesis* movement.] Absence or arrest of motion.

akinet (ăk'ĭnĕt) *n* [Gk. *a*, not *kinein* to move.] A resting cell in certain green *algae* which will later reproduce.

ala (ā'lă, ālă) *n* [L. *ala*, wing] Any winglike projection or structure lateral petal of papilionaceous flower membranous expansion on some seeds. *Plu* alae

alar (ā'lăr) *a*. [L. *ala* wing] Winglike *pert* wings or alae axillary *appl* ligaments cartilages etc.

alary (ā'lărĭ) *a*. [L. *ala*, wing] Wing-like *pert*. wings.

alate (ā'lāt) *a*. [L. *alatus* winged.] Having a wing-like expansion, as of petiole or stem broad lipped, *appl* shells *appl*. spacular system in Calcarea which is sagittal because of inequality of angles winged

albed (ălbē'dō) *n*. [L. *albus* white] Diffused reflection the ratio of the amount of light reflected by a surface to the amount of incident light mesocarp of besperidium, *cf* flavedo.

albescent (ălbĕs'ĕnt) *a*. [L. *albescere* to grow white.] Growing whitish.

albicant (ăl'bĭkănt) *a*. [L. *albicare*, to grow white.] Tending to become white.

albinism (ăl'bĭnĭzm) *n*. [L. *albus* white.] Absence of pigmentation in animals normally pigmented state of having colourless chromatophores.

albin (ălbē'no ălbī'no) *n*. [Sp. *albino* white from L. *albus*] Any animal with congenital deficiency of pigment in skin hair eyes, etc. plant with colourless chromatophores, du to absence of chloroplasts or undeveloped chromoplasts.

albugine (ălbūjĭn ēă) *n* [L. *albus* whit , *gignere* to beget.] Tunica albuginea white, dense co nective tissue surrounding testis, ovary corpora cavernosa, spleen, or eye

lbumen (ălbū mĕn) *n*. [L. *albumen* white of egg] Whit of egg nutritive material stored in seed.

albumin (ălbū mĭn) *n* [L. *albumen* white of egg] One of group of heat-coagulable water-soluble proteins occurring in egg white, blood serum milk, and many animal and vegetable tissues.

albuminoids (ălbū mĭnoĭdz) *n*. *plu*. [L. *albumen* white of egg Gk. *eidos* form.] Scleroproteins *q v*

albuminous (ălbū mĭnŭs) *a*. [L. *albumen* white of egg] *Pert* containing or of nature of albumen or an albumin.

albuminous cells, — parenchyma cells associated with sieve cells, as in pteridophytes and gymnosperms.

alburnum (ălbŭr'nŭm) *n*. [L. *albus* white.] Sap-wood or splint-wood soft white substance between inner bark and true wood outer young wood f dicotyledon.

alecithal (ălĕs'ĭthăl) *a* [Gk *a* ithout *lekithos* yolk.] With littl or no yolk *appl*. ova alecithic.

aletocyt (ălē'tŏsīt) *n* [Gk. *aletes* wanderer *kytos* hollow] Wander ing cell.

aleuron (ălū rōn) *n* [Gk. *aleuron* flour] *Appl* protein grains found in general protoplasm and used as reserve food-material *appl*. layer containing protein, f endosperm in monocotyledons aleurone.

al urospor (ălū rŏspō) *n*. [Gk. *aleuron*, flour] A lateral conidium f certain fungous parasites of skin spore or tip early separated from hypha by a septum.

alexin (ălĕk sĭn) *n*. [Gk *alexein* to ward off] A substance in blood serum which combines with an amboceptor to produce lysis alexin complement.

algesis (ălje'sĭs) [Gk. *algesis* sense of pain.] The sense of pain.

algin (ăl'jĭn) *n* [L. *alga* sea weed.] A mucilaginous substance alginic acid obtained from certain algae.

algoid (ăl goid) *a.* [L. *alga* seaweed Gk. *eidos* shape.] *Pert* resembling or of the nature of an alga.

algology (ălgŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [L. *alga* seaweed Gk. *logos* discourse] The study of algae phycology

Algonkian (ălgŏng'kĭăn) *a.* [*Algonquian* tribe of Indians.] *Pert.* late Proterozoic era.

alima (ăl'ĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *halimos* *pert* sea.] A larval stage of certain Crustacea.

alim ntary (ăl'ĭmĕn'tărĭ) *a.* [L. *alere* to nourish] *Pert.* nutritive functions *appl.* system, canal, tract, etc.

alisphenoid (ăl'ĭsfē noid) *n.* [L. *ala* wing Gk. *sphen* wedge *eidos* form.] Wing-like portion of sphenoid forming part of cranium ala temporalis.

alitrunk (ăl'ĭtrŭngk) *n* [L. *ala* wing *truncus* trunk.] Thorax of insect when fused with first segment of abdomen.

alkaloid (ăl'kăloid) *n* [Ar *al*, the *qali* ash Gk. *eidos* form.] Basic nitrogenous organic substance with poisonous or medicinal properties as caffeine morphine nicotine strychnine, ptomain etc.

allaesthetic (ăl'ĕsthĕt ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *aisthetes* perceiver] *Appl* characters effective when perceived by other organisms.

allantochorion (ălăn'tŏkō'rĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *allas* sausage *chorion* skin.] Foetal membrane formed f outer wall f allantois and th primitive chorion true chorion.

allantoid (ălăn'toid) *a.* [Gk. *allas* sausage *eidos* form.] Sausage-shaped botuliform.

allantoin (ălăn tŏĭn) *n* [Gk *allas* sausage.] The end product of purine metabolism occurring in allantoic fluid and rine of certain mammals $C_4H_6O_3N_4$

allantois (ălăn'tŏĭs) *n.* [Gk. *allas* sausage.] An embryonic organ, membranous sac rising from posterior part of alimentary canal in higher vertebrates, and acting as an organ of respiration or nutrition o both.

allassotonic (ălăs'ŏtŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allassein* to change *tonos* strain.] Induced by stimulus *appl* movements f grown plants *cf* mitotonic.

allel (ălĕl') *n.* [Gk. *allelon* one another] Allelomorph.

allelism (ălē'lĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *allelon* one another] The relationship between two alleles; allelomorphism

allelocatalysis (ălē'lŏkătăl'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *allelon* one another *katalysis* dissolution.] Allelocatalytic or mutually ccelerating retarding effect of contiguous cells *e.g* acceleration of rate of fission with increase in umber of individual protozoa present.

all lomorph (ălē'lomôrf) *n.* [Gk. *allelon* one another *morphe* form.] One of any pair of alternative her editary characters gene which can occupy the same locus as another gene in a particular chromosome.

allelopathy (ălēlŏp'ăthĭ) *n.* [Gk. *allelon* one another *pathos* suffering] The influence effect of one living plant upon another

allergen (ăl'ĕrjĕn) *n* [Gk. *allos* other *ergon* activity *genos* producing] A substance which induces allergy topen.

allergy (ăl'ĕrjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *ergon* activity] Changed reactivity on second o subsequent nfection or poisoning exaggerated or un usual susceptibility anaphylaxis atopy *q.v*

allesth tic,—allaesthetic, *q.v*

alliaceous (ălĭā shŭs) *a.* [L. *allium* garlic.] *Pert* or like garlic *appl.* a class of odours

all biosis (ăl'ōbĭō'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *allos* other *biosis* manner of life.] Changed reactivity of an organism in changed internal or ext rnal environment

allocarpy (ăl'ōkârpĭ) [Gk. *allos* other *karpos* fruit.] The production of fruit after cross-fertilisation.

allochroic (ăl'ōkrō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *chros* colour.] Able to change colour with colour variation.

allochronic (ăl'ōkrŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *chronos* time.] Not contemporary *appl.* species, etc. *Opp.* synchronic.

allochthonous (ălŏk'thŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *chthon* the ground.] Exotic; not aboriginal acquired. *Opp.* autochthonous.

allocortex (ăl'ōkôr'tĕks) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other L. *cortex* bark.] The primitive cortical areas or cortex of olfactory brain *opp.* isocortex.

allogamous (ălŏg'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *gamos* marriage.] Reproducing by cross-fertilisation, *opp.* autogamous.

allogamy (ălŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *gamos* marriage.] Cross-fertilisation, *opp.* autogamy.

allogen (ăl'ōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *genos* descent.] A recessive allelomorph *opp.* protogene.

allogenic (ălōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *genos* descent.] Caused by external factors *appl.* plant successions. *pert.* allogenes derived from elsewhere, *opp.* autogenic. allogenous or exogenous, *opp.* endogenous. allochrome, *q.v.*

alloheteroploid (ăl'ōhĕt'ĕrōploid) [Gk. *allos* other *heteros* other *aploos* onefold *eidos* form.] Heteroploid derived from specifically distinct genomes.

allologenesis (ăl'ōlōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *alloios* different *genesis* descent.] The alternation, in life-history of sexual and non-sexual forms alternation of generations.

alloiometron (ăl'oiŏm'ĕtrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *alloios* different *metron* measure.] Measurable change of proportion or intensity of development within species or races, *e.g.* head, limb, tooth, etc. proportions.

allokinesis (ăl'ōkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *kinesis* movement.] Reflex or passive movement; involuntary movement.

allometry (ălŏm'ĕtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other; *metron* measure.] Study of relative growth; change of proportions with increase of size growth rate of a part differing from standard growth rate or from the growth rate of the whole.

alloparalectotype (ăl'ōpărălĕk'tōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *para* beside *lektos* chosen *typos* pattern.] Specimen from the original collection of the sex opposite to that of the holotype and described subsequently.

allopatric (ălōpăt'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *patra* native land.] Having separate and mutually exclusive areas of geographical distribution. *Opp.* sympatric.

allopelagic (ăl'ōpĕlăj'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *pelagos* sea.] *Pert.* organisms found at any depth of the sea.

alloplasm (ăl'ōplăzm) [Gk. *allos* other; *plasma*, mould.] The differentiated portion of cell-substance not forming independent organelles.

alloplasmatic (ăl'ōplăzmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *plasma* mould.] *Appl.* differentiated portion of cell protoplasm alloplasmic.

alloplast (ăl'ōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *plastos* formed.] A morphological cell-unit of more than one kind of tissue *opp.* homoplast.

allopolyploid (ăl'ōpŏl'ĭploid) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *polys* many *aploos* onefold *eidos* form.] An organism with more than two sets of chromosomes derived from different species by hybridisation.

allorhizal (ăl'ōrī'zăl) [Gk. *allos* other *rhiza* root.] Having opposed root and shoot poles. *Opp.* homorhizal.

all-or-none —principle that response to stimulus is either completely effected or is absent, first observed in heart muscle (Bowditch law).

allosemati (ăl osēmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *allos* other *sema* sign.] Having markings or coloration imitating warning signs in other usually dangerous species.

allosomal (ăl'osō'măl) *a.* [Gk *allos* other *soma* body] *Pert* allosome *appl* inheritance of char acters controlled by genes located in an allosome.

allosome (ăl ōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *soma*, body] A chromosome other than an ordinary or typical one heterochromosome *cf* autosome.

allostoses (ăl ŏstō sēs) *n. plu.* [Gk. *allos* other *osteon* bone.] Bones formed i membrane *cf* autostoses.

allosynapsis —allosyndesis *q.v*

allosyndesis (ăl'ŏsĭn desis) *n.* [Gk. *allos* other *syndesis* binding together] Pairing of homologous chromosomes from opposit parents in a polyploid *cf* autosyndesis.

allot traploid,—amphidiploid *q.v*

allotherm (ăl ōthĕrm) *n* [Gk. *allos* other *therme* heat.] An organism with body temperat re dependent on environmental temperature.

all trophi (ăl'ŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *allos* other *trophe* nourishment.] Obtaining nourishment from other organisms saprophytic, or saprozoic heterotrophic.

all tropic (ălotrŏp'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *allo* othe *trope* turn] Exhibiting mutual tropism as between gametes.

allotyp (ăl'otĭp) *n.* [Gk *allos* other *typos* pattern.] Paratype of the sex opposite to that of th holotype

allozygote (ăl'ŏzī'gōt) *n* [Gk. *allos* other *zygon*, yoke.] A homozygote having recessive characters *opp* protozygote.

alluvial (ălū vĭăl ăloo-) *a.* [L. *alluere* to wash to] *Pert* deposits formed by finely divided material laid down by running ter

alpha (α) **cells,**—oxyphilic cells pars glandularis of pituitary gland cells with granules insoluble alcohol in islet of Langerhans A-cells.

alpha (α) **granules,**—metachromatic gran les in central region of protoplast, as in blue-green algae.

alpha (α) **tocopherol** —vitamin E.

alsi aceous (ălsĭnā'shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *al sine* chickweed.] *Appl* polypetalous coroll where intervals occur between petals as in chickweed.

alteration theory —explains electromoti e f rces of nerve and muscl by alterations in chemical composition of tissue at cross-section.

alternate (ăl ŏltĕr'năt) *a.* [L. *alternus* one after another] Not opposite *appl* lea es branches etc. occurring at different levels successively on opposite sides of stem every other taking turns.

alternating cleavag —spiral clea age *q.v*

alternation of generations,—the occurrence in one life-history of two or more different f rms differ ently produced usually an alternation of a sexual with an asexual form alloeogenesis metagenesis digenesis heterogamy heterogenesis heterogony

alternation of parts,—general rul that leaves of different whorls alternate in position with each other sepals with petals stamens with petals.

alternativ inh ritance —allelism allelomorphism.

alterne (ăltĕrn ŏl-) *n* [L. *alternus* one after another] Vegetation exhibiting disturbed zonation due to abrupt change in environment or to interference with normal plant succession.

alternipinnate (ăltĕr nĭpĭn'ăt ŏl-) *a.* [L. *alternus* one after another *pinna* wing] *Appl* leaflets or pinna ran g alternately on each side f mid rib.

altri es (ăltrĭ'sēz, ăl'trĭsēz) *n. plu.* [L. *altrix* nourisher] Birds whose young are hatched in a very immature condition *cf* praecoces.

altricial (ăltrĭs'ĭăl) *a* [L. *altrix* nourishe] Req iring care or nursing fter hatching r birth.

alula (al'ūlă) *n.* [L. *alula*, dim. of *ala* wing.] A small lobe separated off from wing-base on its posterior edge in certain insects; spurious or bastard wing of birds.

alutaceous (ălūtā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *aluta*, alum-dressed leather.] Tan coloured; leathery; having appearance of minute cracks, *appl.* markings on elytra of certain beetles.

alveola (ălvē'ōlă) *n.* [L. *alveolus*, small cavity.] A pit on the surface of an organ; alveolus, *q.v.*

alveolar (ălvē'ōlăr) *a.* [L. *alveolus*, small pit.] *Pert.* an alveolus; *pert.* tooth socket; *appl.* artery, nerve, process, canal, in connection with the jaw-bone; *appl.* small cavities in lungs, glands, etc.; *appl.* theory of structure of protoplasm.

alveolate (ălvē'ōlāt, ălvē'ōlăt) *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, pitted.] Deeply pitted; honey-combed.

alveolation (ălvēōlā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *alveolatus*, pitted.] The formation of alveoli; alveolate appearance.

alveolus (ălvē'ōlŭs) *n.* [L. *alveolus*, small pit.] A small pit or depression; tooth socket; pyramidal ossicle, supporting tooth in sea urchin; air-cell of lung; a cavity in glands; cavity in tarsus of spiders, receptacle of haematodocha; pit for articulation of macrotrichia.

alveus (ăl'vēŭs) *n.* [L. *alveus*, cavity.] A white layer of fibres on ventricular surface of hippocampus; utricle of ear; dilatation of thoracic duct.

amacrine (ăm'ăkrin) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *makros*, long; *is*, fibre.] Having no axon; *appl.* cells in inner nuclear layer of retina with dendrites in inner plexiform layer.

amb (ămb) *n.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Ambulacral area.

ambiens (ăm'biĕns) *n.* [L. *ambire*, to go round.] A thigh muscle in certain birds, the action of which causes the toes to maintain grasp on perch.

ambient (ăm'biĕnt) *a.* [L. *ambire*, to go round.] Surrounding; *appl.* vein, the costal nervure when encircling insect wing.

ambiparous (ămbip'ărŭs) [L. *ambo*, both; *parere*, to produce.] Containing the beginnings of both flowers and leaves; *appl.* buds.

ambisexual (ăm'bisĕk'sūăl) [L. *ambo*, both; *sexus*, sex.] *Pert.* both sexes; ambosexual; monoecious, *q.v.*

ambisporangiate (ăm'bispōrăn'jiăt) *a.* [L. *ambo*, both; Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, box.] Amphisporangiate, *q.v.*

ambital (ăm'bităl) *a.* [L. *ambire*, to go round.] *Appl.* interambulacral and antambulacral plates of asteroids; outer skeleton of ophiuroid arm.

ambitus (ăm'bitŭs) *n.* [L. *ambire*, to go around.] The outer edge or margin; outline of echinoid shell viewed from apical pole.

amboceptor (ăm'bōsĕp'tŏr) *n.* [L. *ambo*, both; *capere*, to take.] A specific antibody or immune body necessary for ferment-like action of complement on a toxin or on red blood corpuscle; a lysin.

ambon (ăm'bŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ambon*, raised platform.] Fibrocartilaginous ring surrounding an articular socket, as around acetabulum; circumferential fibrocartilage; labrum.

ambosexual (ăm'bōsĕk'sūăl) *a.* [L. *ambo*, both; *sexus*, sex.] Common to or *pert.* both sexes; activated by both male and female hormones.

ambulacra (ămbūlā'kră) *n. plu.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Locomotor tube-feet of echinoderms.

ambulacralia (ăm'būlăkrā'liă) *n. plu.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Ambulacral plates, *i.e.* plates through which tube feet protrude.

ambulacriform (ămbūlăk'rifŏrm) *a.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk; *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of ambulacra.

amoeba,—amoeba.

ameiosis (ămīō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *meiosis*, diminution.] Occurrence of only one division in meiosis instead of two.

ameiotic (ămīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *meion* smaller.] *Appl.* parthenogenesis in which meiosis is suppressed.

amelification (ămĕl'ĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [M.E. *amell* enamel L. *facere* to make.] Formation of tooth-enamel.

ameloblast (ămĕl'ōblăst) *n.* [M.E. *amell* enamel Gk. *blastos* bud.] A columnar or hexagonal cell of internal epithelium of enamel organ; enamel cell, adamantoblast, ganoblast.

amentaceous (ămĕntā'shŭs), **amentiferous** (ămĕntĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *amentum* thong; *ferre* to carry.] *Appl.* plants bearing amenta or catkins.

amentum (ămĕn'tŭm) *n.* [L. *amentum* thong.] A catkin, consisting of bracted axis bearing unisexual flowers, as in poplar and willow; ament.

ameristic (ămĕrĭs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *meristos* divided.] Not divided into parts; unsegmented.

ametabolic (ămĕtăbŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *metabole* change.] *Appl.* insects that do not pass through marked metamorphosis.

amicron (ămĭk'rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *mikros* small.] An element so small that even the ultramicroscope can only indicate it as diffuse illumination in the track of the beam; *cf.* submicron.

amicronucleate (ămĭ'krōnū'klēāt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *mikros* small L. *nucleus* kernel.] *Appl.* fragments of certain Protozoa in which there is no micronucleus.

amine (ăm'ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *ammoniakon* resinous gum.] A nitrogen compound formed in plants, also produced by bacterial action on amino acids; derivative from ammonia by hydrogen replacement.

amino acids,—compounds containing amino (NH_2) and carboxyl (COOH) groups, and produced from proteins by hydrolysis.

amitosis (ămĭtō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *a* without *mitos* thread.] Direct cell-division and cleavage of nucleus without thread-like formation of nuclear material. *Opp.* mitosis.

ammonitiferous (ăm'ōnĭtĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *Ammon* Jupiter; L. *ferre* to carry.] Containing fossil remains of ammonites.

amnion (ăm'nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *amnion*, foetal membrane.] A foetal membrane of reptiles, birds, and mammals; inner embryonic membrane of insects; viscous envelope of certain ovules.

amnionic,—amniotic.

amniote (ăm'nĭōt) *n.* [Gk. *amnion* foetal membrane.] An animal characterised by possession of amnion in foetal life.

amniotic (ămnĭŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amnion* foetal membrane.] *Pert.* amnion; *appl.* folds, sac, cavity, fluid; amnionic.

amoeba (ămē'bă) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe* change.] A protozoon in which the shape is subject to constant alterations due to formation and retraction of pseudopodia; generally used to typify most primitive animal commonly known.

amoebadiastase (ămē'bădĭ'ăstās) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe* change; *dia* through; *histanai* to set.] The digestive ferment secreted by amoebae.

amoebiform (ămē'bĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *amoibe* change; L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like or resembling an amoeba.

amoebism (ămē'bĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe* change.] Amoeboid form or behaviour as of leucocytes.

amoebocyte (ămē'bōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe* change; *kytos* hollow.] Any cell having the shape or properties of an amoeba; one of certain cells in coelom of echinoderms; a leucocyte, *q.v.*

amoeboid (ămē'boid) *a.* [Gk. *amoibe* change; *eidos* shape.] Resembling an amoeba in shape, in properties, or locomotion.

amoebula (ămē'būlă) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe* change.] The swarm-spore of a protist when furnished with pseudopodia; pseudopodiospore.

amorphous (ămôr'fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *morphē* shape.] Of indeterminate o irregular form with no visible differentiation in structure.

amphiapomict (ăm'fĭăp'ŏmĭkt) *n* [Gk. *amphi* both *apo* away *mixis* mixed.] A biotype reproduced from facultative sexual forms.

amphiarthrosis (ăm'fĭârthrō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *arthron* joint.] A slightly movable articulation, as symphysis or a syndesmosis.

amphiaste (ăm'fĭăs'tē) *n* [Gk. *amphi* both *aster* star] The two asters connected by the achromatic spindle formed in mitotic cell division.

amphiastral (ăm'fĭăs'trăl) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *aster* star] *Appl* a type of mitosis in which true asters are present at the spindle-poles.

amphibious (ămfĭb'ĭŭs) **amphibian** (ămfĭb'ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *bios* life.] Adapted for life either on land or in water emersed, *q.v.*

amphiblastic (ăm'fĭblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *blastos* bud.] *Appl* telolecithal ova with complete but unequal segmentation.

amphiblastula (ăm'fĭblăs'tūlă) *n* [Gk. *amphi* both *blastos* bud.] Stage in development of certain sponges, in which posterior end of embryo is composed of granular archaeocytes and anterior end of flagellate cells.

amphiboli (ăm'fĭbŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *amphi* both *bole* throw] Capabl of turning backwards or forwards, as outer toe of certain birds.

amphicarpous (ăm'fĭkâr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *karpos* fruit.] Producing fruit of two kinds.

amphicoelous (ăm'fĭsē'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *koilos* hollow] Concave on both surfaces *appl.* biconcave vertebral centra amphicoelou

amphicondyl us (ăm fĭkŏn'dĭlŭs) *a* [Gk *amphi* both, *kondylos* knuckle] Having two occipital condyles.

amphicone (ăm'fĭkōn) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *konos* cone] Cusp of molar of extinct mammals believed to have evolved into metacone and paracone.

amphicribral,—amphiphloic

amphicytes (ăm'fĭsīts) *n plu* [Gk. *amphi* both *kytos* hollow] Endothelial cell surrounding or forming capsules of cells of a do sal root ganglion capsule cells.

amphidelphic (ăm'fĭdĕl'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *delphys* womb] Having a paired uterus, as in certain nematodes didelphic.

amphidetic (ăm'fĭdĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *detos* bound.] Extending behind and in front of umbo *appl* hinge ligaments of some bivalve shells *cf* opisthodetic.

amphidiploid (ăm'fĭdĭp'loid) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *diploos* double.] Doubl diploid allotetraploid. *n* A hybrid having diploid genomes of both parental species.

amphidisc (ăm'fĭdĭsk) *n* [Gk. *amphi* both; *diskos* round plate.] A grapnel-shaped spicule of some freshwater sponges.

amphids (ăm'fĭds) *n plu.* [Gk. *amphi* both.] Two anterior lateral sensory organs in nematodes.

amphigastria (ăm'fĭgăs'trĭă) *n. plu* [Gk. *amphi* both *gaster* stomach.] Rudimentary leaves, or scales on under surface of foliose liverworts.

amphigenesis (ăm'fĭjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *genesis* descent.] Amphigony sexual reproduction

amphig nic (ăm'fĭgŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *amphi* both *gone* seed.] Producing male and female gametes in separate gones in different individuals bisexual *pert* amphigony *cf* digonic, syngonic.

amphig ny (ămfĭg'ŏnĭ) *n* [Gk. *amphi* both *gonos* offspring] Reproduction involving two individuals sporogony amphigenesis.

amphigynous (ămfĭj'ĭnŭs) *a* [Gk. *amphi* both *gyne* female.] *Appl* antheridium surrounding the base of the oogonium, as in some Peronosporales.

amphikaryon (ăm'fĭkăr'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *karyon* nut.] An amphinucleus or nucleus with large

karyosome (in reference to supposed encapsuling of kinetic nucleus by trophic nucleus) nucleus with two haploid sets of chromosomes.

amphimict (ăm fimĭkt) *n* [Gk. *amphi* both *miktos* mixed.] A biotype resulting from sexual reproduction an obligate sexual organism.

amphimixis (ăm'fĭmĭk sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both *mixis* mingling] The mingling of paternal and maternal characteristics by union of male and female pronuclei in fertilisatio *Opp* pomixis.

amphinucleolus (ăm finūklē'ōlŭs) *n* [Gk. *amphi* both L. *nucleolus* small kernel.] A doubl nucleolus comprising basphil and oxyphil components.

amphinucleus,—amphikaryon, *q v*

amphiod nt (ăm fiōdŏnt) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *odous* tooth.] *Appl* an intermediate state of mandible development in stag-beetles.

amphiont (ăm fiŏnt) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both *on* being] Zygote or sporont f rmed by coming together of two individuals.

amphiphloic,—periphloic *q v*

amphiplatyan (ăm'fiplătĭăn) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *platys* flat.] Flat on both ends *appl* vertebral centra.

amphipneustic (ăm finū stĭk pn-) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *pnein* to breathe.] Having both gills and lungs throughout l fe-history with only anterior and posterior pairs of spiracles functioning as i most dipterous larvae amphipneustous.

amphipodo (ămfip'ōdŭs) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *pous* foot.] Having feet for walking and feet for swimming

amphipyrenin (ăm'fipīrē ĭ) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both *pyren* fruit-stone.] Substance of which nuclear membrane is composed.

amphi hinal (ăm'fīrī'năl) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *ris* nose.] Having or *pert*. two nostrils

amphisarca (ăm'fisăr'kă) *n* [Gk. *amphi* both *sarx* flesh] A superior indehiscent many-seeded fruit with pulpy interior and woody exterior

amphispermous (ăm'fispĕr mŭs) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *sperma* seed.] Having seed closely surrounded by pericarp.

amphisporangiate (ăm fispŏrăn'jĭăt) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *pora* seed *angeion* vessel.] Having sporophylls bearing both megasporangia and microsporangia hermaphrodit *appl* flowers.

amphispore (ăm fispŏr') *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both *sporos* seed.] A reproductive spore which functions as a resting spore in certain algae mesospore a uredospore modified to withstand dry environ ment.

amphisternous (ăm'fistĕr' ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *sternon*, breast bone] *Appl*. type of sternum structure in Atelostomata.

amphist matic (ăm'fistōmăt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *amphi*, both *stoma* mouth.] H ving stomata on both surfaces, *appl* certain types of leaves.

amphistomous (ămfis'tōmŭs) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *stoma*, mouth.] Having a sucker at each end of body as certain worms.

amphistylic (ăm'fistĭl'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *stylos* pillar] H ing jaw arch connected with skull by both hyoid and quadrate, or by both hyoid and palato-quadrate exhibiting condition of amphi styly

amphitene (ăm'fĭtēn) *a*. [Gk. *amphi* both *tainia* band.] Stage of meiosis in which spireme threads are uniting in pairs zygotene.

amphitheci m (ămfithē'sĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both *thekion* box.] Peripheral layer of cells in sporangia f liverworts and mosses.

amphitoky (ămfit'ōkĭ) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both *tokos* birth.] Parthenogenetic reproduction of both males and females.

amphitri ene (ăm'fĭtrī'ēn) *n*. [Gk. *amphi* both *triaena* trident.] A double trident-shaped spicule.

amphitrichous (ămfĭt'rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *thrix* hair] With flagellum at each pole *appl* bacteria amphitrichate, amphitrichic.

amphitrocha (ămfĭt'rŏkă) *n.* [Gk. *amphi* both *trochos* wheel.] A free-swimming annelid larva with two rings of cilia.

amphitropous (ămfĭt'rŏpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi* both *trope* turning] Having the ovule inverted, with hilum in middle of one side.

amphixylic,—perixylic *q.v.*

amphocyte (ăm'fōsīt) [Gk. *ampho* both f two *kytos* hollow] An amphophil cell.

amphogenic (ăm'fōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ampho* both of two *genos* producing] Producing offspring consisting of both males and females.

amphophil (ăm'fōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *ampho* both of two *philein* to love.] *Appl* cells staining with basic and acid dyes amphochromatophil neutrophil *n* Amphocyte.

amphoteric (ăm'fōtĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amphoteros* in both ways.] With opposite characters acidic and also basic.

amploctant (ămplŏk'tănt) *a.* [L. *amplecti* to embrace.] Clasping or winding tightly round some support, as tendrils.

amplexicaul (ămplĕk'sĭkôl) *a.* [L. *amplecti* to embrace *caulis* stem.] Clasping or surrounding the stem, as base of leaf.

amplexus (ămplĕk'sŭs) *n.* [L. *amplexus* embrace.] Sexual embrace, in batrachians.

ampliat (ăm'plĭăt) *a.* [L. *ampliatus* made wider] Having outer edge of wing prominent as in certain insects.

amplificati (ăm plĭfĭkā shŭn) *n.* [L. *amplificatio* enlargement.] Changes towards increased structural or functional complexity in ontogeny or phylogeny *Opp* reduction.

ampulla (ămpool'ă, pŭl) *n.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] A membranous vesicle dilatation of lactiferous tubule beneath areola dilated portion at one end of each semicircular canal of ear dilatation of united common bile-duct and pancreatic duct part of oviduct between infundibulum and isthmus dilated portion of vas deferens at fundus of urinary bladder terminal dilatation of rectum internal reservoir on ring canal of water vascular system in echinoderms terminal vesicle of sensory canals of elasmobranchs submerged bladder of Utricularia.

ampullaceal (ămpŭlā'sĕăl) *a.* [L. *ampulla* flask.] Flask-shaped, *appl.* arachnid spinning glands which furnish silk f foundations, lines and radii *appl* sensillae

ampullaceous (ămpŭlā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] Flask-shaped *appl.* sensillae.

ampullary (ămpool'ărĭ pŭl') *a.* [L. *ampulla* flask.] *Pert* or resembling an ampulla.

ampullula (ămpool'ūlă -pŭl-) *n.* [*Dim* of L. *ampulla*, flask] A small ampulla, as of some lymphatic vessels.

ampyx (ăm'pĭks) *n.* [Gk. *ampyx* fillet.] A transverse bar connecting the rostralia of Palaeospondylus.

amyelinic (ămīĕlĭn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *myelos* marrow] Without myelin *appl* non-medullated or grey nerve-fibres amyelinate.

amygdala (ămĭg'dălă) *n.* [L. from Gk. *amygdal* almond.] Almond one of palatal tonsils rounded lobe t sid f vallecula of cerebellum.

amygdalin (ămĭg'dălĭn) *n.* [Gk. *amygdale* almond.] A compound occurring in fruit kernels of bitter almonds and other Rosaceae, and producing hydrocyanic acid, glucose and benzaldehyde po hydrolysis $C_{20}H_{27}O_{11}N$

amylase (ăm'ĭlās) *n* [L. *amylum* starch.] An enzyme which converts (*a*) starch into dextrin, or (*β*) dextrin into maltose amylolytic enzyme.

amyloclastic,—amylolytic, *q.v.*

amyloid (ăm'ĭloid) *a.* [Gk. *amylon*, starch; *eidos*, form.] Starch-like. *n.* Starch-like substance.

amyloid bodies,—concretions found in alveoli of adult prostate gland.

amylolytic (ăm'ĭlŏlĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *amylon*, starch; *lysis*, loosing.] Starch-digesting; *appl.* enzymes.

amylome (ăm'ĭlōm) *n.* [Gk. *amylon*, starch.] Starch-containing wood-parenchyma; layer of starch-containing cells between central cylinder and leptoids of certain moss rhizomes.

amyloplast (ăm'ĭlōplăst') *n.* [Gk. *amylon*, starch; *plastos*, formed.] A leucoplast; colourless starch-forming granule in plants; amyloplastid.

amylopsin (ăm'ĭlŏp'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *amylon*, starch; *opsis*, seasoning.] Pancreatic amylase.

amylose (ăm'ĭlōs) *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch.] The substance forming starch.

amylostatolith (ăm'ĭlōstăt'ōlĭth) *n.* [Gk. *amylon*, starch; *statos*, stationary; *lithos*, stone.] A starch grain which moves under the influence of gravity in a statocyte; *cf.* statolith.

amylum (ăm'ĭlŭm) *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch.] Vegetable starch $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$.

anabiosis (ăn'ăbĭō'sĭs) [Gk. *ana*, up; *bios*, life.] Resuscitation after apparent death; power of revivification, as seen in certain Tardigrada.

anabolism (ănăb'ōlĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *bole*, throw.] The constructive chemical processes in living organisms; *opp.* katabolism.

anabolite (ănăb'ōlīt) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *bole*, throw.] A substance participating in anabolism.

anacrogynous (ănăkrŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *an*, not; *akros*, apex; *gyne*, female.] *Appl.* certain liverworts in which female reproductive bodies do not arise at or near apex of shoot. *Opp.* acrogynous.

anacromyodian (ănăk'rōmīōd'ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *akros*, apex; *mys*, muscle; *eidos*, form.] With syringeal muscles attached at dorsal ends of bronchial semi-rings.

anadromous (ănăd'rōmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *dramein*, to run.] *Appl.* fishes which migrate from salt to fresh water annually. *Opp.* catadromous.

anaerobe (ănā'ĕrōb) *n.* [Gk. *an*, without; *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] An anaerobic organism capable of living in absence of free oxygen. *Opp.* aerobe. *a.* Anaerobic.

anaerobiosis (ănā'ĕrōbīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *an*, without; *aer*, air; *biosis*, manner of life.] Existence in absence of free oxygen.

anaesthesia (ănĕsthē'sĭă) *n.* [Gk. *an*, without; *aisthesis*, feeling.] Local or general insensibility.

anagenesis (ăn'ăjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, again; *genesis*, descent.] Regeneration of tissues; progressive evolution.

anakinetic (ăn'ăkĭnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *kinein*, to move.] *Appl.* process which restores energy; *cf.* katakinetic.

anakinetomeres (ăn'ăkĭnē'tōmērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *kinein*, to move; *meros*, part.] Energy-rich reactive atoms or molecules.

anal (ā'năl) *a.* [L. *anus*, anus.] *Pert.* or situated at or near the anus; *appl.* posterior median ventral fin of fishes, margin and vein of insect wing, posterior ventral scute of reptiles, etc.

analogues (ăn'ălŏgz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *analogia*, proportion.] Organs of different plants or animals with like function but of unlike origin.

analogy (ănăl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *analogia*, proportion.] Resemblance in function though not in structure or development.

anamestic (ăn'ămĕs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *mestos*, filled.] *Appl.* small variable bones filling spaces between larger bones of more fixed position, as in fish skulls.

anamniote (ănăm'nĭōt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *amnion*, foetal membrane.] An animal which has no amnion in embryonic life.

anamorpha (ănămôr'fă) *n plu* [Gk. *ana* backwards; *morphe* form.] Larvae hatched with incomplete number of segments *cf* epimorpha.

anamorphosis (ăn ămô 'fōsis) *n* [Gk. *ana*, throughout *morphosis* shaping] Evolution from one type t another through a series f gradual changes.

an ndrous (ănăn drŭs) *a*. [Gk *a* without *aner* male] Without stamens.

anangian (ănăn'jĭăn) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *angeion* vessel.] *Appl.* worms without vascular system.

anantherous (ăn ănthĕrŭs) [Gk. *a*, without *antheros* flowering] Without anthers.

ananthous (ănăn thŭs) *a*. [Gk. without *anthos* flower] Not flowering without inflorescence.

anaphase (ăn ăfāz) *n*. [Gk. *ana*, up *phasis* appearance.] A stage in mitosis during divergence of daughter chromosomes the stages of mitosis up to division of chromatin into chromosomes *cf* kataphase.

anaphylaxis (ăn ăfĭlăk sĭs) *n* [Gk. *ana*, up *phylax* guard.] Condition of being hypersensitive to serum o foreign protein, caused by first or sensitising dose.

anaphyt (ăn ăfĭt) *n* [Gk. *ana*, p *phyton* plant.] Transverse segment of a shoot an internode.

anaplasia (ănăplā sĭă) *n* [Gk. *ana* again *plassein* to form.] Undifferentiation reversion to less differentiated structure.

anaplast (ăn'ăplăst) *n*. [Gk. *ana*, up *plastos* formed.] A leucoplastid anaplastid.

anapleurite (ăn'ăploo 'rīt) *a*. [Gk. *ana*, up *pleura*, side.] Upper thoracic pleurite as in certain Thysanura.

anapophysis (ăn ăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n*. [Gk. *ana*, up *apo* from *physis* origin.] A small dorsal projection rising near transverse process in lumbar vertebrae.

anapsid (ănăp sĭd) *a*. [Gk. *ana*, up *apsis* arch.] With skull wholly imperforat or completely roofed over; stegocrotaphic.

anaptychus (ănăp'tĭkŭs) *n* [Gk. *ana*, throughout; *ptyche* plate] Aptychus or operculum consisting of a single plate, as in certain ammonites *cf* synaptychus.

anarthrous (ănâr'thrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *a*, without *arthron* joint.] Having no distinct joints.

anaschistic (ăn'ăskĭs'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *ana*, up to *schistein* to split.] *Appl.* type of tetrads which divide twice longitudinally in meiosis *cf* diaschistic.

anastates (ăn ăstāts) *n. plu* [Gk. *ana*, p to *states* standing] Various materials that arise owing to metabolism in cell in formation of complex from simple substances. *Opp* katastates.

anastomosis (ănăs'tŏmō'sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *ana*, up to *stoma*, mouth.] Union of ramifications of leaf-veins union of blood-vessels arising from common trunk; union of nerves fine threads joining chromonemata in resting nucleus formation of network or anastomotic meshwork.

anastral (ănăs'trăl) *a*. [Gk. *an* not *aster* star] *Appl* type of mitosis without aster formation.

anatomy (ănăt'ŏmĭ) *n*. [Gk. *ana*, up *tome* cutting] The science which treats of the structure of plants and of animals, as determined by dissection usually human anatomy

anatoxin,—toxoid, *q.v*

anatrepsis (ănătrĕp sĭs) *n* [Gk. *anatrepein* to turn over.] Stage of increasing movement in blastokinesis.

anatriaene (ăn'ătrī'ēn) *n*. [Gk. *ana* p *triaina*, trident.] Triaene with backwardly directed branches.

anatropous (ănăt rŏpŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anatrope* overturning] Inverted, *appl* ovules with hilum and micropyle close together and chalaza t other end anatropal.

anaxial (ănăk'sĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *a*, without *axis* axle.] Having no distinct axis asymmetrical.

ancestrula (ănsĕs'troolă) *n.* [L. *antecedere* t go before] First zooecium of polyzoan colony

anchor (ăng'kŏr) *n.* [L. *ancora* anchor] Anchor-shaped spicule found in skin of Holothuria.

anchylosis (ăng'kĭlō sis) *n.* [Gk. *angchein*, to press tight.] Union of two or more bones or hard parts to form one part, *e g* f bone to bone or tooth to bone ankylosis.

anconeal (ăngkō neal) *a* [Gk. *angkon* elbow] *Pert* the elbow

anconeus (ăng'kōnē'ŭs) *n* [Gk. *angkon* elbow] Small extensor muscl situated over elbow anconaeus.

andrase (ăn drās) *n* [Gk. *aner* male.] A male-determining factor in form of an enzyme or hormone.

andrin (ăn drin) *n* [Gk. *aner* male] Th testicular androgens.

androconia (ăn drokō niă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aner* male *konia* dust.] Modified wing-scales producing sexually attractive scent in certain mal butterfl es.

androcyte (ă droăt) *n.* [Gk. *aner* mal *kytos* hollow] A cell arising by growth from an androgonium and giving rise t antherozoid.

androdioeci us (ăn drŏdĭē'sĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male *dis* two *oikos* house] H ving mal and herma phrodit flowers on different plants.

androeci m (ăndrē'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male *oikos* house.] Male reproductive organs of plant stamens taken collectively

and ogametangium (ăn drŏgăm ĕtăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male *gametes* pouse *angeion* vessel.] A structure producing male sexual cells antheridium.

androgen (ăn drŏjĕn) *n* [Gk. *aner* male *genos* descent] A mal ho mone masculinizing substance.

and ogen si (ăn drŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk *aner* male *genesis* descent] Development of egg furnished with paternal chromosomes only male parthenogenesis.

androg netic (ăn drojenĕt'ĭk) [Gk. *a er* male *genesis* descent] H ving paternal chromosomes only

androgenic (ăn drŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male *gennaein* to produce] Stimulating male characters masculinizing *appl* hormones *appl* tissue capable of elaborating an androgenic hormone androgenous *q v*

androge ous (ăndrŏj ĕnŭs) *a* [Gk. *aner* male *genos* descent.] Producing only male offspring

androgonidia (ăn drŏgŏnĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aner* male *gonos* offspring *idion* dim.] Male sexual elements formed after repeated divisions of parthenogonidia f Volvox.

androgonium (ăn drŏgō nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male *gonos* offspring] An early stage in formation of sperm-cells of plants.

androgynal (ăndrŏj'ĭnăl) *a* [Gk. *aner* male *gyne* female.] Hermaphrodit bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same inflorescence with antheridium and oogonium on the same hypha androgynous.

androgynary (ăndrŏj'ĭnărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male *gyne* female.] Having flowers with stamens and pistils developed into petals.

androgyn (ă drŏjĭn ăn drŏgĭn) *a.* *n* Hermaphrodite.

androgynism (ăndrŏj'ĭnĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male *gyne* female.] The condition of bearing both stamens and pistils hermaphroditism.

andr merogony (ăn drŏmĕrŏg'ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *aner* mal *meros* part *gone* generation.] The development of an egg fragment with only paternal chromosomes.

andromonoecious (ăn drŏmŏnē sĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male *monos* alone *oikos* house.] H ving mal and her maphrodit flowers on the same plant.

and opetal *s* (ăn dropĕt ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aner* male *petalon* leaf] H ving petaloid stamens.

androphore (ăn drŏfō) *n* [Gk. *aner* male *phora* carrying] Stalk supporting androeci m stamens stalk carrying mal gonophores in S phonophora.

androphyll (ăn'drŏfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male *phyllon* leaf.] The leaf bearing microspores: the microsporophyll.

androsome (ăn'drŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male *soma* body.] A male-limited chromosome.

androsporangium (ăn'drŏspŏrăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] A sporangium containing androspores.

androspore (ăn'drŏspŏr) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male *sporos* seed.] An asexual zoospore which gives rise to male dwarf plant: male spore: microspore: pollen grain.

androsteron (ăn'drŏstĕ'rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male *stear* suet.] Male hormone present in adrenal cortex, obtained from urine. $C_{19}H_{30}O_2$.

androtype (ăn'drŏtīp) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male *typos* pattern.] Type specimen of the male of a species.

anelectrotonus (ăn'ēlĕktrŏtō'nŭs, ăn'ĕlĕktrŏt'ŏnŭs) *n.* [Gk. *ana* up *elektron*, amber *tonos* tension.] Decrease in irritability of a nerve under influence of a non-polarising electric current.

anellus (ănĕl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *anellus* little ring.] A small ring-shaped or triangular plate supported by valves and vinculum in Lepidoptera.

anemochorous (ănĕmŏkō'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *chora* place.] Dispersed by wind: with seeds so dispersed.

anemophilous (ănĕmŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *philein*, to love.] Wind-pollinated.

anemophily (ănĕmŏf'ĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *philein*, to love.] Plant fertilisation by agency of wind.

anemoplankton (ănĕm'ŏplăngk'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *plangktos* wandering.] Wind-borne organisms and living particles: aeroplankton, *q.v.*

anemosporic (ănĕm'ŏspŏr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *sporos* seed.] Having spores or seeds disseminated by air currents.

anemotaxis (ănĕm'ŏtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *taxis* arrangement.] Directed movement in response to air currents.

anemotropism (ănĕmŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *anemos* wind *trope* turn.] Orientation of body or plant curvature, in response to air currents.

anencephaly (ănĕnkĕf'ălĭ, -sĕf'-) *n.* [Gk. *an* not *engkephalon* brain.] Condition of having no brain.

anenterous (ănĕn'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *an* without *enteron* gut.] Having no alimentary tract: anenteric.

aner (ăn'ĕr, ăn'ĕr) *n.* [Gk. *aner* male.] The male of insects, especially of ants.

anestrum,—anoestrus, *q.v.*

aneucentric (ănūsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *eu* well *kentron* centre.] Acentric and dicentric, resulting from translocation involving centromere of a chromosome.

aneuploid (ăn'ūploid) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *eu* well *aploos* onefold.] Having fewer or more chromosomes than an exact multiple of the haploid number; *opp.* euploid.

aneurine (ănū'rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *neuron* nerve.] Vitamin B_1: the anti-beri-beri factor in yeast, legumes, cereals, and other foods: aneurin: thiamine (U.S.A.) $C_{12}H_{18}ON_4SCl_2$.

aneuronic (ănūrŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *neuron* nerve.] Without innervation; *appl.* chromatophores controlled by hormones.

anfractuose (ănfrăk'tūōs) *a.* [L. *anfractus* bending.] Wavy: sinuous.

angienchyma (ăn'jĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *angeion* vessel *engchein* to pour.] Vascular tissue.

angioblast (ăn'jĭŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *angeion*, vessel *blastos* bud.] One of cells from which lining of blood-vessels is derived: vasoformative cell.

angiocarpic (ăn'jĭokâr'pĭk) *a.* [Gk. *angeion* vessel *karpos* fruit.] Having fruit enclosed: angiocarpous; *appl.* fungi. *Opp.* gymnocarpic.

angiology (ănʼjĭŏlʼōjĭ) *n* [Gk. *anggeion* vessel *logos* discourse] Anatomy of blood and lymph vascular systems.

angiospermous (ănjĭōspĕrʼmŭs) *a* [Gk. *anggeion* vessel *sperma*, seed.] Having seeds in closed case, the ovary

angiosporous (ănjĭōs pōrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anggeion* vessel *sporos* seed.] Having spores contained i a theca or spore capsule.

angiostomatous (ănʼjĭōstŏmʼătŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anggeion* vessel *stoma* mouth.] Narrow-mouthed *appl* an order of molluscs, and to a sub-order of snakes, with non distensible mouth.

angiotonin (ănjĭŏt ŏnĭn) *n*. [Gk. *anggeion* vessel *tonos* tension.] Substance in circulating blood formed by reaction between hyper tensinogen elaborated in the liver and renin, causing constriction of arterioles hypertensin.

ångström (ŏngʼstrĕm) *n* [*A J Ångström* Swedish physicist] One ten millionth part of millimetre symbol Å.

angular (ăngʼgūlăr) *n* [L. *angulus* corner] A membrane bone of lower jaw in most vertebrates. *a* Having or *pert* an angle *appl* leaf originating at forking of stem, as in many ferns *appl* collen chyma with cell-walls thickened in the angles f the cells.

angulospl nial (ăngʼgūlōsplē nĭăl) *n* [L. *angulus* corner *splenium* patch.] Bone forming most of lower and inner part of mandible in Amphibia.

a gulus (ăng gūlŭs) *n* [L. *angulus* angle] An angl as that formed by junction f man brium and body of sternum (angle of Louis)

angustifoliate (ănggŭsʼtĭfōʼlĭăt) *a*. [L. *angustus* narrow *folium* leaf] With narrow leaves.

angustirostrat (ănggŭsʼtĭrŏsʼtrāt) *a*. [L. *angustus* narrow *rostrum* beak.] With narrow beak or snout.

anholocyclic (ănʼhŏlōsĭkʼlĭk) *a*. [Gk. *an* not *holos* whole *kyklos* circle.] *Pert* alternation of generations with suppression of sexual part of cycle permanently parthenogenetic.

anidian (ănĭdʼĭăn) *a*. [Gk. *an* not *eidos* form.] Formless *appl*. blastoderm without apparent embryonic axis.

animal pole,—the upper more rapidly segmenting portion of telolecithal egg *Opp* vegetal pole.

anion (ănʼĭŏn, ănʼīŏn) *n*. [Gk. *ana*, up *ienai* to go.] A negatively-charged particle or ion which moves up towards the anode o positive pole.

anisocarpous (ănīsŏkărʼpŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *karpos* fruit.] Having umber of carpels less than that of other floral whorls.

anisocercal (ănīsōsĕrʼkăl) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* nequal *kerkos* tail.] With lobes of tail-fin nequal.

anisochela (ănīsōkēʼlă) *n* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *chele* claw] A chela with the two parts unequally developed.

anisodactylous (ănīsōdăkʼtĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *daktylos* finger] Having unequal toes, three toes forward one backward.

anis g m te (ănʼīsogămēt) *n*. [Gk. *anisos* nequal *gametes* spouse.] One f two conjugating gametes differing in form or size.

anis gamous (ănīsŏgʼămŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *gamos* marriage.] *Appl* differentiated gametes or conj gating bodies.

anisogamy (ănīsŏgʼămĭ) *n* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *gametes* spouse.] Conjugation between sharply differentiated gametes heterogamy

anisognathou (ănʼīsŏgʼnăthŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* nequal *gnathos* jaw] With jaws of unequal width ha ing teeth in upper and lower jaws lik

anisom ous (ănīsŏm ĕrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *meros* part.] H ving unequal numbers of parts in floral whorls.

anisophylly (ăn'īsŏfĭlĭ) *n* [Gk. *anisos* unequal *phyllon* leaf] Condition of having leaves of two or more sizes or shapes, as in some conifers and aquatic plants.

anis pleural (ănīsŏploo răl) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *pleura* side.] Asymmetrical bilaterally

anisoploid (ăn'īsŏploid) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal; *aploos* onefold *eidos* form.] With an odd number of chromosome sets in somatic cells. *n*. An anisoploid individual.

anisopogonous (ănīsŏpŏg'ŏnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *pogon* beard.] Unequally webbed, with reference to feathers.

anisopterus (ănīsŏp'tĕrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *pteron* wing] Unequally winged *appl* seeds.

anisospor (ănīsŏspŏr) *n* [Gk. *anisos* nequal *sporos* seed.] A dimorphic pore, the sexes differing in size.

anisostemonous (ănīsŏstēm ŏnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal; *stemon* spun thread.] Having the number of stamens unequal to the number of parts in other floral whorls having stamens of unequal size.

anisotropi (ănīsŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *anisos* unequal *trope* turn.] *Appl* eggs with predetermined axis or axes exhibiting anisotropy doubly refracting *appl* dark bands of voluntary muscle fibre. *Opp* isotropic.

ankylosis,—anchylosis, *q.v*

ankyroid (ăng'kĭroid) *a*. [Gk. *agkyra*, hook *eidos* f rm.] Hook-shaped.

anlag (ăn'lăg) *n*. [Ger *Anlage* predisposition] Th first structure or cell group indicating development of part or organ inception primordium ébauche.

annectent (ănĕk'tĕnt) *a*. [L. *annectere* to bind together] Linking *appl*. intermediate species or genera.

annelid (ăn ĕlĭd) *a*. [L. *annulus* ring Gk. *eidos* form.] Constructed of ring-like segments, as ringed worms *pert* Annelida.

annotinous (ănnŏ'tĭnŭs) *a* [L. *annus* year] A yea old *appl* growth d ring the previous year

annual (ăn ūăl) *a* [L. *annus* year] *Appl* structures r features that are marked off or completed yearly living for a year only

an ual ring —one of the rings, seen in transverse sections of dicoty ledons, indicating the secondary growth during year growth ring of bivalve shells.

annular (ăn'ūlăr) *a*. [L. *annulus* ring] Ring-like *appl* certain ligaments of wrist and ankle *appl* (orbicular) ligament encircling bead of radius and attached to radial notch of ulna *appl* certain lamina or sternal plates in ants *appl*. certain vessels in xylem, owing to ring-like thickenings in their interior *appl* bands formed on inner surface of cell wall.

annulate (ăn'ūlāt) *a*. [L. *annulus* ring] Ring shaped composed of ring-like segments having colour arranged in ring-like bands or annuli.

annul s (ăn ūlŭs) *n*. [L. *annulus* ring] Any ring-like structure special ring in fern sporangium by action of which sporangium bursts remains of veil in mushrooms ring of cells in moss capsule whose rupture causes opening circular groove for transverse flagellum i Dinoflagellata ring of annelid fourth digit of hand.

anococcygeal (ā nŏkŏksĭj ēăl) *a*. [L. *anus* anus *coccyx* Gk. *kokkyx* cuckoo.] *Pert* region between coccyx and anus, *appl* body of fibrous and muscular tissue, nerves etc.

anoestrus (ănē'strŭs) *n*. [Gk. *an* not *oistros* gad fly] The nonbreeding period period of absence f sexual urge anoestrum *cf* dioestrus.

anomaly (ănŏm'ălĭ) *n*. [Gk. *anomalos* uneven.] Any departure from type characteristics.

anomophyll us (ăn ŏmŏfĭl'ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *anomos* lawless *phyllon* leaf.] With irregularly placed leaves.

anorganology (ănŏrgănŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a* not *organon* instrument *logos* discourse.] Study of non-living things; abiology.

anorthogenesis (ănŏrthŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *an* not *orthos* straight *genesis* descent.] Evolution manifesting changes in direction of adaptations owing to preadaptation; zigzag evolution.

anorthospiral (ănŏrthŏspī'răl) *a.* [Gk. *an* not *orthos* straight *speira*, coil.] Relationally coiled, spirals not interlocking; paranemic. *Opp.* orthospiral, plectonemic.

anosmatic (ănŏsmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *osme* smell.] Having no sense of smell; anosmic.

anosmia (ănŏs'mĭă) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *osme* smell.] Absence or loss of sense of smell.

anoxybiotic (ănŏk'sĭbīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not *oxys* sharp *biotos* means of life.] Capable of living in absence of oxygen; anaerobic.

ansa (ăn'să) *n.* [L. *ansa* handle.] Loop, as of certain nerves.

anserin (ăn'sĕrĭn) *n.* [L. *anser* goose.] A constituent of bird's muscle, $C_{10}H_{16}O_3N_4$.

ansiform (ăn'sĭfŏrm) *a.* [L. *ansa*, handle; *forma* shape.] Loop-shaped; looped; *appl.* outer cytoplasm in cerebro-spinal ganglia.

antagonist (ăntăg'ŏnĭst) *n.* [Gk. *antagonistes* adversary.] A muscle acting in opposition to the action produced by a prime mover or agonist; an antihormone, *q.v.*

antambulacral (ănt'ămbūlā'krăl) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against; L. *ambulare* to walk.] Not situated on the ambulacral area; abactinal, *q.v.*

antapex (ăntā'pĕks) *n.* [Gk. *anti* opposite; L. *apex* tip.] Tip of hypocone in Dinoflagellata.

antapical (ăntăp'ĭkăl) [Gk. *anti* opposite; L. *apex* tip.] At or *pert.* antapex; *pert.* region opposite apex.

antebrachium (ăn'tĕbrā'kĭŭm) *n.* [L. *ante* before; *brachium* arm.] The fore-arm or corresponding portion of a fore-limb.

anteclypeus (ăn'tĕklĭp'ĕŭs) *n.* [L. *ante* before; *clypeus* shield.] Anterior portion of clypeus when differentiated by suture; *cf.* postclypeus.

antecosta (ăntĕkŏs'tă) *n.* [L. *ante* before; *costa* rib.] Internal ridge of tergum for attachment of intersegmental muscles in insects, extended to phragma in lar seg ments.

antecubital (ăn'tĕkū'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *ante* before; *cubitus* elbow.] Anterior to the elbow.

antedorsal (ăn'tĕdŏr'săl) *a.* [L. *ante* before; *dorsum* back.] Situated in front of dorsal fin in fishes.

antefrons (ăn'tĕfrŏnz) *n.* [L. *ante* before; *frons* forehead.] The portion of frons anterior to antennary base line in certain insects.

antelabrum (ăntēlā'brŭm) *n.* [L. *ante* before; *labrum* lip.] The anterior portion of insect labrum when differentiated.

antemarginal (ăn'tĕmâr'jĭnăl) *a.* [L. *ante* before; *margo* edge.] *Appl.* sori of ferns when they lie within margin of frond.

antenna (ăntĕn'ă) *n.* [L. *antenna*, sail yard.] A jointed feeler on head of various Arthropoda.

antennary (ăntĕn'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *antenna*, sail-yard.] Like or *pert.* or situated near an antenna; antennal.

antenuifer (ăntĕn'ĭfĕr) *n.* [L. *antenna* sail yard; *ferre* to carry.] Socket of antenna in arthropods; projection on rim of antennal socket acting as pivot in myriopods.

antennule (ăntĕn'ūl) *n.* [L. *dim.* from *antenna*.] A small antenna or feeler; specifically the first pair of antennae in Crustacea.

anteposition (ăn'tĕpŏzĭsh'ŭn) *n.* [L. *ante* before; *ponere* to place.] Superposition of whorls in flower, typically alternating.

anterior (ăntē'rĭŏr) *a.* [L. *anterior* former.] Nearer head end; ventral in human anatomy; facing outwards from axis; previous.

anterolateral,—ventrolateral.

antesternite (ăn těstẽr nīt) *n.* [L. *ante* before *sternum* breast bone] Anterior sternal sclerit of insects basisternum eusternum.

anthela (ănthē'lă) *n.* [Gk. *anthela*, to bloom.] The cymose inflorescence of the rush family

anthelix,—antihelix *q.v.*

anther (ăn thẽr) *n.* [Gk. *antheros* flowering] The part of stamen which produces pollen.

antherid,—antheridium.

antheridia —*plu.* of antheridium.

antheridial cell —the larger of two cells derived from a microspore and giving rise to an antheridium or to cell representing an antheridium.

antheridiophore (ănthērĭd'ĭōfō) *n.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *idion* dim. *pherein*, to bear] A gametophore bearing antheridia.

antheridium (ănthērĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *idion* dim.] An organ or receptacle in which male sexual cells are produced in many cryptogams male gametangium cluster of microgametes, as in certain Flagellata.

antherozoids (ăn'thērōzō'ĭdz) antherozooids (ăn'thērōzō oidz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *zoon*, animal *eidos* form.] Male sexual cells in antheridia.

anthesis (ănthē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos* flower] Stage or period at which flower bud opens flowering period of flowering

anthoblast (ăn'thōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *blastos* bud.] In Madreporaria, young sessile polyp producing anthocyathus.

anthocarpous (ăn'thōkăr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *karpos* fruit.] *Appl.* aggregated fruits, products of fusion of several flowers, as sorosis and syconus.

anthocaulis (ăn'thōkôl'ĭs) *n.* [Gk *anthos* flower L. *caulis* stem.] The pedicle of a late trophozooid stage of madrepore development

anthocodia (ăn'thōkō'dĭă) *n.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *kodeia*, head.] The distal portion of zooid bearing mouth and tentacles in Alcyonaria.

anthocyanin (ăn thōsī'ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *kyanos* dark blue] One of the blue or violet pigments of flowers, leaves, and stems.

anthocyathus (ăn'thōsī'ăthŭs) *n* [Gk. *anthos* flower *kyathos* cup.] The discoid crown of trophozooid stage in madrepore development.

anthodium (ănthō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk *anthos* flower *eidos* form.] Capitulum or head of Compositae

anthogenesis (ăn'thōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *genesis* descent.] In certain aphids, production of both males and females by asexual forms.

anthophilous (ănthŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *philein* to love.] Attracted by flowers feeding on flowers.

anthophore (ăn'thōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *pherein* to bear] Elongation of thalamus between calyx and corolla.

anthophyte (ăn thōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *phyton*, plant.] A flowering plant phaenogam phanerogam, spermatophyte.

anthostrobilus (ăn'thōstrŏb'ĭlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *strobilos* fir cone.] Fructification or flower of certain cycads.

anthotaxis (ăn'thōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk *anthos* flower *taxis* arrangement.] Arrangement of flowers on an axis.

anthoxanthin (ăn'thōzăn'thĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anthos* flower *xanthos* yellow] A yellow pigment of flowers.

anthropic (ănthrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anthropeios* by human means.] Due to influence of man.

anthropogenesis (ăn'thrŏpōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos* man *genesis* descent.] The ontogenesis and phylogenesis of man descent of man.

anthropogenetic (ăn'thrŏpōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos* man *genesis* descent] *Pert.* anthropogenesis.

anthropogenic (ăn'thrŏpōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos* man *genos* descent.] Produced or caused by man.

anthropoid (ăn'thrŏpoid) *a.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *eidos* form.] Resembling man *appl* tailless apes.

anthropology (ăn'thrŏpŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *logos* discourse.] The natural history of man.

anthropometry (ăn'thrŏpŏm ĕtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *metron* measure.] That part of biology dealing with proportional measurements of parts of the human body

anthropomorph us (ăn'thrŏpŏmŏ fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *morphē* shape.] Resembling man.

anthropotomy (ăn thrŏpŏt omĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anthrōpos* man *temnein* to cut.] Human anatomy

antia (ăn'tĭē) *n. plu.* [L. *antiae* forelock.] Feathers at base of bill-ridge of some birds.

anti-apex,—lower end of axis as in rootless plants.

antiauxin (ăn tĭôks'ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anti* gainst *auxein*, to grow] An organic compound which regulates or inhibits growth stimulation by auxins.

antibiosis (ăn'tĭbĭō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *bios* life.] Antagonistic association of organisms as by production of harmful compounds.

antiblastic (ăntĭblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *blastos* bud.] *Appl.* immunity due to forces which inhibit growth of invading organism.

antibody (ăn'tĭbŏd'ĭ) *n* [Gk. *anti* against A.S *bodig* body] Any substance formed in blood which reacts with a specific antigen or antagonises toxins.

antibrachial (ăn'tĭbrā'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against L. *brachium* arm.] *Pert* forearm *appl* fascia muscles, vein, nerves also antebrachial.

antibrachium,—antebrach um *q.v*

anticipation (ăn'tĭsĭpā shŭn) *n* [L. *ante* before *capere* to take.] The manifestation of a condition or disease at progressively earlier age in successive generations.

anticlinal (ăn'tĭklī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against *klinein* to slope.] *Appl.* line of division of cells at right angles to surface of apex of growing point; in quadrupeds, *appl.* one of lower thoracic vertebrae with upright spine towards which those on either sid incline.

anticoagulin (ăn'tĭkōăg'ūlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against L. *coagulum* rennet.] A substance which prevents coagulation of drawn blood as hirudin.

anticryptic (ăn'tĭkrĭp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against; *kryptos* hidden.] *Appl* protective coloration facilitating attack.

anticubital,—antecubital *q.v*

antidiuretic (ăn'tĭdīūrĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *dia*, through *ouron* urine.] Reducing the volume of urine *appl* hormone of posterior lobe of pituitary gland.

antidromic (ăntĭd rŏmĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* gainst; *dromos* running] Contrary to normal direction *appl.* conduction of impulse along axon towards body of nerve cell anti-dromous *appl* stipules with fused outer margins.

antidromy (ăntĭd rŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *dromos* running] Condition of spiral phyllotaxis with genetic spiral changing direction after each cycle.

anti-enzyme (ăn'tĭĕn zīm) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *en* withi *zymē* leaven.] A substance which retards or stops enzyme activity

antigen (ăn'tĭjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *genos* birth.] Substance which causes a series of physiologico-chemical changes resulting in formation of antibodies.

antigeny —sexual dimorphism.

antihelix (ăn'tĭhē'lĭks) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *helix* a convolution.] The curved prominence in front of helix of ear

antihormones (ăn'tĭhôr'mōnz) *n. plu* [Gk. *anti* against *hormaein* to excite] Substances which prevent the effect of hormones chalones, *q.v*

antimeres (ăn'tĭmērz) *n pl* [Gk. *anti* opposite *meros* part.] Corresponding parts as left and right limbs of a bilaterally symmetrical animal series of equal radial parts of a radially symmetrical animal.

antineuritic (ăn'tĭnūrĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against; *neuron* nerve.] *Appl* vitamin B_1 lack of which causes polyneuritis.

antipepsin (ăn'tĭpĕp sĭn) *n* [Gk. *anti* against *pepsis* digestion] A stomach secretion which prevents action of pepsin on tissue proteins.

ntiperistalsis (ăn tĭpĕrĭstăl'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *anti* against *peri* around *stalsis* contraction.] Reversed peristalsis peristaltic action in postero-anterio direction.

antipetalous (ăn'tĭpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anti* opposite *petalon* petal.] With stamens opposite petals.

antipodal (ăntĭp'ŏdăl) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *pous* foot.] *Appl* group of three cells at chalazal end of embryo-sac *appl* cone f astral rays opposite spindle fibres.

antipygidial (ăn'tĭpĭjĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against *pygidion*, narrow rump.] *Appl* bristles of seventh abdominal segment which extend to pygidium, in fleas.

antirachitic (ăn'tĭrăkĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *rhachis* spine.] *Appl.* vitamin D lack of which causes rickets.

antiscorbutic (ăn'tĭskôrbū'tĭk) [Gk. *anti* against L.L. *scorbutus* scurvy] *Appl* vitamin C lack of which causes scurvy

antisepalous (ăn'tĭsĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anti* opposite F *sépale* from L. *separare* to separate.] With stamens opposite sepals.

antiseptic (ăn'tĭsĕp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against *sepsis* putrefaction] Preventing putrefaction. *n.* A substance which destroys harmful micro-organisms.

antispadix (ăn'tĭspā dĭks) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *spadix* palm branch.] A group of four modified tentacles in internal lateral lobes of Nautilus.

antisquama (ăn'tĭskwā mă) *n* [Gk. *anti* against L. *squama* scale.] Basal lobe next squama of insect wing squama alaris or antitegula.

ntistyle (ăn'tĭstīl) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against; L. *stilus* pricker.] Basal projection of stylifer in certain insects.

antitegula (ăn'tĭtĕg'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against L. *tegula*, tile.] Antisquama, *q.v*

antithetic (ăn'tĭthĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *antithesis* opposition.] *Appl* alternation of diploid and haploid generations or of sporophyte and gametophyt generations.

antithrombin (ăn'tĭthrŏm'bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *thrombos* clot] A substance as formed in liver which prevents clotting of blood.

antitoxin (ăn'tĭtŏk sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *toxikon*, poison.] A substance or antibody which neutralises or binds toxin.

antitragus (ăn'tĭtră gŭs) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against, *tragos*, goat.] Prominence opposit tragus of external ear

antitrochanter (ăn'tĭtrŏkăn'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *anti* against *trochanter* a runner] In birds an articular surface on ilium against which trochanter of femur plays.

antitropic (ăn'tĭtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *trope* turn.] Turned or arranged in opposite directions arranged to form bilaterally symmetric pairs, as ribs of opposit sides *cf* syntropic.

antitr pous (ăntĭt'rŏpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *anti* against *trope* turn.] Inverted; *appl.* embryos with radicle directed away from hilum antitropal.

antlia (ănt'lĭă) *n.* [L. *antlia* pump.] The spiral suctorial proboscis of Lepidoptera.

antorbital (ăntôr'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *ante* before *orbis* circle.] Situated in front of orbit *appl.* bone, cartilage, process.

antrum (ăn'trŭm) *n.* [L. *antrum* cavity] A cavity or sinus *e.g* maxillary sinus, cavity of pylorus.

anurous (ănū́ rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *oura* tail.] Tailless.

anus (ā nŭs) *n.* [L. *anus* anus] Posterior opening of al mentary canal.

aorta (āō 'tă) *n.* [Gk. *aortē* the great artery] The great trunk artery which carries pure blood to the body through arteries and their branches.

aortic (āôr'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *aortē* the great artery] *Pert* aorta *appl.* arch hiatus isthmus, lymph glands, semilunar valves etc.

aortic bodies —two small masses of chromaffin cells in capillary plexus, one on each side of foetal abdominal aorta, being part of system for controlling oxygen content and acidity of blood Zuckerkandl s bodies.

apatetic (ăp'ătĕ'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apatētikos* fallacious] *Appl* misleading coloration.

aperispermic (ăpĕr'ĭspĕr'mĭk)*a.* [Gk. *a* without *peri* around *sperma*, seed.] *Appl.* seeds without nutritive tissue.

pertura piriformis,—ant rio nasal aperture of skull.

petalous (ăpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *petalo* petal.] Without petals monochlamydeous.

apex (ā pĕks) *n.* [L. *apex* summit.] Tip or summit as of lungs, heart, nose styloid process of fibula tip of epicone in Dinoflagellata wing tip in insects.

phanipterous (ăf'ănĭp terŭs)*a.* [Gk. *aphanes* unseen *pteron* wing] Apparently without wings.

aph liotropism (ăfē'lĭŏt'rōpĭzm) [Gk. *apo* way *helios* sun *tropē* turn.] Tendency to turn away from light phototropism.

aphlebia (ăflĕb yă) *n* [Gk without *phleps* vein.] Lateral outgrowth from base of frond-stalk in certain ferns.

aphodal (ăf'ŏdăl) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away *hodos* path] *Appl* type of canal system in sponges.

aphodus (ăf'odŭs) *n.* [Gk *aphodos* departure] The short tube leading from flagellate chamber t excurrent canal in a type of canal system in sponges.

aphotic (ăfō'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *phos* light.] *Pert.* absence of light *appl.* zone of deep sea where daylight fails to penetrate *Opp* photic.

aphyll us (ăfĭl ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *phyllon*, leaf.] Without foliage leaves.

aphylly (ăfĭl'ĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a* without; *phyllon* leaf.] Suppression or absence of leaves.

apical (ăp'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *apex* summit.] At tip or summit *pert* distal end *appl* cell at tip f growing point *appl* meristem *appl* style arising from summit of ovary *appl* dominance of terminal bud *appl* aboral plates of echinoderms *appl* neural plate of trochophore and tornaria.

apiculat (ăpĭk'ūlăt) *a.* [*Dim* of L. *apex* summit.] Forming abruptly to small tip as leaf

apiculus (ăpĭk'ūlŭs) *n.* [*Dim* of L. *apex* summit.] A small apical termination, as in some protozoa, o of certain spores reflexed portion of antennal club in some Lepid ptera.

apilary (ăpĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *a* not *pilo* felt cap] Having upper lip wanting or suppressed in corolla.

apitoxin (ăpĭtŏk'sĭn) *n* [L. *apis* bee Gk. *toxikon* poison.] Main toxic fraction f bee venom.

apituitarism (ăp'ĭtū'ĭtărĭzm) *n.* [L. *a* away *pituita* phlegm.] Absence or deficiency of pituitary gland secretion hypohypophysism.

apl ental (ăp'lăsĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *a* way *placenta* flat cake.] Having no placenta, as monotremes.

aplanogametangium (ăplăn ogămĕtăn jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *a* not *planos* wandering *gametes* spouse; *angeion* vessel.] Cell in which aplanogametes are formed.

aplanogamete (ăplăn'ŏgămēt') [Gk. *a* not *planos* wandering; *gametes* spouse.] A non-motile conjugating germ-cell f various plants and animals.

planospor (ăplăn'ŏspŏr) *n.* [Gk. *a* not; *planos* wandering; *spora* seed.] A non-motile resting spore of algae; an encysted spore of fungi; planoplastid. *Opp.* planospore.

plasia (ăplā'zĭă) *n.* [Gk. *a* without; *plassein* to mould.] Arrested development; non-development.

plerotic (ăplērŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a* not; *pleroun* to fill.] Not entirely filling space; *appl.* oospore not extended to oogonial wall. *Opp.* plerotic.

ploperistomatous (ăp'lŏpĕr'ĭstōm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aploos* single; *peri* around; *stoma* mouth.] Having peristome with one row of teeth, as mosses.

plostemonous (ăp'lŏstēm'ŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aploos* single; *stemon*, spun thread.] With a single row of stamens.

pneustic (ăpnū'stĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pneustes* breath.] With spiracles closed or absent; *appl.* aquatic larvae of certain insects.

pobiotic (ăp'ōbīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *bios* life.] Causing or *pert.* decrease in vital energy of cells or tissue; *pert.* apobiosis or physiological death, *opp.* death of entire body.

apocarpous (ăp'ŏkâr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *karpos* fruit.] Having separate or partially united carpels. *Opp.* syncarpous.

pocarpy—apocarpous condition.

apochlorosis (ăp'ŏklōrō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *chloros* grass green.] The absence of chlorophyll in Flagellata.

pocrin (ăp'ŏkrĭn) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *krinein*, to separate.] *Appl.* glands secreting only part of cell contents; *cf.* holocrine; merocrine.

apocyte (ăp'ŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *kytos* hollow.] A multinucleate cell; a plurinucleate mass of protoplasm.

apodal (ăp'ŏdăl), podous (ăp'ŏdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pous* foot.] Having no feet; without ventral fin.

apodema (ăp'ŏdē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *demas* body.] An internal skeletal projection in Arthropoda; apodeme.

apo-enzyme (ăp'ōĕn'zīm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *en* in; *zyme* leaven.] Specific protein part of an enzyme, requiring co-enzyme for action.

apogamy (ăpŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *gamos* marriage.] Reproduction without intervention of sexual organs.

pogeotropic (ăp'ŏjē'ŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *gaia* earth; *trope* turn.] Turning away from the earth; geotropic.

apogeotropism (ăp'ŏjēŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *gaia* earth; *trope* turn.] Tendency to act contrarily to law of gravity; negative geotropism.

pologamic (ăp'ŏlĕgăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apolegein*, to choose; *gamos* marriage.] *Appl.* mating associated with sexual selection.

apomeiosis (ăp'ŏmīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *meion* smaller.] Sporogenesis without haplosis.

apomict (ăp'ŏmĭkt) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *miktos* mixed.] A biotype resulting from apogamy and vegetative propagation.

apomixis (ăp'ŏmĭk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *mixis* a mixing.] A reproductive anomaly in plants akin to parthenogenesis, but including development from cells other than ovules. *Opp.* amphimixis.

poneurosis (ăp'ŏnūrō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo* from; *neuron* sinew.] The flattened tendon for insertion of or membrane investing certain muscles.

apopetalous (ăp'ŏpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *petalon*, leaf.] With free petals; *cf.* apetalous.

apophyllous (ăp'ŏfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *phyllon* leaf.] *Appl.* the parts of single perianth whorl when they are free leaves.

apophysis (ăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away *phyein* to grow.] Process from a bone, usually for muscle attachment; endosternite or sternal apodeme; swelling beneath reproductive structure on fungal hypha; photosynthetic region forming swelling at base of capsule in some mosses; small protuberance at apex of ovuliferous scale in pine.

apoplasmodial (ăp'ōplăzmō'dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *plasma* something moulded.] Not forming typical plasmodium.

apopyle (ăp'ōpīl) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *pyle* gate.] Exhalent pore of sponge.

aporogamy (ăpŏrŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a* without; *poros* channel; *gamos* marriage.] Fertilisation without entry of pollen-tube through micropyle of ovule; *opp.* porogamy.

aporrhysa (ăpŏr'ĭsă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aporrhein* to flow away.] Exhalent canals in sponges; *opp.* epirrhysa.

aposematic (ăp'ōsēmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *sema*, signal.] *Appl.* warning colours which serve to frighten away enemies.

aposporogony (ăp'ōspōrŏg'ōnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *sporos* seed; *gonos* birth.] Absence of porogony.

apospory (ăpŏs'pōrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *sporos* seed.] Production of gametophyte from a sporophyte without intervention of spore formation.

apostasis (ăpŏs'tăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *stasis* standing.] Condition of abnormal growth of axis which thereby causes separation of perianth whorls from one another.

apostrophe (ăpŏs'trŏfē) [Gk. *apo* away; *strophe* turn.] Arrangement of chloroplasts along lateral walls of leaf cells.

apothecium (ăp'ōthē'sĭŭm, -shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *theke* cup.] A cup-shaped ascocarp; ascocarp of lichens.

apotome (ăp'ŏtōm) *n.* [Gk. *apo* away; *tome* a cutting.] A part appearing as if cut off, as from episternum, trochanter, etc., in Arthropoda.

apotracheal (ăpōtră'kēăl) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; L. *trachea* windpipe.] With xylem parenchyma independent of vessels or dispersed; *appl.* wood.

apotropous (ăpŏt'rōpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *apo* away; *trope* turn.] Anatropal and with ventrally situated raphe.

apotype,—hypotype, *q.v.*

apparato reticolare,—*see* Golgi complex.

appendage (ăpĕn'dĕj) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *pendere* to hang.] An organ or part attached to a trunk, as a limb, branch, etc.; a hyphal or rigid structure for attachment or detachment of perithecium to or from mycelium, varying in structure and function in different Ascomycetes.

appendices colli (ăpĕn'dĭsēz kŏl'ī) *n. plu.* [L. *ad* to; *pendere* to hang; *collum* neck.] Exterior throat appendages or tassels of goat, sheep, pig, etc.

appendicular (ăp'ĕndĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *pendere* to hang.] *Pert.* appendages; *appl.* skeleton of limbs, *opp.* axial skeleton; *pert.* vermiform appendix; *appl.* artery.

appendiculate (ăp'ĕndĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *pendere* to hang.] Having small appendage, as a stamen or filament.

appendix (ăpĕn'dĭks) *n.*, **appendices** (ăpĕn'dĭsēz) *plu.* [L. *ad* to; *pendere* to hang.] An outgrowth, especially the vermiform appendix.

applanate (ăpl'ănāt) *a.* [L. *ad* to; *planatus* flattened.] Flattened.

apposition (ăp'ōzĭsh'ŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *ponere* to place.] The formation of successive layers in growth of cell wall; *cf.* intussusception.

appressorium (ăp'rĕsō'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *ad* to; *pressare* to press.] Adhesive disc, as of haustorium or sucker.

proterodont (āprŏt ĕrŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *proteros* first; *odous* tooth.] Having no premaxillary teeth.

apteria (āptē'rĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *a*, without *pteron* wing] Naked or down-covered surfaces between pterylae or feather-tracts.

apterous (āp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. without; *pteron* wing] Wingless having no wing-like expansions on stems or petioles exalate.

pterygial (āp'tĕrĭj'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *pterygion* dim of *pteron* wing] Wingless without fins.

pterygotous (āptĕrĭgō'tŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *pterygotos* winged.] Resembling or *pert.* primitive wingless insects

aptych s (āpt'ĭkŭs) *n* [Gk. *a* without *ptyche* fold.] A horny or calcareous structure, possibly an operculum, of mmonites.

apyren (āpī'rĕn) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not *pyren*, fruit-stone.] *Appl.* spermatozoa lacking nucleus *cf* eupyrene, oligopyrene seedless, *appl.* certain cultivated fruits.

aquatl (ākwăt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *aqua*, water] *Pert* water living in or frequenting water *n.* An aquatic plant.

aq duct (āk'wēdŭkt) *n.* [L. *aqua*, water *ducere* to lead.] A channel passage as that of cochlea, and of vestibule of ear aqu eductus.

qu duct of Sylvius [*F de Bol* or *Sylvius* Flemish anatomist],—cerebral aqued ct aqueduct of the midbrain or iter connecting third and fourth ventricle mesocoele.

queous (ā'kwēŭs) *a.* [L. *aqua*, water] Watery *appl* humour fluid occupying space between lens and cornea *appl* tissu consisting of thin-walled watery parenchymat ous cells

arachnactis (ărăknăk'tĭs) *n.* [Gk. *arachne* spider *aktis* ray] Larval stage of ceriantheid Zoantharia.

arachnid (ărăk nĭd) *a.* [Gk *arachne* spider] Spider like *pert* spiders.

arachnidium (ărăknĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *arachne* spider *idion dim*] The spinning pparatus of a spider including spinning-glands and spinnerets.

arachnoid (ărăk noĭd) *a.* [Gk. *arachne* spider cobweb *eidos* form.] *Pert* or resembling spider like cobweb consisting of fine entangled hairs *appl.* the thin membrane between dura and pia mater *n.* The rachnoid membrane.

arachnoideal (ărăknoĭd ĕăl) *a* [Gk. *arachne* cobweb *eidos* form.] *Pert.* the arachnoid *appl* granulations Pacchionian bodies, *q.v*

arbacioid,—see diadematoid.

arborescent (ăr'bŏrĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *arborescens* growing like a tree.] Branched like tree.

arborisation (ăr'bŏrĭză shŭn) *n.* [L. *arbor* tree.] Tree-like branching as of nerve cell processes; arborescence.

arboroid (ăr'bŏroĭd) *a.* [L. *arbor* tree Gk. *eidos* like] Tree-like, designating general structure of protozoan colony dendritic.

arbor vitæ (ărbŏr vī'tē) *n.* [L. *arbor* tree *vita*, life.] The tree of life *appl.* arborescent ppearance of cerebellum in section.

arbuscl (ăr'bŭsl) *n.* [L. *arbuscula*, shrub.] A tree-like small shrub or dwarf tree a branched haustorium, as in certai fungi arbuscula.

arbuscular (ărbŭs'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *arbuscula*, shrub.] Resembling tree-like small shrub.

arcad (ărkād') *n.* [L. *arcus* arch] A arched channel or passage bony arch, as supra- and infratemporal arches in skull transverse canal connecting lateral canals, in Ascaris.

Archaean (ărkē'ăn) *a.* [Gk. *archaios* ancient.] *Appl.* geological era before Palaeozoic Pre-Cambrian.

archaeocytes (âr'kēōsīts) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *archaios* primitive *kytos* hollow.] Cells arising from undifferentiated blastomeres and ultimately giving rise to germ-cells and gametes.

archaeostomatous (âr'kēōstōm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *archaios* primitive *stoma*, mouth.] Having the blastopore persistent and forming mouth.

Archaeozoic (âr'kēōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *archaios* ancient *zoe* life.] *Pert* earliest geological era, age of unicellular life.

arch-centra (ârch sĕn'tră) *n.* *plu.* [L. *arcus* bow *centrum* centre.] Centra formed by fusion of basal growths of primary arcualia external to chordal sheath *cf* chordacentra.

archebiosis (âr'kēbīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *arche* beginning *biosis* living.] The origin of life archegenesis.

archedictyon (âr'kēdĭk'tĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *arche* beginning *diktyon* net.] An intervein network in wings of some primitive insects.

archegoniophore (âr'kēgō'nĭōfōr) *n* [Gk. *arche* beginning *gonos* offspring *pherein* to bear.] Branches of bryophytes, or parts of fern prothalli, bearing archegonia.

archegonium (âr'kēgō nĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *arche* beginning *gonos* offspring.] A female gametangium in which oospheres are formed and in which the young plant begins development.

archencephalon (ârk ĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf) *n* [Gk. *arche* beginning *enkephalos* brain.] The primitive forebrain or cerebrum

archenteron (ârkĕn'tĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *arche* beginning *enteron* gut.] The cavity of gastrula which forms primitive gut of embryo

archeo- —archaeo-

archespore (âr'kēspōr) *n.* [Gk. *arche* beginning *sporos* seed.] The tetrahedral or meristematic cell of sporangium cell of an archesporium.

archesporium (âr'kēspō rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk *arche* beginning *sporos* seed.] A cell or mass of cells, dividing to form spore mother cells, or in liverworts, spore mother-cells and elater forming cells

archetype —architype *q.v.*

archiamphiaster (âr'kĭăm'fĭăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *amphi*, on both sides *aster* star.] The amphiaster forming first or second polar body in maturation of ovum.

archibenthic (âr'kĭbĕn thĭk) *a* [Gk. *archi* first *benthos* depths of sea.] *Pert* bottom of sea from edge of continental shelf to upper limit of abyssobenthic one at depths of *ca* 200 to 1000 metres.

archiblast (âr'kĭblăst) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *blastos* bud.] Egg protoplasm.

archiblastic (âr'kĭblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *archi* first *blastos* bud.] Having total and equal segmentation.

archiblastula (âr'kĭblăs'tūlă) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *blastos* bud.] Typical hollow ball of cells derived from an egg with total and equal segmentation.

archicarp (âr'kĭkârp) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first *karpos* fruit.] Spirally coiled region of thallus, or stalk bearing oogonium of certain fungi.

archicerebrum (âr'kĭsĕr'ĕbrŭm) *n* [Gk. *archi* first; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The primitive brain, as the supra-oesophageal ganglia of higher invertebrates primary brain of arthropods.

archichlamydeous (âr'kĭklămĭd ēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *archi* first *chlamys* cloak.] Having no petals, or having petals entirely separate from one another

archicoel (âr'kĭsēl) *n* [Gk. *archi* first *koilos* hollow.] The primary body-cavity or space between alimentary canal and ectoderm in development of various animals.

archidictyon,—*see* archedictyon.

archigenesis (âr'kĭjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *archi* first *genesis* descent.] Abiogenesis, *q.v.*

archigony (âr'kĭg'ŏnĭ) *n* [Gk *archi* first *gonos* begetting.] The first origin of life

archinephric (ärʹkinĕfʹrik) *a.* [Gk. *archi* first; *nephros* kidney.] *Appl.* duct into which pronephric tubules open; *pert.* archinephros.

archinephridium (ärʹkinĕfridʹiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; *nephros* kidney; *idion* dim.] Excretory organ of certain larval invertebrates; solenocyte, *q.v.*

archinephros (ärʹkinĕfʹrŏs) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; *nephros* kidney.] The primitive kidney; Wolffian body.

archipallium (ärʹkipălʹiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; L. *pallium* mantle.] The olfactory region of cerebral hemispheres, comprising olfactory bulbs and tubercles, pyriform lobes, hippocampus and fornix. *Opp.* neopallium.

archiplasm (ärʹkiplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; *plasma*, mould.] The substance of attraction-sphere, astral rays, and spindle-fibres; also archoplasm, kinoplasm, idiosome, *q.v.*

archipterygium (ärʹkitĕrĭjʹiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; *pterygion* little wing.] Type of fin in which skeleton consists of elongated segmented central axis and two rows of jointed rays.

architomy (ärkĭtʹŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; *tome* cutting.] Reproduction by fission with subsequent regeneration, in certain annelids; *opp.* paratomy.

architype (ärʹkitīp) *n.* [Gk. *archi* first; *typos* type.] An original type from which others may be derived.

archoplasm,—archiplasm, *q.v.*

arcicentrous (ärʹsisĕnʹtrŭs) *a.* [L. *arcus* bow; *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebral column in which centra are mainly derived from arch tissue; arcocentrous.

arciferous (ärsĭfʹĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *arcus* bow; *ferre* to carry.] *Appl.* pectoral arch of toads, etc., where precoracoid and coracoid are separated and connected by arched epicoracoid.

arciform (ärʹsifôrm) *a.* [L. *arcus* bow; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an arch or bow; arcuate.

arcocentrous (ärʹkōsĕnʹtrŭs) *a.* [L. *arcus* bow; *centrum* centre.] *Appl.* vertebral column with inconspicuous chordal sheath and centra derived from arch tissue.

arcocentrum (ärʹkōsĕnʹtrŭm) *n.* [L. *arcus* bow; *centrum* centre.] A centrum formed from parts of neural and haemal arches.

Arctogaea (ärk tōjēʹă, -gēʹyă) *n.* [Gk. *Arktos* Great Bear; *gaia* earth.] Zoogeographical area comprising Holarctic, Ethiopian and Oriental regions.

arcualia (ärʹkūāʹliă) *n.*, *plu.* [L. *arcus* bow.] Small cartilaginous pieces, dorsal and ventral, fused or free, on vertebral column of fishes.

arcuate (ärʹkūāt) *a.* [L. *arcus* bow.] Curved or shaped like a bow.

arculus (ärʹkūlŭs) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *arcus* bow.] Arc formed by two wing veins of certain insects.

ardellae (ärdĕlʹē) *n.*, *plu.* [Gk. *ardein* to sprinkle.] Small apothecia of certain lichens, having appearance of dust.

area (āʹrēă) *n.* [L. *area* ground space.] A surface, as area opaca, area pellucida, area vasculosa, etc.; part enclosed by a raised ridge, as in Polyzoa; region.

arenaceous (ărēnāʹshŭs) *a.* [L. *arena*, sand.] Having properties or appearance of sand; sandy; growing in sand.

arenicolous (ărēnĭkʹŏlŭs) *a.* [L. *arena*, sand; *colere* to inhabit.] Living in sand; psammophilous.

areola (ărēʹŏlă) *n.* [L. *areola* dim. of *area* space.] A small coloured circle round nipple; part of iris bordering pupil of eye; one of small spaces or interstices of special kind of tissue; area defined by cracks on surface of lichens; poroids when surrounded by thickened margins; scrobicula, *q.v.*

areolar (ărēʹŏlăr) *a.* [L. *areola* small space.] Of or like an areola; *pert.* an areola.

areolate (ărēʹŏlāt) *a.* [L. *areola*, small space.] Divided into small areas defined by cracks or other margins.

are lation (ărēōlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *areola* small space.] Areola pattern o network ppearance as of cell margins in tissue.

reole (ăr ĕōl) *n* [L. *areola* small space.] Areola *q.v* space occupied by group f hairs o spines as in Cactus.

argentaffin (ărjĕn'tăfin) *a.* [L. *argentum*, silver; *affinis* related.] Staining with silver salts, *appl.* cells argyrophil.

argenteal (ărjĕn'tēăl) *a.* [L. *argenteus* silvern.] *Appl* layer of eye containing calcic crystals.

argenteous (ărjĕn'tēŭs) *a.* [L. *argenteus* silvern.] Like silver

arg nteum (ărjĕn'tēŭm) *n.* [L. *argenteus* silvern.] A dermal reflecting tissue layer of indocytes without chromatophores i fishes.

arginase (ăr'jĭnās) *n.*—a liver enzyme acting the amino-acid arginine (C_6H $O N_4$) urea and ornithine being separated by hydrolysis.

argyrophil (ăr'jĭrōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *argyros* silver *philos* loving] Staining with silver salts, *appl* fibres of reticular tissue argent affi argentophil *appl* basal bodies or blepharoplasts.

aril (ăr il) *n.* [F *arill* Sp *arillo* small hoop] A additional int gument formed on some seeds after fertilisation.

arillode (ăr'ĭlōd) *n.* [F *arille* hoop Gk. *eidos* like] A false arillus arising from region of micropyle as an expansion of exostome.

arillus (ărĭl'ŭs) *n* [L.L. *arillus* aril] An aril *q.v*

arista (ăris'tă) *n* [L. *arista* wn.] Awn long-pointed process as in many grasses a bristle borne by antenna of many brachycerous Diptera.

aristat (ăris'tāt) *a.* [L. *arista* wn.] Provided with wns, or with well-developed bristl *appl* insect antenna.

aristogenesis (ăr'ĭstŏjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *aristos* best *genesis* descent.] Process of evolving new biomechanism from the germ plasm creative principle or potentiality in origin of species.

aristogenic,—eugenic *q.v*

Aristotle's lantern,—masticating apparatus of sea-urchin.

arkyochrome (ăr'kĭōkrōm) *a.* [Gk. *arkys* net *chroma*, colour] With Nissl granules arranged like net work *appl* certain neurones.

armature (ăr mātūr) *n* [L. *armatura* armour] Anything which serves to defend as hairs, prickles, thorns spines stings, etc.

arolium (ărō'lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *arole* protection.] Median lobe r pad on praetarsus f many insects.

aromorph (ă rōmôrf) *n.* [Gk. *airein*, to raise *morphe* form.] A charac ter or structure resulting from aromorphosis.

aromorphosis (ă'rōmôr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *airein* to raise *morphosis* shaping] Evolutionary change towards an increase in lif energy *e g* evolution of a biting mouth skeleton from gill arches *opp* evol tion of merely adaptational character

array (ără') *n* [F *arroi* retinue.] Arrangement in order of magni tude.

arrect (ărĕkt') *a.* [L. *arrectus* set upright] Upright erect.

arrector s pilorum,—bundles of non-striped muscular fibres associated with hair follicles,—contrac tion causing hair to stand on end. *Sing* arrecto pili.

arrhenogenic (ărĕn ojĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *arrhen* male *genos* offspring] Producing offspring preponderantly or entirely male.

arrh noid (ărĕn oid) *a.* [Gk. *arrhen*, male *eidos* form] Exhibiting male characteristics, as genetically female animals undergoing sex reversal.

arrh noplasm (ărĕn oplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *arrhen* male *plasma*, mould.] Mal plasm, i reference t theory that all protoplasm consists of arrhenoplasm and thelyplasm.

arrh notoky (ărĕnŏt'ŏkĭ) *n* [Gk. *arrhen* male *tokos* birth.] Par thenogenetic production of males.

arrhostia (ărōstĭ'ă) *n.* [Gk. *arrhostia*, ill health.] A normal condition or trend in development or evolution which resembles a diseased condition, *e.g.* extreme size in certain extinct vertebrates resembling over action of pituitary gland.

artefact (ăr'tĕfăkt) *n.* [L. *ars* art; *factus* made.] An appearance, or apparent structure, due to preparation and not natural.

art nkreis (ăr'tĕnkrīs) *n.* [Ger *Art* species *Kreis* circle.] Complex of species which replace one another geographically super species.

arterial (ărtē'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *arteria*, artery] *Pert* an artery or system of channels by which blood passes to body from heart.

arteriole (ărtē'rĭōl) *n.* [L. *arteriola* small artery] A small artery

artery (ăr'tĕrĭ) *n.* [L. *arteria*, artery] A vessel which conveys blood from heart to body

arthritic (ărthrĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *arthron* joint.] *Pert* or at joints.

arthrobranchiae (ăr'thrōbrăng'kĭē) *n. plu* [Gk. *arthron* joint *brangchia*, gills.] Joint-gills, arising at junction of thoracic appendage with trunk, of Arthropoda.

arthrodia (ărthrō'dĭă) *n* [Gk. *arthron*, joint.] A joint admitting of only gliding movements.

arthrodial (ărthrō'dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *arthron* joint.] *Appl* articular membranes connecting thoracic appendages with trunk as in arthropods.

arthrogenous (ărthrŏj'enŭs) *a.* [Gk. *arthron* joint *genos* descent.] Formed as separate joint, as spores developed from separated portions of plant.

arthromere (ăr'thrōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint *meros* part.] An arthropod body-segment or somite.

arthropod (ăr'thrōpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *arthron* joint *pous* foot.] With jointed legs *pert* phylum including Crustacea, Myriopoda, Insecta, Arachnoidea.

arthropterous (ărthrŏp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk *arthron* joint *pteron* wing] Having jointed fin-rays as fishes.

arthrospore (ărth'rōspōr) *n* [Gk. *arthron* joint *sporos* seed.] A resting moniliform bacterial cell a cell formed by segmentation of hypha.

arthrosterigmata (ăr'thrōstĕrĭg'mătă) *n. plu* [Gk. *arthron* joint *sterigma* support.] Jointed sterigmata.

arthrostracous (ărthrŏs'trăkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *arthron* joint *ostrakon* shell.] Having a segmented shell.

arthrotergal (ăr thrōtĕr'găl) *a.* [Gk. *arthron* joint L. *tergum* back.] *Appl.* median dorsal flexor of opisthosoma in Limulus.

articular (ărtĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *articulus* joint.] *Pert.* or situated at joint *appl* cartilage, lamellae, surface capsule, etc.

articularis genus, — subcrureal muscle.

articulated (ărtĭk'ūlāted) *a.* [L. *articulus* joint.] Jointed; articulate separating easily at certain points.

articulation (ăr tĭkūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *articulus* joint.] A joint between bones or segments, between segments of stem.

artifact,—artefact, *q.v*

artiodactyl (ăr'tĭōdăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *artios* even *daktylos* finger] Having an even number of digits.

arytaenoid (ăr'ĭtē noid) *a.* [Gk. *arytaina*, ladle *eidos* form.] Pitcher like *appl.* two cartilages at back of larynx also glands, muscles, etc.

asci,—*plu* of ascus

ascidial (ăsĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *askidion* dim. of *askos* bag] Sac-like *appl* certain specialised, or abnormal, floral and foliage leaves *pert* ascidium.

ascidian (ăsĭd'ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *askidion*, little bag] Like an ascidian or sea-squirt.

ascidium (ăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *askidion*, little bag] A pitcher-leaf as in Nepenthes.

ascigerous (ăsĭj´erŭs) *a.* [Gk. *askos* bag L. *gerere* to bear.] Bearing asci as certain hyphae in fungi ascíferous.

ascocarp (ăs´kōkârp) *n.* [Gk. *askos* bag *karpos* fruit.] Asci with their protective covering sporocarp of Ascomycetes.

ascogenous (ăskŏj´enŭs) *a.* [Gk. *askos* bag *genos* producing.] Producing asci *appl.* hyphae, cells.

ascogonium (ăs´kōgō´nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *askos* bag *gonos* offspring.] A specialised hyphal branch which gives rise to ascogenous hyphae or an ascus oogonium of Ascomycetes.

ascoma (ăs´kōmă) *n.* [Gk. *askoma*, leather padding.] Disc-shaped ascocarp in certain fungi.

ascophore (ăs´kōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *askos* bag *pherein* to bear.] Ascocarp.

ascorbic acid,—pure vitamin C deficiency of which in diet causes dental disorders and scurvy hex uronic acid, $C_6H_8O_6$.

ascospore (ăs´kōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *askos* bag *sporos* seed.] One of the spores produced in an ascus.

ascus (ăs´kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *askos* bag.] A membranous spore-sac, as of Ascomycetes.

asemic (ăsē´mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *asemos* without sign.] Without markings.

aseptate (ăsĕp´tāt) *a.* [L. *a* not *septum* partition.] Without any septum.

asexual (ăsĕk´sūăl) *a.* [Gk. *a* without L. *sexus* sex.] Having no apparent sexual organs parthenogenetic or vegetative as *appl* reproduction.

asiphonate (ăsī´fōnāt) *a.* [L. not *sipho* tube.] *Appl* larvae whose respiratory tubes open directly to exterior.

asparagin (ăspăr´ăjĭn gĭ) *n.* [Gk. *asparagos* asparagus.] A compound first detected in asparagus, formed from amino-acids in leguminous and other seeds of importance in nitrogen metabolism of plants $C_4H_8O_3N_2$.

aspect (ă´spĕkt) [L. *aspicere* to look toward.] Direction facing part of a surface appearance or look seasonal appearance.

aspection (ăspĕk´shŭn) *n.* [L. *aspicere* to look toward.] Seasonal succession of phytological and zoological phenomena.

asperity (ăspĕr´ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *asper* rough.] Roughness, as on a leaf.

asplanchnic (ăsplăngk´nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a* without; *splanchna* viscera.] Without alimentary canal.

asporocystid (ăspō´rōsĭs´tĭd) *a.* [Gk. *a* not *sporos* seed; *kystis* bladder *idion* dim.] *Appl* oocyst of Sporozoa when zygote divides into sporozoites without sporocyst formation.

asporous (ăspō´rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *sporos* seed.] Having no spores.

assimilation (ăsĭm´ĭlā´shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad* to *similis* like.] Conversion into protoplasm of ingested and digested nutrient material anabolism.

association (ăsō´sĭā´shŭn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to *socius* fellow.] A plant community forming a division of a formation or larger unit of vegetation as of tundra, grassland, forest, and characterised by dominant species; adherence of gregarines without fusion of nuclei *appl* fibres connecting white matter of interior of brain with cortex *appl* neurons with intersegmental axons.

associes (ăsō´sĭēz) *n.* [L. *ad* to *socius* fellow.] An association representing a stage in the process of succession.

astacene (ăs´tăsēn) *n.* [L. *astacus* crayfish.] Carotenoid pigment of certain crustaceans, echinoderms, and fishes astacin $C_{40}H_{48}O_4$.

astaxanthin (ăs´tăzăn´thĭn) *n.* [L. *astacus* crayfish Gk. *xanthos* yellow.] An animal carotenoid derived from ingested plant carotenoids, in chromoplasts of certain flagellates, also combining with proteins to form pigments, as of crustaceans $C_{40}H_{52}O_4$.

astelic (ăstē´lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a* without *stele* pillar.] Not possessing stel.

astely (ăstē′lĭ) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without *stele* pillar.] Absence of a central cylinder axis, or stele.

aster (ăs′tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *aster* star.] The star-shaped achromatinic structure surrounding centrosome during mitosis; star-shaped arrangement of chromosomes during mitosis.

asterion (ăstē′rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *aster* star.] The region of posterolateral fontanelle where lambdoid, parieto mastoid, and occipitomastoid sutures meet.

asteriscus (ăs′tĕrĭs′kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *asteriskos* dim. of *aster* star.] A small otolith in rudimentary cochlea of teleosts.

asternal (ăstĕr′năl) *a.* [L. *a* from *sternum* breastplate.] *Appl.* ribs whose ventral ends do not join the sternum directly.

asteroid (ăs′tĕroid) *a.* [Gk. *aster* star *eidos* form.] Star-shaped. *Part.* star fish.

asterospondylous (ăs′tĕrŏspŏn′dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aster* star *sphondyle* vertebra.] Having centrum with radiating calcified cartilage; also asterospondylic.

asthenic (ăsthĕn′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *asthenes* feeble.] Weak; tall and slender; leptosome.

astogeny (ăstŏj′ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *astu* citizen *genos* descent.] The development of colony by budding.

astomatous (ăstŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without *stoma*, mouth.] Not having a mouth; without epidermic pores or stomata.

astomous (ăs′tŏmŭs) [Gk. *a* without *stoma*, mouth.] Without stomium or line of dehiscence; bursting irregularly.

astragalus (ăstrăg′ălŭs) *n.* [Gk. *astragalos* ankle-bone.] The talus, second largest tarsal bone in man; tarsal bone in vertebrates.

astroblast (ăs′trŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *aster* star; *blastos* bud.] A cell giving rise to protoplasmic or to fibrillar astrocytes.

astrocentre (ăs′trŏsĕn′tĕ) *n.* [L. *aster* star *centrum* centre.] Centrosome.

astrocyt (ăs′trŏsĭt) *n.* [Gk. *aster* star *kytos* hollow.] A common neuroglia cell; astroglia; macroglia; Deiters' cell; a neuroglial cell with branching protoplasmic processes in grey matter; a fibrillar or spider cell in white matter.

astropodia (ăs′trŏpō′dĭă) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *aster* star *pous* foot.] Fine unbranched radiating pseudopodia, as in Heliozoa and some Radiolaria.

astropyle (ăs′trŏpĭl, pī′lē) *n.* [Gk. *aster* star *pyle* gate.] Chief aperture of central capsule, in certain Radiolaria.

astrosclereid (ăs′trŏsklē′rĕĭd) *n.* [Gk. *aster* star *skleros* hard *eidos* form.] A multiradiate sclereid or stone cell; spiculate or ophiuroid cell.

astrosphere (ăs′trŏsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *aster* star *sphaira* ball.] Central mass of aster without rays; aster exclusive of centrosome; astral sphere.

asymmetrical (ăsĭmĕt′rĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *asymmetros* disproportionate.] *Pert.* want of symmetry; having two sides unlike or disproportionate; *appl.* structures or organs which cannot be divided into similar halves by any plane; asymmetric.

asynapsis (ăsĭnăp′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *a* not *synapsis* union.] Absence of pairing of chromosomes in meiosis; asyndesis.

atactostele (ătăk′tŏstē′lē) *n.* [Gk. *ataktos* irregular *stele* post.] A complex stele having bundles scattered in the ground tissue, as in monocotyledons.

atavism (ăt′ăvĭzm) *n.* [L. *atavus* ancestor.] Reversion, occurrence of an ancestral characteristic not observed in more immediate progenitors.

atavistic (ăt′ăvĭs′tĭk) *a.* [L. *atavus* ancestor.] *Pert.* marked by or tending to atavism.

ateleosis (ătĕlēō sis) *n* [Gk. *ateles* imperfect.] Dwarfism where individual is a miniature adult *cf* achondroplasia.

atelia (ătē'lĭă) *n*. [Gk. *ateles* ineffectual.] The apparent uselessness of a character of unknown biological significance incomplete development.

atelomitic (ătĕlŏmĭt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *a*, not *telos* end *mitos* thread.] *Appl* other than terminal attachment of chromosome to spindl

athalamous (ăthăl'ămŭs) *a*. [Gk. *a* without *thalamos* inner room.] Lacking a thalamus.

athrocytosis (ăth rōsītō'sis) *n* [Gk. *athroos* collected *kytos* hollow] The capacity of cells to selectively bsorb and retain solid particles in suspension, as dyes.

atlanto-occipital,—occipito-atlantal q

atlas (ăt'lăs) *n*. [Gk. *Atlas* Titan.] The first cervical vertebra.

atokous (ăt'ŏkŭs) *a*. [Gk. *atokos* childless.] Without offspring

atoll (ăt ŏl, ătŏl') *n*. [Mal. *atoll*] A coral reef surrounding central lagoon.

atopy (ăt'ŏpĭ) *n*. [Gk. *atopia* unusual nature.] Idiosyncrasy genetic sensitivity to poisonous effects of particular antigens or atopens, as of certain proteins, pollen, etc.

tretic (ătrē'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *a*, not *tretos* perforated.] *Appl* vesicles resulting from degeneration f Graafian follicles, spurious corpora lutea.

atrial (ā'trĭăl) *a* [L. *atrium* central room] *Pert* atrium *appl* cavity pore canal, siphon, lobes.

trichic (ătrĭkĭk) *a* [Gk. not *thrix* hair] H ving flagella atrichous

atriocoelomi (ā'trĭŏsēlŏm'ĭk) *a*. [L. *atrium*, central room Gk *koiloma* hollow] Connecting atrium and coelom *appl* funnels of ncertain function in Cephalochorda.

atriopore (ā'trĭŏpōr) *n* [L. *atrium* central room *porus* channel] The opening from trial cavity t externo in Cephalochorda spiracle i tadpole.

atrioventricular (ā'trĭŏvĕntrĭk'ūlăr) *a*. [L. *atrium* chamber *ventriculus* small cavity] *Pert*. atrium and ventricle of heart *appl* bundle groove node openings.

atrium (ā'trĭŭm) *n* [L. *atrium* chamber] Anterior cavity of heart tympanic cavity a division of the vestibule at end of bronchiole chamber surrounding pharynx in Tunicata and Cephalochorda.

atrochal (ăt rŏkăl) *a*. [Gk. *a*, without *trochos* wheel.] Without preoral circlet of cilia *appl*. trochophore when preoral circlet is absent and surface is uniformly ciliated.

atropal —atropous.

atrophy (ăt'rŏfĭ) *n* [Gk. *a*, without; *trophe* nourishment.] Emaciation diminution in size and function.

atropous (ăt rŏpŭs) *a*. [Gk. *a*, without *trope* turn.] *Appl*. ovule in proper position, *a* not inverted.

attachment, the spindl ttachment lasting fusion of two chromosomes.

att nuat d (ătĕn ūātĕd) *a*. [L. *attenuare* to thin.] Thinned reduced in density trength or pathogenic activity

atterminal (ăttĕr'mĭnăl) *a*. [L *ad* t *terminus* end.] Towards a terminal *appl*. current directed toward thermal cross-section.

attic (ăt'ĭk) *n* [Gk. *attikos* Athenian] The epitympanic recess

attraction-particle,—centriole *q*

ttraction sph re — centrosphere, *q.v.*

uditory (ôd'ĭtorĭ) *a* [L. *audire* to hear] *Pert* hearing apparatus, *appl* organ nucleus, ossicle capsule canal meatus nerve, vesicl etc. *pert* sense of hearing

A erbach s plexus [*L. Auerbach* German anatomist]. A gangliated plexus f non-medullated nerve-fibres, found between the circular and longitudinal layers of muscular coat of small ntestine plexus myentericus.

augm tation (ôgmĕntā shŭn) *n*. [L. *augere* t increase.] Increase in umber of whorls *cf* horials.

gmentor (ôgmĕn'tŏr) *a.* [L. *augere* to increase.] *Appl.* nerves rising from sympathetic system and acting on heart, with antagonistic relation to vagi accelerator.

aulophyte (ôl'ôfīt) *n.* [Gk. *aulon*, hollow way; *phyton* plant.] A non-parasitic plant growing in hollow of another.

ulost matous (ôl'ŏstŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *aulos* t be *stoma*, mouth.] Having tubular mouth or snout.

ural (ôr'ăl) *a.* [L. *auris* ear.] *Pert.* ear or hearing.

uricle (ô 'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *auricula* small ear.] Any ear-like lobed ppend age the external ear atrium or anterior chamber of heart.

uricula (ôrĭk'ūlă) *n.* [L. *auricula* small ear.] An auricle.

auricular (ôrĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *auricula*, small ear.] Ear covert of birds. *a.* *Pert.* an auricle *appl.* artery nerve, tubercle vein.

auricularia (ôrĭk ūlă rĭă) *n.* [L. *auricula* small ear.] A type of larva found among Holothuria.

uricularis (ôrĭkūlā rĭs) *n.* [L. *auricula*, earlap.] Superior anterior posterior extrinsic muscles of the external ear.

uriculate (ôrĭk ūlāt) *a.* [L. *auricula* small ear.] Eared *appl.* leaf with expanded bases surrounding stem *appl.* leaf with lobes separate from rest of blade hastate-auricled.

auriculo- entricular —*pert.* or connecting auricle and ventricl of heart *appl.* bundle, valve.

uriform (ô rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *auris* ear *forma*, shape.] Resembling the external ear in shape, as shell of Haliotis.

urophore (ôr'ofŏr) *n.* [L. *auris* ear; Gk. *pherein* to bear.] An organ projecting from base of pneumatophore of certain Siphonophora.

austral (ôs'trăl) *a.* [L. *australis* southern.] *Appl.* or *pert.* southern biogeographical region, or restricted to North America between transitional and tropical zones.

A strali (ôstrā'lĭăn) *a.* [L. *australis* southern.] *Appl.* or *pert.* a zoogeographical region including Papua, Australia, New Zealand, and Pacific Islands.

autacoid (ôt'ăkoid) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self; *akos* remedy *eidos* form.] Internal secretio hormone or chalone.

autarticular (ôt'ărtĭk'ūlăr) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self L. *articulus* joint.] Gonial *q.v.*

autecology (ôt ĕkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *oikos* household; *logos* discourse.] The biological relations between a single species and its environment ecology of an individual organism auto-ecology.

autobiology —idiobiology *q.v.*

nt blast (ôt'ŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *blastos* bud.] An independent micro-organism or cell.

utocarp (ôt ŏkărp) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *karpos* fruit.] Fruit resulting from self fertilisation.

autocatalysi (ôt'ŏkătăl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self; *kata* down *lysis* loosing.] Dissolution or reaction of a cell or substance due to influence of product or secretion of its own.

autochthon (ôtŏk'thŏn) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *chthon*, the ground.] An indigenous species.

autochthonous (ôtŏk'thonŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self, *chthon* ground.] Aboriginal indigenous inherited or hereditary native *appl.* characteristics originating within an organ as pulsation of excised heart formed where found. *Opp.* allochthonous.

tocoid,—autacoid *q.v.*

a tocyst (ôt'ŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *kystis* bladder.] A thick membrane formed by Neosporidia separating them from host tissues.

autodermalia (ôt'ŏdĕrmā'lĭă) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *autos* self *derma*, skin.] Dermal spicules with axial cross, within dermal membrane.

autod nt (ôt'ŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *odous* tooth.] Designating or *pert.* teeth not directly attached to j ws, as in cartilaginous fishes.

autoecious (ôtē'shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *oikos* house] Passing different stages of life history in the same host *appl* parasitic fungi autoxenous.

autogamous (ôtŏg'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *gamos* marriage] Self fertilising *opp* allogamous.

autogamy (ôtŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *gamos* marriage.] Self fertilisation *opp* allogamy conjugation of nuclei within a single cell conjugation of two protozoa originating from division of the same individual.

autogenesis (ôt'ōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *genesis* birth.] Spontaneous generation autogeny togony

autogenetic (ôt'ōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *genesis* birth.] Reproducing spontaneously as body-cells.

autogenic (ôtōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *gennaein* to produce.] Caused by reactions of organisms themselves *appl.* plant successions, *opp* allogenic autonomic or spontaneous, *appl* movements.

autogenous (ôtŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *genos* producing] Produced in the same rganism *appl.* enzymes *appl.* graft reimplanted in same animal *appl* vaccine i jected into same animal *appl* variations d t changes within chromosomes.

autogony (ôtŏg'ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk *autos* self *gonos* offspring] Autogenesis, *q v*

aut heteroploid (ô tōhĕt erōploid) *n* [Gk *autos* self *heteros* other *aploos* onefold *eide* form.] Heteroploid derived from single genome o multiplication f some f its chromosomes.

utoinfection (ôt'ōinfĕk'shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *auto* self L. *inficere* to taint.] Reinfection from host s own parasites.

autointoxication (ôt'ōintŏk'sĭkā shŭn) *n.* [Gk *auto* self L *in* in Gk *toxikon* poison.] Reabsorption of toxic substances produced by the body

tolysis (ôtŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *auto* self *lysis* loosing] Self-digestion cell or tissue disintegration by action of autogenous enzymes.

autolytic (ôt'ōlĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *lysis* loosing] Causing or *pert.* autolysis; *appl.* enzymes.

automixis (ôt'ōmĭk'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *mixis* mingling] The union, in a cell, of chromatin derived from common parentage self fertilisation.

aut narcosis (ôt'ōnârkō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *narke* numbness.] State of being poisoned rendered dor mant or arrested in growth owing to self produced carbon dioxide.

autonomic (ôt'ōnŏm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *nomos* law] Autonomous self governing spontaneous *appl* the involuntary nervous system as whole comprising parasympathetic and sympathetic systems induced by internal stimuli as movements f development, growth unfolding etc *opp* paratonic internal, *appl.* environment *opp* choronomic.

autopalatine (ôt opăl'ătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self L. *palatum* palate.] I a few teleosts, an ossification at anterio end of pterygoquadrate.

utoparasite (ô tōpăr asīt) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *parasitos* one who subsists on another] A parasite growing on another parasite.

autoparthenogenesi (ôt'ōpâr' thĕnōjĕn esĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *parthenos* virgin *genesis* descent.] Development from unfertilised eggs activated by chemical or physical stimulus.

utophagous (ôtŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *phagein* to eat.] *Appl.* birds capable of running bout and securing food for themselves when newly hatched

aut philous (ôtŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *philein* to love.] Self pollinating autogamous.

autophya (ôt'ōfī'ă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos* self *phyein* to produce.] Elements in formation of shell secreted by nimal itself *cf* enophya.

autophyllogeny (ŏt'ŏfĭlŏj'ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *phyllon* leaf *genos* birth.] Growth of one leaf upon or out of another.

autophyte (ŏt'ŏfīt) *n* [Gk. *autos* self *phyton* plant.] A self nourished plant; plant nourished directly by inorganic matter *cf* saprophyte.

autophytic (ŏtŏfĭt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *autos* self *phyton* plant.] Autotrophic *q.v.* *pert.* autophytes.

autoplasma (ŏt'ŏplăz'mă) *n* [Gk. *autos* self; *plasma* mould.] Plasma from same animal used as medium for tissue culture *cf* homoplasma heteroplasma.

autoplastic (ŏt'ŏplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *plastos* formed.] *Appl* graft to another position in the same individual.

autopodium (ŏt'ŏpō'dĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *autos* self; *pous* foot.] The hand or foot.

autopolyploid (ŏ'tŏpŏl'ĭploid) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *polys* many; *aploos* onefold *eidos* form.] An organism having more than two sets of homologous chromosomes.

autopotamic (ŏ'tŏpŏtăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *potamos* river] Thriving in a stream not in its back waters *appl* potamoplankton.

autoradiography (ŏ'tŏrādĭŏg'răfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self L. *radius* ray Gk *graphein* to write.] Method of demonstrating the presence of specific chemical substances by first making them radioactive then recording on photographic film their distribution in the body organs or tissues.

autoskeleton (ŏt'ŏskĕl'ĕtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *skeletos* dried.] A true skeleton formed within the animal.

autosome (ŏt'ŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *soma* body] A typical chromosome, or euchromosome *opp* sex-chromosome *cf* allosome.

autospore (ŏ'tŏspōr) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *sporos* seed.] A aplanospore which resembles the parent cell.

autostoses (ŏt'ŏstō'sēz) *n. plu* [Gk. *autos* self *osteon* bone.] Bones formed in cartilage *cf* allostoses.

autostylic (ŏt'ŏstĭl'ĭk) [Gk. *autos* self *stylos* pillar] With mandibular arch self-supporting articulating directly with skull *cf* hyostylic.

autosynapsis (ŏ'tŏsĭnăp'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *synapsis* union.] Autosyndesis.

autosyndesis (ŏ'tŏsĭn'dēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *syndesis* a binding together] Pairing of chromosomes from the same parent, in a polyploid or allopolyploid; pairing of homogenetic chromosomes *cf* allosyndesis.

autotilly (ŏ'tŏtĭl'ĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *tillesthai* to pluck.] Autotomy as in certain spiders.

autotomy (ŏtŏt'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self *tome* cutting] Self-amputation of part, as in certain worms, arthropods, and lizards.

autotransplantation — transplantation of tissue or organ to another part of same organism *cf* homoiotransplantation.

autotrophic (ŏt'ŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *autos* self *trephein* to nourish.] Procuring food independently *appl* plants which form carbohydrates and proteins from carbon dioxide and inorganic compounds; neither saprophytic nor parasitic autophytic. *Opp* heterotrophic.

autotropism (ŏtŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *autos* self; *trope* turn.] Tendency to grow in a straight line *appl.* plants unaffected by external influence tendency of organs to resume original form after bending or straightening due to external factors rectipetality.

autoxenous (ŏt'ŏzēn'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *autos* self *xenos* host] Parasitic on the same host at different stages in life history autoecious.

autozooid (ŏt'ŏzō'oid) *n.* [Gk *autos* self *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] An independent alcyonarian zooid or individual.

auxenolonic acid,—a in B *q.v.*
auxentri lic acid,—auxin A *q.v.*
auxesis (ôksē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *auxesis* growth.] Growth increase in size owing to increase in cell size induction of cell division *cf.* merisis.
auxetic (ôksĕt'ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *auxein* to increase.] Any agent which induces cell-division. *a.* Stimulating cell proliferation.
auxilia (ôgzĭl yă) *n. plu.* [L. *auxilium* assistance.] Two small sclerites between guitractor and claws, in insects.
auxillary cells,—two or more cells adjoining guard cells or surrounding stomata accessory or subsidiary cells.
auximone (ôk simōn) *n.* [Gk. *auximos* promoting growth.] An accessory growth-stimulating factor in food of plants.
auxins (ôk sinz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *auxein* to increase.] Growth-regulating hormones of plants auxin A isolated from growing tips of oat seedlings and human urine $C_{18}H_{32}O$ auxin B, from vegetable sources and rine, accelerates my celium growth, $C_{18}H_{30}O$ hetero-auxin (*q.v.*) and number of other substances.
auxocyt (ôks'ôsīt) *n.* [Gk. *auxein* to increase *kytos* hollow.] Androcyte porocyte oocyte, or spermatocyte at growth period.
auxospireme (ôks ôspī'rēm) *n.* [Gk. *auxe*n to increase *speirema*, coil.] Spireme f rmed after syndesis.
uxospor (ôk sôspô) *n.* [Gk. *auxein* to increase *sporos* seed.] Zygote of diatoms, formed by union of tw individuals at limit of decrease in size.
auxotonic (ôk sôtŏn'ĭk) [Gk *auxei* to ncrease *tonos* strain.] Induced by growth *appl.* movements of immature plant *f* allassotonic *appl.* contraction against an increasing resistance
avicularium (ăvĭkūlā rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *avicula* dim of *avis* bird.] I Polyzoa a modified ooecium with muscular movable attachments resembling a bird s beak.
avifauna (ā vĭfô na) *n.* [L. *avis* bird *Faunus* rural deity] All the bird species o birds of a region or period ornis.
avitaminosis (ăvī'tămĭnō sĭs) *n.* [L. *a* from *vita*, life *ammoniacum* resinous gum.] A condition or disease resulting from vitamin-deficiency
awn (ô) *n.* [Icel. *ogn* chaff.] The beard of grasses point of leaf in certain Lycopsida.
axial (ăk sĭăl) *a.* [L. *axis* axle] *Pert.* axis or stem.
axial filam nt,—central filament, as of a stiff radiating pseudopodium or of a flagellum.
axial sinus,—a nearly vertical canal in echinoderms, opening into internal division of oral ring sinus, and communicating with stone canal.
axial skeleton,—skeleton of head and trunk *opp.* appendicula skeleton
axiat pattern,—arrangement of parts with reference t a definite axis.
axil (ăk sĭl) *n.* [L. *axilla* arm-pit.] The angle between leaf or branch and axis from which it springs.
axil (ăk sĭl) *a* [L. *axis* xle.] *Pert* situated in, or belonging to the axis *appl.* placentation, free central, *q.v.*
axil mma (ăk'sĭlĕm'ă) *n.* [L. *axis* axle Gk. *lemma*, husk.] I medullated nerve fibres, the sheath surrounding axial cylinder
axilla (ăksĭl ă ăk sĭlă) *n.* [L. *axilla* arm-pit.] The arm-pit an axil.
axillary (ăk sĭlărĭ ăksĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *axilla* arm-pit] *Pert* axil grow ng in axil as buds *pert* arm pit *appl.* seventh longitudinal or anal vein of insect wing *n* One of the pteralia, *q.v.*
axinost,—axonost, *q.v.*
axipetal (ăksĭp ĕtăl) *a* [L. *axis* axle *petere* to seek] Passing towards attachment of axon *appl* nerve impulses.

axi (ăk′sĭ) *n* [L. *axis* axle.] The main stem or central cylinder; the fundamentally central line of a structure; rachis of trilobites; pectrophorus, *q.v.*; structure at base of insect wing.

axis cylinder,—the central tract of a nerve fibre, the impulse transmitter; axon and its myelin sheath.

axodendritic (ăk′sōdĕndrĭt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *dendron*, tree.] *Appl.* synapse in which end-brush of axon is in contact with dendritic processes.

axon (ăk′sŏn) *n* [Gk. *axon*, axle.] The axis-cylinder process of nerve-cell normally transmitting excitations from its cell body; axone, neuraxon, neurite.

axon hill or **hillock**,—cone of origin, *q.v.*

axonema (ăk′sōnēm) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *nema*, thread.] A thread of strand forming infusorian stalk; an axostyle; the axial filament of flagellum; axial thread or genoneme of chromosome.

axonost (ăk′sōnŏst) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *osteon*, bone.] The basal portion of rods supporting dermotrichia of fin-rays; axinost; interspinal.

axoplast (ăk′sōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *plastos* formed.] A filament extending from kinetoplast to end of body in some trypanosomes.

axopodium (ăk′sōpō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle; *pous* foot.] A pseudopodium with axial filament.

axosomatic (ăk′sōsōmăt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *soma*, body.] *Appl.* synapse in which end brush of axon terminates about nerve-cell body.

axospermous (ăk′sōspĕr′mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *axon* axle; *sperma* seed.] With axile placentation.

axostyle (ăk′sōstīl) *n.* [Gk. *axon* axle; *stylos* pillar.] A slender flexible rod of organic substance forming supporting axis for the body of many Flagellata.

azoic (ăzō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zoikos* pert. life.] Uninhabited; without remains of organisms or of their products; *appl.* Pre-Cambrian era or rocks.

azurophil (ă′zūrōfĭl, ăzh′ŭrōfĭl) *a.* [F. *azur* from Ar. *al azward* lapis lazuli; Gk. *philein*, to love.] Staining readily with blue aniline dyes.

azygobranchiate (ăz′ĭgōbrăng′kĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *a* without; *zygon*, yoke; *branchia*, gills.] Having gills or ctenidia not developed on one side.

azygoid (ăz′ĭgoid) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon* yoke; *eidos* form.] Not zygoid; haploid; *appl.* parthenogenesis.

azygomatous (ăzīgŏm′ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygoma*, a bar.] Without a zygoma or cheek-bone arch.

azygomelous (ăz′ĭgŏmĕl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without; *zygon* yoke; *melos* limb.] Having unpaired appendages; *appl.* fin of Acrania and Cyclostomata.

azygos (ăz′ĭgŏs) *n* [Gk. *a* without; *zygon* yoke.] An unpaired muscle, artery, vein, process.

azygosperm (ăz′ĭgōspĕrm), **azygospore** (ăz′ĭgōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon* yoke; *sperma*, *spora* seed.] A spore developed directly from a gamete without conjugation; parthenospore.

azygote (ăzī′gōt) *n.* [Gk. *a* without; *zygon*, yoke.] An organism resulting from haploid parthenogenesis.

azygous (ăz′ĭgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *a* without; *zygon* yoke.] Unpaired.

B

Babes-Ernst bodies,—metachromatic or volutin granules, in bacteria.

bacca (băk′ă) *n* [L. *bacca* berry.] A pulpy fruit; berry.

baccate (băk′ăt) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry.] Pulpy; fleshy; berried.

bacciferous (băksĭf′ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry; *ferre*, to bear.] Berry-producing; bearing.

bacciform (băk′sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *bacca* berry; *forma*, shape.] Berry-shaped.

bacillary (băsĭl′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *bacillum* small staff.] *Appl.* layer of rods and cones of retina.

bacillus (băsĭl ŭs) *n* [L. *bacillum* small staff.] A rod-lik bacterum a single-celled fungus.

back-cross,—to mate a cross or hybrid to member f one of the parental stocks a resulting hybrid.

back mutation,—reversion of a mutant gene t its original state reverse mutation.

bactericidin (băk'tĕrĭsĭ'dĭn) *n*. [Gk. *baktērion* small rod L. *caedere* to kill.] A substance that kills bacteria without causing lysis

bacteriochlorin (băktē'riōklō rĭn) *n*. [Gk. *baktērion* small rod *chlōros* green.] Green pigment, related to chlorophyll in sulphur bacteria.

bacteriochlorophyll (băktē riōklō rofĭl) *n* [Gk. *baktērion* small rod *khlōros* green *phyllon* leaf] A photosynthetic pigment of bacteria, from which chlorophyll-*a* may be derived bacteriochlorin.

bacteriology (băk tērĭŏl'ŏjĭ) *n*. [Gk. *baktērion* small rod *logos* discourse] The science dealing with bacteria.

bacteriolysin (băktē riŏlĭ'sĭn) *n*. [Gk. *baktērion*, small rod *lysis* loosing] A substance which causes dissolu tion of bacteria.

bact ri lysis (băk'tĕriŏl'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *baktērion* small rod *lysis* loosing] Th disintegration and dissol tion of bacteria.

bacteriophage (băktē riŏfāj') *n*. [Gk. *baktērion* small rod *phagein* to devour] A destroyer f bacteria bacteriolytic gent phage

bacteri p rpurin (băktē riopŭr pūri) [Gk. *baktērion* small rod L *purpura* purple] A complex of photosynthetic pigments causing the red purple or violet ppearance f ertain bacteria.

b ct riostatic (băktē riŏstăt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *baktērion* small rod *statikos* causing to stand] Inhibiting development of bacteria

bacteriotr pin (băk'tērĭō tropĭn) *n* [Gk. *baktērion* small rod *tropē* turn.] An ingredient of blood serum which renders bacteria more readily phagocytabl opsonin.

b cteroid (băk'tĕroid) *n*. [Gk. *bak terion* small rod *eidos* form.] An irregular form of certain bacteria.

baculiform (băk'ūlĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *baculum* rod *forma*, shape] Rod shaped *appl* chromosomes *appl*. ascospores.

bacul m (băk'ūlŭm) *n* [L. *baculum* rod.] The penis bone os pri pi

Baillarger' ll e [*J F G Baillarger* French neurologist]. Outer and inner layer of white fibres parallel to surface of cerebral cortex.

balanc d lethals,—heterozygotes in which different lethal genes are in such close proximity on a pair of homologous chromosomes that there is usually o crossing over

balancers (băl'ănsĕrz) *n* *plu* [L. *bilanx* having two scales.] Halteres or poisers of Diptera paired larval head ppendages functioning as props until forelegs are developed in certain salamanders.

balanoid (băl'ănoid) *a*. [Gk. *balanos* corn *eidos* like.] *Pert* barnacles acorn-shaped.

balanu (băl ănŭs) *n* [L. *balanus* acorn.] Glans penis genus of barnacles.

balausta (bălô s'tă) *n* [Gk. *balaustion* blossom.] A many-celled many-seeded indehiscent fruit with tough pericarp fruit f pomegranate.

baleen (bălēn') *n* [L. *balaena* whale] Horny plates attached to upper jaw of true whales whale-bone

ballast (băl'ăst) *n* [Sw *barlast*] *Appl* lements present in plants and which are not apparently essential for growth *g* Al Si.

ballistospores (bălĭs tospōrz) *n* *plu* [Gk. *ballein* t throw *sporos* seed.] Asexual spores, formed on sterigmata and suddenly discharged with excretion of droplet, in Sporobolomycetes.

balsamife us (băl sămĭf'ĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *balsamum* balsam *ferre* to bear.] Producing balsam.

bar of Sanio,—crassula, *q.v*

baraesthesia (băr'ĕsthē'ziă) *n* [Gk. *baros* weight; *aisthēsis* sensation.] The sensation of pressure.

barb (bârb) *n*. [L. *barba* beard.] One of delicate thread-like structures extending obliquely from feather rachis, and forming the vane; a hooked hair-like bristle

barbat (bâr'băt) *a*. [L. *barbatus* bearded.] Bearded having hair tufts.

barbel (bâr'bĕl) *n* [L.L. *barbellus* barbel.] A tactile process arising from the head of various fishes.

barbellat (bârbĕl'ăt, bâr'bĕlăt) *a*. [L. *barba* beard.] With stiff hooked hair-like bristles; *appl* pappus.

barbicel (bâr'bĭsĕl) *n* [L. *barba* beard.] Small process on a feather barbule.

barbula (bâr'bŭlă) *n*. [L. *barbula*, *dim.* of *barba* beard.] Row of teeth in peristome of certain mosses.

barbul (bâr'bŭl) *n*. [L. *barbula* dim. of *barba*, beard.] One of small hooked processes fringing barbs of feather ppendage of lower jaw in some teleosts.

bark (bârk) *n* [Dan. *bark*.] The tissues external to the vascular cambium, collectively phloem, cortex and periderm outer dead tissues and cork.

barotaxis (bărŏtăk'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *baros* weight *taxis* arrangement.] The reaction to pressure stimulus.

Bartholin duct [*C Bartholin fr* Danish anatomist]. The larger duct of the sublingual gland.

Bartholin glands,—the greater vestibular glands on each side of vagina, homologues of male bulbo-urethral glands.

basal (bā'săl) *a*. [L. *basis* base.] *Pert* at or near the base.

basal bone,—os basale basale *q.v*

basal ganglia,—ganglia connecting cerebrum with other centres.

basal granule,—a thickening or body at base of flagellum in certain protozoa.

basal knobs,—swellings or granules at points of emergence of cilia in ciliated epithelial cells.

basal leaf—one of the leaves produced near base of stem.

basal metabolic rate—rat of metabolism of resting organism, expressed as percentage of normal heat production per hour per square metre surface area.

basal metabolism,—standard metabolism, tissue activity or physicochemical changes of a resting organism.

basal placenta,—arises from proximal end of ovary

basal plates,—certain plates in echinoderms, situated at or near top of stalk in crinoids, in echinoids forming part of apical disc; fused parachordal plates in skull development of placentae outer wall of intervillous space.

basal wall,—the first plane of division f oospores of ferns and mosses.

basalar (băsā'lăr) *a*. [L. *basis* base *ala*, wing] *Appl* sclerites below wing base in insects.

basale (băsā'lē) *n* [L. *basis* base.] A bone of variable structure arising from fusion of pterygiophores and supporting fish fins os basale, the fused basoccipital and parasphenoid in Gymnophiona.

basem t membrane,—the membrane of gland containing acini or special secreting portions.

baseost (bā'sĕŏst) *n*. [Gk. *basi* base *osteon* bone.] Distal element of pterygiophore of teleosts.

basial olar (bā'sĭăl ĕŏlăr) *a*. [L. *basis* base *alveolus* small pit.] Extending from basion to centre of alveolar arch.

basibranchial (bā'sĭbrăng'kĭăl) *n* [Gk. *basis* base; *brangchia*, gills.] Median ventral or basal skeletal portion of branchial arch.

basic (bā'sĭk) *a*. [Gk. *basis* base.] *Appl* stains which act in general on nuclear contents of cell *cf* acidic *appl*. number the minimum haploid chromosome umber occurring in series of euploid species of genus chromosome number i gametes of diploid ancestor of polyploid organism.

basichromatin (bā´sĭkrō´mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base; *chroma* colour.] The deeply staining substance of nuclear network; chromatin.

basiconic (bā´sĭkŏn´ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base; *konos* cone.] Having or consisting of a conical process above general surface; *appl.* sensillae.

basicoxite (bā´sĭkŏks´īt) *n.* [L. *basis* base; *coxa* hip.] Basal ring of coxa.

basicranial (bā´sĭkrā´nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base; *kranion* skull.] Situated at or relating to base of skull.

basidia,—*plu.* of basidium.

basidial (băsĭd´ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base; *idion* dim.] *Pert.* basidia or a basidium.

basidiocarp (băsĭd´ĭōkârp) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base; *idion* dim.; *karpos* fruit.] The fruit-body of Basidiomycetes.

basidiophore (băsĭd´ĭōfō̆r) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base; *idion* dim.; *pherein* to bear.] A sporophore which carries basidia.

basidiospore (băsĭd´ĭōspō̆r) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base; *idion* dim.; *spora* seed.] A spore or gonidium abstricted from a basidium; a secondary conidium; a basidiogonidium.

basidium (băsĭd´ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base; *idion* dim.] A special cell or row of cells, of certain fungi, forming spores by abstriction.

basidorsal (bā´sĭdôr´săl) *a.* [L. *basis* base; *dorsum* back.] *Appl.* small cartilaginous neural plate.

basifixed (bā´sĭfĭksd) *a.* [L. *basis* base; *figere* to make fast.] Attached by base; innate, having filament attached to anther base.

basifugal (băsĭf´ūgăl) *a.* [L. *basis* base; *fugere* to flee.] Growing away from base.

basifuge (bā´sĭfūj) *n.* [L. *basis* base; *fugere* to flee.] A plant unable to tolerate basic soils; calcifuge. *a.* Oxyphilous.

basigamous (băsĭg´ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base; *gamos* marriage.] Having oosphere reversed in embryo-sac.

basigynium,—podogynium, *q.v.*

basihyal (bā´sĭhī´ăl) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base; *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] Broad median plate, the basal or median ventral portion of hyoid arch.

basilabium (bā´sĭlā´bĭŭm) *n.* [L. *basis* base; *labium* lip.] Sclerite formed by fusion of labiostipites in insects.

basilar (băs´ĭlăr) *a.* [L. *basis* base.] *Pert.* near or growing from base; as artery, crest, membrane, plexus, plate, process, style.

basilic (băsĭl´ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *basilikos* royal.] *Appl.* a large vein on inner side of biceps of arm.

basilingual (bā´sĭlĭng´gwăl) *a.* [L. *basis* base; *lingua* tongue.] *Appl.* a broad cartilaginous plate, the body of the hyoid in crocodiles, turtles, and amphibians.

basimandibula (bā´sĭmăndĭb´ūlă) *n.* [L. *basis* base; *mandibulum* lower jaw.] A small sclerite, on insect head, at base of mandible.

basimaxilla (bā´sĭmăksĭl´ă) *n.* [L. *basis* base; *maxilla*, upper jaw.] A sclerite at base of maxilla in insects.

basioccipital (bā´sĭŏksĭp´ĭtăl) *n.* [L. *basis* base; *occiput* back of head.] The median basilar bone or element in occipital region of skull.

basion (bā´sĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base.] The middle of anterior margin of foramen magnum.

basiophthalmite (bā´sĭŏfthăl´mīt) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base; *ophthalmos* eye.] The proximal joint of eye-stalk in crustaceans.

basiotic (bā´sĭōt´ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base; *ous* ear.] Mesotic, *q.v.*

basipetal (băsĭp´ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *basis* base; *petere* to seek.] Developing from apex to base; *appl.* leaves and inflorescences.

basipharynx (bā´sĭfăr´ĭngks) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base; *pharyngx* gullet.] In insects, epipharynx and hypopharynx united.

basiphil (bā´sĭfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base; *philein* to love.] Basophil, *q.v.* *n.* A basiphil cell; a mast cell, *q.v.*

basipodite (bāsip'ōdīt) *n.* [Gk *basis* base *pous* foot.] The second or distal joint of th protopodite of certain limbs of Crustacea trochanter of spiders.

basipodium (bāsipō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *pous* foot.] Wrist or ankle.

basiproboscis (bāsiprōbŏs'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *proboskis* trunk.] Membranous portion of proboscis of some insects, consisting of mentum, submentum and maxillary cardines and stipites.

basipterygium (bāsitĕrĭj'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *pterygion*, little wing] A large flat triangular bone in pelvic fin of teleosts and bone or cartilage in other fishes.

basipterygoid (bāsitĕr'ĭgoid) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *pteryx* wing *eidos* form.] A process f the basisphenoid in some birds.

basiscopic (bāsiskŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base *skopein* to view] Facing towards the base *opp* acroscopic.

basisphenoid (bāsisfē'noid) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *sphen*, wedge; *eidos* form.] Cranial bone between basioccipital and presphenoid.

basisternum (bāsistĕr'nŭm) *n.* [L. *basis* base *sternum* breast bone.] The principal sclerite of insect sternum antesternite, eusternum.

basistyle (bā'sistīl) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *stylos* pillar] Proximal part or coxite of gonostyle in mosquitoes *cf* dististyle.

basitarsus (bāsitâr'sŭs) *n.* [Gk. *basis* base *tarsos* sole of foot.] Proximal tarsomere or metatarsus of spiders. *Cf* telotarsus.

basitemporal (bāsitĕm'pŏrăl) *n.* [L. *basis* base *tempora*, temples.] A broad membrane bone covering basisphenoidal region of skull.

basitonic (bāsitŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base *tonos* brace.] H ving anther united at its base with rostellum basitonous. *Opp* acrotonic.

basivertebral (bāsivĕr'tĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *basis* base; *vertebra*, vertebra.] *Appl.* veins within bodies of vertebrae and comm nicating with vertebral plexuses.

basket cells,—myo-epithelial cells su rounding glandula cells cerebellar cortical cells with axon branches surrounding Purkinje cells.

basophil (bā'sōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *basis* base *philein* to love.] Having strong affinity for basic stains also basiphil basiphilic, basophile basophilic, basophilous. *n.* A cell which stains with basic dyes.

bast (băst) *n.* [A.S *baest*, bast.] The inner fibrous bark of certain trees liber

bastard merogony,—activation f an enucleated egg fragment by spermatozoon of a different species.

bastard wing,—the alula or ala spuria, consisting of three quill feathers borne on first digit of bird wing

bathylimnetic (băth'ĭlĭmnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bathy* deep *limnetes* living in marshes.] Living or growing in the depths of lakes or marshes.

bathymetric (băthimĕt'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bathy* deep *metron*, measure.] *Pert.* vertical distribution f organisms in pace.

bathypelagic (băth'ĭpĕlăj'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bathy* deep *pelagos* sea.] *Pert* or inhabiting the deep sea.

bathysmal (băthĭz'măl) *a.* [Gk. *bathy* deep] *Pert.* deepest depths of the sea.

batonett (băttŏnĕt) *n.* [F *bâtonnet* small stick.] An element of the Golgi apparatus *q v*

batrachian (bătrā'kĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *batrachos* frog] Relating to frogs and toads.

B-cells,—beta cells of islets of Langerhans.

B chromosome, — supernumerary chromosome in maize.

B-complex,—a group of accessory food factors comprising thiamine or vitamin B_1 riboflavin (B_2) pantothenic acid (B_3) niacin or P P factor pyridoxin (B_6) biotin (H) inositol, choline, para-amino benzoic acid, and folic acid (M) and B_{12} anti-pernicious-anaemia factor

bdelloid (dĕl'oid) *a.* [Gk. *bdella* leech *eidos* form.] Having the appearance of a leech.

beard (bērd) *n.* [A.S. *beard* beard.] Any of the arrangements of hairs which resemble a man's beard, on heads of animals barbed or bristly hair-like outgrowths on grain awn.

bedeguar (bĕd'ĕgär) *n.* [From Persian through F *bédeguar* thistle.] A mossy gall formed on rose-bushes.

behaviorism (bēhā viŏrizm) *n.* [A.S *behabban* to hold in.] Theory that the manner in which animals act may be explained in terms of conditioned neuromotor and glandular reactions.

belemnoid (bĕl'ĕmnoid bĕlĕm noid) *a.* [Gk. *belemnon* dart *eidos* form.] Shaped like a dart *appl.* styloid process.

Bellini's ducts [*L. Bellini* Italian anatomist]. Tubes opening at apex of kidney papilla and formed by union of smaller straight or collecting tubules.

bell nucleus,—a solid mass of cells, derived from ectoderm and lying between ordinary ectoderm and mesogloea at apex of medusoid bud.

belonoid (bĕl'onoid) *a* [Gk. *belone* needle *eidos* form.] Shaped like a needle styloid.

benthic (bĕn'thĭk) *a* [Gk *benthos* depths of sea.] *Pert* to living on, sea bottom benthal.

benthopotamous (bĕn thŏpŏt ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *benthos* depths *potamos* river] *Pert.* growing or living on bed of a river or stream.

benthos (bĕn'thŏs) *n.* [Gk. *benthos* depths of sea.] The fauna and flora of the sea-bottom.

Berlese organ [*A Berlese* Italian zoologist]. A glandular organ in haemocoel on right side of female abdomen in Cimex secreting during passage of spermatozoa to permatheca.

berry (bĕr'ĭ) *n.* [A.S. *berie* berry.] Inferior indehiscent, many-seeded fruit, usually with fleshy pericarp egg of lobster or crayfish dark knob-like structure on bill of swan.

beta (*β*) **cells**,—basophil cells in pars glandularis of pituitary gland cells with alcohol-sol ble granules, in islets of Langerhans, B cells.

beta (*β*) **granules**,—granules in peripheral region of protoplast, a protein reserve in blue-green algae cyanophycin.

betaine (bē'tăĕn) *n.* [L. *beta*, beet.] A basic decomposition product of lecithin, occurring in beet and other plants and in animals $C_5H_{11}O_2N$

Betz cells [*V A Betz* Russian histologist]. Giant pyramidal cells in motor area of cerebral cortex.

B horizon,—the lower illuvial soil layers.

biacuminate (bī'ăkū mināt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *acumen* point.] Having two tapering points.

biarticulate (bī'ărtĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *articulus* joint.] Two-jointed.

bicapsular (bĭkăp sūlăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *capsula* little box.] Having two capsules or vessels.

bicarinate (bĭkăr'ināt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *carina* keel.] With two keel-like processes.

bicarpellat (bĭkăr'pĕlăt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *karpos* fruit.] With two carpels bicarpellary

bicaudate (bĭkō dăt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cauda* tail.] Possessing two tail-lik processes.

bicellular (bīsĕl ūlăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cellula* little cell.] Composed of two cells

bicentric (bī'sĕntrĭk) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *centrum* centre.] *Pert.* two centres *appl* distribution of species etc. discontinuous owing to alteration in the intervening area.

biceps (bī'sĕps) *n.* [L. *bis* twice; *caput* head.] A muscl with two heads or origins, as biceps brachii and femoris.

biciliate (bīsĭl'ĭăt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cilium* eyelash.] F rnished with two cilia.

bicipital (bisip'ital) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *caput* head.] *Pert* biceps *appl.* fascia, lacertus fibrosus, an aponeurosis of distal tendon of the biceps brachii; a groove, the inter tubercular sulcus, on pper part of humerus ridges, the crests of the greater and lesser tubercles of the humerus *appl.* rib with dorsal tuberculum and ventral capitulum.

bicollateral (bīkŏlăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *con* together *latus* side.] Having the two sides similar *appl* vascular bundle with phloem on both sides of xylem, as in Cucurbitaceae and Solanaceae.

bicolligate (bīkŏl'igāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cum* together; *ligare* to bind.] With two stretches of webbing on the foot.

biconjugat (bīkŏn'joogāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cum* with *jugum* yoke.] With two similar sets of pairs.

bicornute (bīkŏrnūt') *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cornutus* horned.] With two horn-like processes.

bicostat (bīkŏs'tāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice, *costa*, rib] Having two longitudinal ridges or ribs, as leaf.

bicrenat (bīkrē nāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *crena*, notch.] Doubly crenate, as crenate leaves with notched toothed margins.

bicuspid (bīkŭs pĭd) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *cuspis* point.] Having two cusps or points *appl.* valve consisting of anterior and posterior cusps attached to circumference of left atrioventricular orifice, mitral valve *appl.* teeth, premolar.

bicyclic (bisīk'lĭk) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *kyklos* circle.] Arranged in two whorls.

Bidder' gangila [*F H Bidder* Estonian anatomist]. A collection of nerve-cells in region of the auriculo-ventricular groove.

Bidder' organ,—a rudimentary ovary attached to anterior end of generative organs in the toad.

bid ntal (bīdĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *dens*, tooth.] Having two teeth, or tooth-like processes; bidentate.

bidenticulate (bī'dĕntĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *dim* of *dens* tooth.] With two small teeth or tooth-lik processes, as some scales.

biennial (bīĕn'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *annus* year] Lasting for two years.

bifacial (bīfā siăl, bīfā shăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *facies* face.] *Appl* leaves with distinct pper and lower surfaces; dorsiventral.

bifarious (bīfā rĭŭs) *a* [L. *bis* twice *fariam* in rows.] Arranged in two rows, one on each side of axis.

bifid (bĭf'ĭd) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *findere* to split.] Forked opening with median cleft divided nearly to middle line.

biflabellat (bī'flăbĕl'ăt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *flabellum* fan.] Doubly flabellate, each side of antennal joints sending out flabellate processes.

biflagell te (bīflăj ĕlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *flagellum* whip] Having two flagella.

biflex (bī'flĕks) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *flectere* to bend.] Twice curved.

biflorate (bīflō'rāt) *a* [L. *bis* twice *flos* flower] Bearing two flowers.

bifoliar (bīfō'lĭăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *folium* leaf] Having two leaves.

bif liate (bīfō'lĭāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *folium* leaf.] *Appl.* palmate compound leaf with two leaflets.

biforin (bĭf'ŏrĭn) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *foris* door] An oblong raphidian cell opening at each end.

bifor us (bīf'ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *foris* door] With two openings *appl.* spiracles in larvae of certain beetles.

bifurcate (bīfŭr'kāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *furca* fork.] Forked; having two prongs having two joints, the distal V-shaped and attached by its middle to the proximal.

bigeminal (bījĕm'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *geminus* double.] With structures arranged in double pairs *appl.* arrangement of pore-pairs in two rows in ambulacra of some echinoids *cf* corpora bigemina.

bigeminate (bījĕm'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *geminus* double.] Doubly paired twin-forked.

bigeneric (bī'jĕnĕ'ĭk) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *genus* race.] *Appl* hybrids between two distinct genera.

bijugate (bījoo gāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *jugare* to join.] With two pairs f leaflets.

bilabiate (bīlā'bĭāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *labium* lip.] Two-lipped *appl* calyx corolla, dehiscence.

bilamellar (bīlămĕl'ăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *lamella*, plate.] Formed of two plates having two lamellae.

bilaminar (bīlăm'ĭnăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *lamina*, thin plate.] Having two plate-like layers diploblastic.

bilat ral (bīlăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *latus* side.] Having two sides symmetrical about an axis.

bile (bīl) *n.* [L. *bilis* bile.] The secretion of the liver passing to duodenum and assisting digestion.

biliary (bĭl'ĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *bilis* bile.] Conveying or *pert* bile.

bilicyanin (bĭl'ĭsī'ănĭn) *n.* [L. *bilis* bile Gk. *kyanos* dark blue] A blue pigment resulting from oxidation f biliverdin.

bilipurpurin (bĭl'ĭpŭr'pūrĭn) *n* [L. *bilis* bile *purpura*, purple.] Phylloerythrin.

bilirubin (bĭl'ĭroo'bĭn) *n.* [L. *bilis* bile *ruber* red] A reddish-yellow pigment of bile and blood, end-product of haemoglobin metabolism so also bilifulvine biliphaein, $C_{32}H_{36}N_4O_6$.

biliverdin (bĭl'ĭvĕr'dĭn) *n.* [L. *bilis* bile F *vert* green.] A green bile pigment formed by oxidation of bilirubin ($C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4$)$_n$.

bilobate (bīlō'bāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice L.L. *lobus* from Gk. *lobos* rounded flap.] Havi g two lobes.

bil bular (bīlŏb ūlăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice L. *lobulus dim.* of *lobus* lobe.] Having two lobules.

bilocellate (bī'lŏsĕl'ăt) *a* [L. *bis* twice; *locellus dim* of *locus* place.] Divided into two compartments.

bilocular (bīlŏk ūlăr) **biloculine** (bīlŏk ūlĭn) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *locus* place.] Containing two cavities or chambers *cf* loculus.

bilophodont (bīlŏf'ŏdŏnt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *lophos* ridge *odous* tooth.] *Appl* molar teeth of tapir which have ridges joining the two anterior and two posterior cusps.

bimaculate (bīmăk ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *macula*, spot.] Marked with two spots or stains.

bimanous (bīm'ănŭs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *manus* hand.] Having two hands *appl* certain Primates.

bimastism (bīmăs'tĭzm) *n.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *mastos* breast.] Condition of having two mammae.

bimuscular (bīmŭs'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *musculus* muscle.] Having two muscles.

binary fission,—division of a cell into two by an apparently simple division of nucleus and cytoplasm.

binary nomenclature — binomial nomenclature, *q.v.*

binat (bī'năt) *a.* [L. *bini* two by two] Growing in pairs *appl*, leaf composed of two leaflets.

bi ocular (bīnŏk ūlăr) *a.* [L. *bini* pair *oculus* eye.] Having or *pert* two eyes stereoscopic, *appl* vision.

binodal (bīnō dăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *nodus* knob] Having two nodes, as stem of plant.

binomial (bīnō mĭăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *nomen* name.] Consisting of two names *appl* nomenclature the system of double names given to plants and animals —first generic name, then specific, as Felis (genus) tigris (species).

bi mialism (bīnō mĭălĭzm) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *nomen* name.] The system f binomial nomenclature.

binovular (bīnŏv'ūlăr) *a* [L. *bini* pair *ovum* egg] *Pert* two ova dizygotic *appl* twinning

bi ucl ar (bīnū'klĕăr) **binucle t** (bīnū'klĕăt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *nucleus* small nut.] H ving two nuclei.

bi blast (bī'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif *blastos* bud.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

biocatalyst (bī'ōkăt'ălist) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *katalysis* dissolving.] An enzyme a ferment.

biocellate (bīŏs'ĕlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *ocellus* dim. of *oculus* eye.] Having two ocelli.

biocenosis,—biocoenosis, *q.v.*

biochemistry (bī'ōkĕm'istri) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *chemeia* transmutation.] The chemistry of living organisms.

biochore (bī'ōkōr) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif *chōris* separate.] Boundary of a floral or faunal region climatic boundary of a floral region a group of similar biotopes.

biochrome (bī'ōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *chrōma* colour.] Any natural colouring matter of plants and animals biological pigment.

biocoenosis (bī'osēnō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *koinos* common.] A community of organisms inhabiting a biotope biocenosis.

biocycle (bī'ōsīkl) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *kyklos* place of assembly.] One of the three main divisions of the biosphere marine or fresh-water or terrestrial habitat.

biod mography (biodēmŏg'răfi) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif *dēmos* people *graphein* to write.] Science dealing with the integration f ecology and genetics of populations.

biodynamics (bī'odīnăm'iks) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif ; *dynamis* power.] The science of the active vital phenomena of organisms.

bioecology (bī'ōēkŏl'ŏji) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *oikos* household *logos* discourse.] Ecology of plants and animals.

bioelectri (bī'ōēlĕk'trik) *a.* [Gk. *bios* lif *ēlektron* amber.] *Appl* currents produced in living organisms.

bioenergetics (bī'oĕnĕrjĕt'iks) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *energeia*, action.] Study of energy transformations in living organisms.

biogen (bī'ojĕn) **biogene** (bīŏjēn) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *genos* descent.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.* a large living molecule.

biogenesis (bī'ōjĕn'ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *genesis* descent.] The theory of the descent of living matter from living matter—*omne vivum ex vivo* *Opp* abiogenesis.

biogenetic law — recapitulation theory *q.v.*

biogenous (bīŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *bios* life ; *genos* offspring.] Inhabiting living organisms, as parasites.

biogeny (bīŏj'ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *genesis* descent.] The science of the evolution of organisms, comprising ontogeny and phylogeny

bi geochemistry (bī'ōjē'ōkĕm'istri) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life; *gē* earth *chemeia* transmutation.] The study of the distribution and migration of chemical elements present in living organisms and in interaction with their geographical environment.

biogeography (bī'ōjēŏg'răfi) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *gē* earth *graphein* to write.] The part of biology dealing with the geographical distribution of plants (phytogeography) and animals (zoogeography) chorology

biological (bīŏlŏj'ikăl) *a.* [Gk. *bios* life *logos* discourse.] Relating to the science of life.

biology (bīŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif *logos* discourse.] The science of life and living

bioluminescence (bī'ōlūminĕs'ĕns, -loo-) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life L. *luminescere* to grow light.] Light production, as in many groups of animals, and in bacteria and fungi.

biolysis (bīŏl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *lysis* loosing.] The decomposition of organic matter resulting from activity of living organisms disintegration of life.

bi mass (bī'ōmăs) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *massein* to squeeze.] Total weight of organisms per unit area.

biome (bīōm) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life.] A community of living organisms a complex of climax communities of plants and animals in major region, as tundra, forest, grassland desert.

biometeorology (bī'ōmētēōrŏl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *meteorologia*, treatise on the heavenly bodies.] The study of the effects of atmospheric conditions upon plants and animals.

biometrics (bīōmĕt rĭks) *n.* [Gk *bios* life *metron* measure.] The statistical study of living organisms and their variations biometry

bion (bī'ŏn) **biont** (bī'ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *bion* living] An independent living organism an individual organism.

bionergy (bī'ŏnĕrjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif *energeia* action.] Vital force.

bionomics (bīonŏm'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *nomos* law] The study of organisms in relation to their environment bionomy ecology

biophore (bī'ōfō) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *pherein* to carry] A hypothetical unit, *q.v*

bi photogenesis (bī'ōfōtōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *phos* light *genesis* origin.] The production and emission of light by plants or by animals bioluminescence.

bi physics (bīōfĭz ĭks) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *physis* nature.] Study of biological phenomena interpreted in terms f physical principles physics as applicable to biology

biophyte (bī'ōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif *phyton*, plant.] A plant which gets sustenance from living organisms.

bi plasm (bī'ōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *plasma*, mould.] Living matter protoplasm.

bi plast (bī'ōplăst) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *plastos* f rmed.] A minute quantity of living protoplasm capable of reproducing itself

biopsy (bī'ŏpsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif *opsis* sight] Examination of living organisms, organs, or tissues.

biorgan (bī'ōrgăn) *n* [Gk. *bios* lif *organon* instrument.] An organ in the physiological sense not necessarily morphological unit.

bios (bī'ŏs) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif] Organic life, plant or animal complex mixture f vitamins or growth factors B complex, *q.v*

bioseri (bī ŏsĕrēz) *n* [Gk. *bios* life L. *series* row] A uccession of changes of any singl heritable character

biosomes (bī'ōsōmz) *n.* *plu* [Gk. *bios* life *soma* body] Structural and functional units in cytoplasm, as chondriosomes, chromidia and plastids.

biosphere (bī'ŏsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life *sphaira*, globe.] Th part of the globe containing living organisms.

biostatics (bī'ōstăt'ĭks) *n* [Gk. *bios* life *statos* stationary] The science of structure in relation to function of organisms.

biosystematics,—genonomy taxonomy

biota (bīō'tă) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life.] The fauna and flora of a region.

biotic (bīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *biotikos* pert life.] *Pert* life vital.

biotic community —a community of plants and animals as a whole.

biotic potential —highest possible rate of population increase result ing from maximum natality and minimum mortality

biotin (bī'ŏtĭn) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life.] Vitamin H growth substance of yeast, also obtained from liver or coenzyme R required by nitrogen-fixing bacteria antiperosis factor antiavidin $C_{10}H$ O_3N_2S

bioton (bīŏt'ŏnŏs) *n.* [Gk *bios* lif *tonos* tension.] The ratio between assimilation and dissimila tion of biogens.

biot pe (bī'ŏtōp) *n.* [Gk. *bios* lif ; *topos* place.] An area in which the main environmental conditions and biotypes adapted t them are uniform a place where organisms can survive also microhabitat.

biotype (bī'ŏtīp) *n.* [Gk. *bios* life L. *typus* image.] Type of plant or animal all the individuals of equal genotype.

biovulate (bīōv'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *ovum*, egg] Containing two ovules.

bipaleolate (bīpă'lēōlāt) *a* [L. *bis* twice *palea* chaff] Furnished with two small paleae.

bipalmat (bīpăl'măt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *palma*, palm of hand.] Lobed with the lobes gain lobed.

biparietal (bī'pări'ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *bi* twice *paries* wall.] Connected with the two parietal eminences.

biparous (bip'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *parere* to bear.] Having two young at a time; dichotomous, *appl.* branching.

bipectinate (bīpĕk'tĭnāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *pecten* comb.] Having the two margins furnished with teeth like a comb.

biped (bī'pĕd) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *pes* foot.] A two-footed animal.

bipenniform (bīpĕn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *penna*, feather *forma* shape.] Feather-shaped with sides of vane of equal size *appl.* some muscles.

bipetalous (bīpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *petalon* leaf.] With two petals.

bipinnaria (bīpĭnā'rĭă) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *pinna*, feather.] An asteroid larva with two bands of cilia.

bipinnate (bīpĭn'āt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *pinna* feather.] Having leaflets growing in pairs on paired stems.

bipinnatifid (bī'pĭnăt'ĭfĭd) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *pinna*, feather *findere* to cleave.] With leaves segmented and these segments again divided.

bipinnatipartite (bī'pĭnăt'ĭpârtīt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *pinna* feather *partiri* to divide.] Bipinnatifid, but with divisions extending nearly to midrib.

bipinnatisect (bī'pĭnăt'ĭsĕkt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *pinna*, feather *secare* to cut.] Bipinnatifid, but with divisions extending to midrib.

biplicate (bī'plĭkāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *plicare* to fold.] Having two folds.

bipocillus (bī'pōsĭl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *pocillum*, little cup.] A microsclere with curved shaft and cup-shaped expansion at each end.

bipolar (bīpō'lăr) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *polus* pole.] Having, located at, or *pert.* two ends or poles *appl.* nerve cells having process at each end *appl.* ... species occurring toward Arctic and Antarctic regions.

bipolarity (bī'pōlăr'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *polus* pole.] The condition of having two polar processes; condition of having two distinct poles, as vegetative and animal poles in an egg.

biradial (bīrā'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *radius* ray.] Symmetrical both radially and bilaterally as some coelenterates; disymmetrical.

biramous (bīrā'mŭs) biramous (bĭră'mŭs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice; *ramus* branch.] Divided into two branches.

birostrate (bīrŏs'trāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *rostrum* beak.] Furnished with two beak-like processes.

birth pore,—uterine pore of trematodes and cestodes; birth-opening of redia of trematodes.

biseptate (bīsĕp'tāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *septum* fence.] With two partitions.

biserial (bīsē'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *series* row.] Arranged in two rows or series; biseriate.

biserrate (bīsĕr'āt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice, *serra* saw.] Having marginal teeth which are themselves notched.

bisexual (bīsĕk'sūăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice, *sexus* sex.] Having both male and female reproductive organs; hermaphrodite; amphisporangiate, *q.v.*

bisporangiate (bī'spōrăn'jĭāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *sporos* seed; *angeion*, vessel.] Having both micro- and megasporangia; *appl.* strobilus consisting of both micro- and megasporophylls.

bistephanic (bī'stĕfăn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *bis* twice Gk. *stephanos* crown.] Joining two points where coronal suture crosses superior temporal ridges.

bistipulate (bīstĭp'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice *stipula* stem.] Provided with two stipules.

bistrate (bī'strāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *stratum* layer.] Having two layers *appl.* of indumentum.

bistratose (bīstră'tōs) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *stratum*, layer.] With cells arranged in two layers.

bisulcate (bīsŭl'kāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *sulcus* groove.] Having two grooves.

bitemporal (bītĕm'pŏrăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *tempora*, temples.] *Appl.* two temporal bones a line joining posterior ends of two zygomatic processes.

biternate (bītĕr'nāt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *terni* three by three.] Ternate with each division itself again ternate.

bivalent (bīvā'lĕnt, bĭv'ălĕnt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *valere* to be strong.] *Appl.* paired homologous chromosomes.

bivalve (bī'vălv) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *valvae* folding doors.] Consisting of two plates or valves, as a mussel shell or *appl.* a seed-capsule of similar structure.

biventer cervicis (bīvĕn'tĕr sĕrvī'sĭs) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *venter* belly *cervix* neck.] Th spinalis capitis, or medial part of semispinalis, a muscle of neck, consisting of two fleshy ends with narrow tendinous portion in middle.

biventral (bīvĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *venter* belly] *Appl* muscles of the biventer type digastric *appl.* a lobule of the cerebellum.

bivittate (bīvĭt'āt) *a.* [L. *bis* twice *vitta* band.] With two oil re ceptacles with two stripes.

bivium (bĭv'ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *bis* twice *via*, way] Generally the posterior pair of ambulacral areas in certain Echinoidea the two rays between which the madreporite lies.

bladder (blăd ĕr) *n.* [A.S *blaedre* bag] A membranous sac filled with air or fluid a cyst.

bladderworm stage — cysticercus stage in tape-worms.

blade (blād) *n.* [A.S. *blaed* leaf] Th flat part f leaf of grasses lamina.

Blandin s glands [*P F Blandin* French surgeon]. Anterior lingual glands glands of Nuhn.

blastaea (blăstē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud.] A planaea or ciliated planula, a hypothetical stage in evolution.

blastelasma (blăst'ĕlăs'mă) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *elasma* plate.] Any germ layer formed after formation of epiblast and hypoblast.

blastema (blăst ēmă) *n* [Gk. *blastema*, bud.] Formative substance in an egg primordium of an organ thallus of a lichen.

blastic (blăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *blastos* bud.] *Pert* or stimulating enlargement by cell-division *opp* trophic.

blastocarpous (blăs'tŏkăr'pŭs) *a* [Gk. *blastos* bud *karpos* fruit.] Developing while still surrounded by pericarp.

blastocheme (blăs'tŏkēm) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud; *ochema*, vessel.] A reproductive individual in some Medusae.

blastocholines (blăs'tŏkō'lēnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *cholos* halting] Various substances, present in spor angia seeds, and fruits, which prevent premature germination germination inhibitors.

blastochyl (blăs'tŏkĭl) *n* [Gk. *blastos* bud *chylos* juice.] The fluid in a blastocoel or segmenta tion-cavity

blastocoel (blăs'tŏsēl) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *koilos* hollow] Th seg mentation-cavity cavity of a blastula.

blastocolla (blăs'tŏkŏl'ă) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *kolla*, glue.] A gummy substance coating certain buds.

blastocone (blăs'tŏkōn) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *konos* cone.] An outer larger cell of first circum ferential division, in segmentation of certain eggs.

blastocyst (blăs'tŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *kystis* bladder] The germinal vesicle.

blastocyte (blăs'tŏsīt) *n* [Gk. *blastos* bud *kytos* hollow] Any undifferentiated embryonic cell.

blastoderm (blăs'tŏdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *derma* skin.] The germinal disc.

blastodermic vesicl — hollow sphere of cells, an early stage in development of a fertilized ovum.

blastodisc (blăs'tōdĭsk) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *diskos* disk.] The germinal area of developing ovum.

blastogenesis (blăs'tōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *genesis* descent.] Gemmation or reproduction by budding transmission of inherited characters by means of germ-plasm only

blastogenic (blăs'tōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *genos* offspring] *Appl.* inactive idioplasm unalterable till time and place of activity are reached arising from changes in germ cells; *appl.* characteristics of germinal constitution.

blastokinesis (blăs'tōkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *kinesis* movement.] Movement of embryo in the egg as in certain insects and cephalopoda.

blastomere (blăs'tōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *meros* part.] One of the cells formed during primary divisions of an egg cleavage cell.

blastoneuropore (blăs'tōnū'rōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *neuron*, nerve; *poros* passage.] A temporary passage connecting blastopore and neuropore.

blastophore (blăs'tōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *pherein*, to bear] Embryonic origin of plumule the reproductive body in Alcyonaria central part of spermocyte mass which remains unchanged through spermatogenesis in Annelida.

blastophthoria (blăs'tōfthō'rĭă) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *phthora*, corruption.] Any injurious effect on germ cells or on germ plasm.

blastopore (blăs'tōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *poros* passage.] Channel leading into archenteron of gastrula.

blastosphere (blăs'tosfēr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *sphaera* globe.] The blastula blastodermic vesicle hollow ball of cells

blastospore (blăs'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *sporos* seed.] An attached thallospore developed by budding and itself capable of budding as of yeast cells.

blastostyle (blăs'tōstīl) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *stylos* pillar] In Hydrozoa, a columniform zooid with or without mouth and tentacles, bearing gonophores.

blastozoite (blăs'tōzō'īt) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *zoe* life.] An individual organism produced by budding

blastozooid (blăs'tōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *blastos* bud *zoon*, animal; *eidos* form.] A larval bud in precocious budding in ascidians.

blastula (blăs'tūlă) *n.* [L. *dim.* of Gk. *blastos* bud.] A hollow ball of cells, with wall usually one layer thick blastosphere.

blastulation (blăs'tūlā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *blastula*, little bud.] Formation of blastulae.

bleeder—an individual subject to haemophilia, *q.v.*

bleeding of plants, exudation of watery sap from vessels at cut surface, due to root pressure.

blended inheritance,—mixed race or descent mingling or nonsegregation of parental character units.

blending (blĕn'dĭng) *n.* [A.S. *blendan* to mix.] A racial hybrid.

blennoid (blĕn'oid) *a.* [Gk. *blennos* mucus *eidos* form.] Resembling mucus.

blepharal (blĕf'ărăl) *a.* [Gk. *blepharon*, eyelid] *Pert.* eyelids.

blepharoplast (blĕf'ărōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *blepharis* eyelash *plastos* formed.] A basal granule in relation with a motor cell organ, as the flagellum of Flagellata blepharoblast.

blight (blīt) *n.* [A.S *blaecan* to grow pale.] An insect or fungus producing plant disease the disease itself.

blind pit,—a cell-wall pit which is not backed by a complementary pit.

blind spot,—region of retina devoid of rods and cones and where optic nerve enters optic disc.

blister (blis'tĕr) *n* [A S *blæstan* to blow] A subcutaneous bubble or bladder filled with fluid a certain plant disease.

blood (blŭd) *n.* [A.S. *blōd* blood.] The fluid circulating in th vascular system of animals, distributing *food-material* and *oxygen* and collecting waste products.

blood cells,—cells derived by mitosis from ordinary mesoderm cells primitive haematoblasts.

blood crystals,—crystals of haemoglobin haemin, or haematoidin, which form when blood is shaken p with chloroform or ether

blood dust,—fine droplets of neutral fats present in the blood stream haemokonia.

blood gills,—delicate blood-filled sacs functioning in ptake of salts, in certain insects.

blood groups,—types of blood depending on presence or absence of two gglutinogens (*A* and *B*) in the red corpuscles and two agglutinins (or anti A and β or anti-B) in serum or plasma A cells agglutinate with B type serum B with A type, AB with A and B type and O cells not agglutinating with A and B types / universal donor universal recipient.

blood islands, — isolated reddish patches in mesoderm, in which primitive erythroblasts are found enclosed in a mesodermal syncytium blood anlage haemangioblast.

blood platelets,—colourless bodies bout one-third the size of red corpuscles, and formed from mega karyocytes and agglutinating in shed blood thrombocytes thromboplastids.

blood plates,—minut amoeboid protoplasmic bodies found in blood.

blood serum —fluid or plasma left after removal of corpuscles and fibrin.

blood vessel —any vessel or space in which blood circulates strictly used only in regard t special vessels with well-defined walls

bloom,—a layer of wax particles on external surface of certain fruits, as grapes, peaches blossom or flower

blubber (blŭb ĕr) *n.* [M E. *bluber* a bubble.] Fat of whales, seals, etc. lying between outer skin and muscl layer

blue timber —a wood disease produced by fungus causing a bluish discoloration.

body blight,—fungal disease of trees.

body cavity —coelom or space in which viscera lie mesodermal in origin, and schizocoelic or enterocoelic in development considered primarily the generative cavity

body cell —a somatic cell as distinct from a germ cell an antheridial cell.

body stalk,—a band of mesoderm connecting caudal end of embryo with chorion.

Bojanus, organ of [*L. H Bojanus* Alsatian zoologist]. Excretory or gan in lamellibranchs.

bon (bōn) *n.* [A.S *ban* bone.] Connective tissue in which the ground-substance contains salts of lime.

bone-beds,—deposits formed largely by remains of bones of fishes and reptiles, as Liassic bone-beds.

bones of Bertin [*E J Bertin* French anatomist]. Thin anterior coverings of sphenoidal sinuses.

bonitation (bŏnĭtā shŭn) *n* [L. *bonitas* goodness.] The evaluation of the numerical distribution of a species in a particular locality or season, in relation t agricultural, veterinary or medical implications.

book gill —a gill composed of delicate leaf lik lamellae placed one over the other like leaves of a book, as seen in Limulus.

book lung —a gill similar to book gill, but modified for air breathing and open to exterior only by a small slit, as in scorpions.

booted (boot'ĕd) *a.* [O F *bote* boot.] Equipped with raised horny plates f ski as feet of some birds

bordered pit,—a form of pit, developed on walls of tracheids and wood vessels, with overarching border of secondary cell-wall.

boreal (bō rēăl) *a.* [L. *boreas* north wind.] *Appl* or *pert* northern biogeographical region holarctic except Sonoran, or restricted to nearctic *pert* post-glacial gr with continental type of climate.

bosselated (bŏs'ĕlātĕd) *a.* [M.E. *bose* knob] Covered with knobs.

bosset (bŏs'ĕt) *n* [M.E. *bose* knob] The beginning of horn formation in deer in the first year

bostryx (bŏs'trĭks) *n* [Gk. *bostrykos* curl.] A helicoid cyme cymose inflorescence with blooms on only one side of axis.

Botall s duct [*L. Botallo* Italian surgeon]. Ductus arteriosus a small blood vessel representing sixth gill arch and connecting pulmonary with systemic arch

botany (bŏt'ănĭ) *n* [Gk. *botane* pasture.] The branch of biology dealing with plants phytology

bothridium (bŏthrĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *bothros* trench *idion*, *dim*] A muscular cup-shaped outgrowth from scolex of tape-worms phyllidium.

bothrium (bŏth rĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *bothros* trench.] A sucker sucking groove in scolex of tape-worms.

botryoidal (bŏtrĭoid ăl) *a* [Gk. *botrys* bunch of grapes *eidos* form.] In the form of a bunch of grapes *appl* tissue of branched canals surrounding enteric canal in leeches.

botryose (bŏt'rĭōs) *a.* [Gk *botrys* bunch of grapes.] Racemose botryoidal.

botuliform (bŏt'ūlĭfôrm) *a* [L. *botulus* sausage *forma* form.] Sausage-shaped allantoid.

bouillon (booyŏng) *n* [F *bouillon* broth.] An infusion or broth, containing watery extract of meat, also peptone for the cultivation of bacteria.

bouquet (bookā book ā) *n* [F *bouquet* nosegay] Arrangement f chromosomes in loops with their ends near one side of nuclear wall during zygotene and pachytene in some organisms.

bouton (bootŏng) *n* [F *bouton* bud.] Terminal bulb of arborisation of an axon labellum in Hymenoptera.

Bowman s capsule [*Sir W Bowman* English histologist]. The vesicle of a renal tubule capsula glomeruli.

Bowman s glands,—serous glands in corium of olfactory mucous membrane.

Bowman s membrane,—anterior elastic membrane of cornea.

braccat (brăk'ăt) *a.* [L. *braccae* breeches.] Having additional feathers on legs or feet *appl* birds.

brachelytrous (brăkĕl'ĭtrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachy* short *elytron* sheath.] Having short wing-covers.

brachia (brăk'ĭă) *n. plu* [L. *brachium* arm.] The arms two spirally coiled structures, one at each side of mouth, in Brachiopoda cerebellar peduncles white lateral bands of colliculi of corpora quadrigemina. *Sing* brachium.

brachial (brăk'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm.] *Pert.* arm arm-like.

brachialis (brăkĭă'lĭs) *n* [L. *brachium* arm.] A flexor muscle of the forearm, from lower half of front of humerus to coronoid process of ulna brachialis anticus.

brachiate (brăk'ĭăt) *a.* [L. *brachium* arm.] Branched having opposite paired branches on alternate sides.

brachidia (brăkĭd'ĭă) *n plu.* [Gk. *brachion* arm *idion dim*] Calcareous skeleton supporting brachia in certain Brachiopoda.

brachiferous (brăkĭf'ĕrŭs) brachigerous (brăkĭj'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *brachium* arm *ferre gerere* to carry] Branched.

brachiocephalic (brăk'ĭŏkĕfăl'ĭk, -sĕf) *a.* [L. *brachium* arm Gk. *kephale* head.] *Pert* arm and head *appl* artery

b chiocubital (brăk'ĭōkū'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *brachium* arm *cubitum* fore rm.] *Pert.* arm and forearm.

brachiolaria (brăkĭōlā'rĭă) *n.* [L. *brachiolum* small arm.] A larval stage in metamorphosis of some starfishes.

brachiole (brā'kĭōl) *n.* [L. *brachiolum* small arm.] A pinnule-like structure on ambulacral margin in Blastoidea.

brachiorachidian (brăk'ĭōrăkĭd'ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *brachion* arm *rhachis* spine.] *Pert* arm and spine.

brachioradialis (brăk'ĭōrădĭā'lĭs) *n.* [L. *brachium* arm *radius* ray] The supinator longus muscle of forearm.

brachium (brăk'ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *brachium* arm.] Arm or branching structure upper limb of vertebrates a bundle of fibres connecting cerebellum to cerebrum or to pons.

brachyblast,—brachyplast, *q.v.*

brachycephalic (brăk'ĭkĕfăl'ĭk -sĕf) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *kephale* head.] Short-headed with cephalic index of over eighty *cf* dolichocephalic.

brachycerous (brăkĭs'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *keras* horn.] Short horned with short antennae.

brachycnemic (brăk'ĭknē'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *brachy* short *knemo* tibia.] *Appl* arrangement of mesenteries of Zoantharia where th sixth protocneme is imperfect.

brachydactyly (brăk'ĭdăk'tĭlĭ) *n* [Gk. *brachys*, short *daktylos* digit.] Brachydactylous condition viz. having digits bnormally short.

brachydont (brăk'ĭdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *odous* tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth with low crowns also brachyodont.

brachymeiosis (brăk'ĭmīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *brachys* short *meion* smaller] A third karyokinetic or second reduction division, as in asci meiosis involving only on division.

brachyodont,—brachydont *q.v*

brachyourous,—brachyural *q.v*

brachyplast (brăk'ĭplăst) *n* [Gk. *brachys* short *plastos* formed.] A short branch or spur bearing leaf tufts occurring with normal branches on the same plant.

brachypleural (brăk'ĭploo răl) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *pleuron* side.] With short pleura or side plates.

brachypodous (brăkĭp'ŏdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *pous* foot.] With short legs, or stalk.

brachyptero s (brăkĭp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *pteron*, wing] With short wings.

brachysclereid (brăk ĭsklĕ'rĕĭd) *n.* [Gk. *brachys* short *skleros* hard *eidos* f rm.] A stone cell.

brachysm (brăk'ĭzm) *n.* [Gk *brachys* short.] Dwarfism in plants caused by shortening of inter nodes.

brachystomatous (brăk'ĭstōm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *stoma*, mouth.] With short proboscis *appl* certain insects.

brachytic (brăkĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *brachytes* shortness.] Dwarfish, *appl.* plants; exhibiting or *pert* brachysm.

brachyural (brăk'ĭū răl) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *oura*, tail.] Having short bdomen usually tucked in below thorax *appl* certain crabs.

brachyuric (brăk'ĭū rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *brachys* short *oura*, tail.] Short tailed.

bract (brăkt) *n.* [L. *bractea* thin plate of metal.] A floral leaf; a modified leaf in whose axil a flower arises a hydrophyllium in Siphonophora distal exite of sixth ppendage of Apus.

bract scales,—small scales developed directly on axis of cones *cf* ovuliferous scales.

bracteal (brăk'tĕăl) *a* [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] Like bract bracteiform.

bracteate (brăk'tĕāt) *a.* [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] Having bracts.

bracteolat (brăk'tĕōlăt) *a.* [L. *bractea* thin metal plate.] *Appl* flowers with bracteoles.

bracteole (brăk'tēōl) *n.* [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] Secondary bract at base of flower; bractlet.

bracteose (brăk'tēōs) *a.* [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] With many bracts.

bractlet,—bracteole.

bradyauxesis (brăd'īôksē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *bradys*, slow; *auxesis*, growth.] Relatively slow growth; growth of a part at a slower rate than that of the whole; *opp.* tachyauxesis.

bradygenesis (brăd'ījĕn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *bradys*, slow; *genesis*, descent.] Retarded development, in phylogeny; *opp.* tachygenesis.

bradytelic (brădĭtĕl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *bradys*, slow; *telos*, fulfilment.] Evolving at a rate slower than the standard rate; *opp.* tachytelic; *cf.* horotelic.

brain (brān) *n.* [O.E. *braegen*, brain.] Centre of nervous system; mass of nervous matter in vertebrates at anterior end of spinal cord, lying in cranium; in invertebrates, supra-oesophageal or suprapharyngeal ganglia.

brain sand,—granular bodies of calcium and ammonium and magnesium phosphates, occurring in pineal gland and pia mater; corpora amylacea; acervulus cerebri.

branchia (brăng'kĭă) *n.*, **branchiae** (brăng'kĭē) *plu.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Gills.

branchiae (brăng'kĭăk), **branchial** (brăng'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert.* gills.

branchial arch,—one of the bony or cartilaginous arches on side of the pharynx posterior to hyoid arch, and supporting gill bars.

branchial grooves,—outer pharyngeal grooves or visceral clefts, *q.v.*

branchiate (brăng'kĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Having gills.

branchicolous (brăngkĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; L. *colere*, to inhabit.] Parasitic on fish gills; *appl.* certain crustaceans.

branchiform (brăng'kĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; L. *forma*, shape.] Gill-like.

branchihyal (brăng'kĭhī'ăl) [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *hyoeides*, T-shaped.] An element of a branchial arch.

branchiocardiac (brăng'kĭōkâr'dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *kardia*, heart.] *Pert.* gills and heart; *appl.* vessel given off ventrally from ascidian heart; *appl.* vessels conveying blood from gills to pericardial sinus in certain crustaceans.

branchiomere (brăng'kĭōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *meros*, part.] A branchial segment.

branchiopallial (brăng'kĭōpăl'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; L. *pallium*, mantle.] *Pert.* gill and mantle of molluscs.

branchiostegal (brăng'kĭŏs'tēgăl) *a.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *stege*, roof.] With or *pert.* a gill cover; *appl.* membrane rays.

branchiostege (brăng'kĭŏstēj') *n.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *stege*, roof.] The branchiostegal membrane.

branchiostegite (brăng'kĭŏs'tējīt) *n.* [Gk. *brangchia*, gills; *stege*, roof.] Expanded lateral portion of carapace forming gill cover in certain Crustacea.

branchireme (brăng'kĭrēm) *n.* [L. *branchiae*, gills; *remus*, oar.] A branchiate limb; locomotory and respiratory limb of Branchiopoda.

brand (brănd) *n.* [A.S. *baernan*, to burn.] A burnt appearance on leaves, caused by fungi.

bregma (brĕg'mă) *n.* [Gk. *bregma*, fore-part of head.] That part of skull where frontals and parietals meet; intersection of sagittal and coronal sutures.

brephic (brĕf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *brephikos*, childish.] *Appl.* larval phase preceding that of adult form; neanic.

brevicaudate (brĕv'ĭkô dăt) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *cauda*, tail.] With short tail.

brevifoliate (brĕv'ĭfō'lĭăt) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *folium*, leaf.] Having short leaves.

brevilingual (brĕv'ĭlĭng'gwăl) *a.* [L. *brevis* short *lingua* tongue.] With short tongue.

breviped (brĕv'ĭpĕd) *a.* [L. *brevis* short *pes* foot.] Having short legs: *appl.* certain birds.

brevipennate (brĕv'ĭpĕn'ăt) *a.* [L. *brevis* short *penna*, feather.] With short wings.

brevirostrate (brĕv'ĭrŏs'trăt) *a.* [L. *brevis* short *rostrum* beak.] With short beak or rostrum.

brevissimus oculi,—obliquus inferior: shortest muscle of eye.

bridge corpuscle,—desmosome, *q.v.*

Broca's area [*P. P. Broca*, French surgeon]. Parolfactory area of brain.

Broca's gyrus,—left inferior frontal gyrus, speech centre in cerebral cortex.

brochidodrome (brŏkĭd'ōdrōm) *a.* [Gk. *brochos* loop *dromein* to run.] *Appl.* veins in leaves when they form loops within the blade.

brochonema (brŏkōnē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *brochos* loop *nema*, thread.] The spireme in loops to the number of chromosome pairs to be formed.

bromatium (brōmā'shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *broma*, food.] A swelling on a fungus cultivated by ants, and serving as food.

bronchi (brŏng'kī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *brongchos* windpipe.] Tubes connecting trachea with lungs. *Sing.* bronchus.

bronchia (brŏng'kĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *brongchos* windpipe.] The subdivisions or branches of each bronchus.

bronchial (brŏng'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos* windpipe.] *Pert.* bronchi.

bronchiole (brŏng'kĭōl) *n.* [Gk. *brongchos* windpipe.] A small terminal branch of bronchi.

bronchopulmonary (brŏng'kōpŭl'mōnărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos* windpipe; L. *pulmo* lung.] *Pert.* bronchi and lungs.

bronchotracheal (brŏng'kōtrā'kēal) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos* windpipe; L. *trachea*, trachea.] *Pert.* bronchi and trachea.

bronchovesicular (brŏng'kōvĕsĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos* windpipe; L. *vesicula*, little sac.] *Pert.* bronchial tubes and lung cells.

bronchus,—*sing.* of bronchi.

brood bud,—a spore of certain types of sporangia: a soredium: a bulbil.

brood cells,—gonidia, *q.v.*

brood pouch,—a sac-like cavity in which eggs or embryos are placed: a space formed by overlapping plates attached to bases of thoracic limbs in certain Crustacea.

brown body,—a brown, rounded mass of compacted degenerate organs in some polyzoa: nephrocyte in ascidians.

brown funnels,—a single pair of organs on dorsal aspect of posterior end of pharynx, in Amphioxus: atrio-coelomic funnels: brown canals.

Brownian movements [*R. Brown*, Scottish botanist]. The passive vibratory movements of fine granules when suspended in a fluid.

Bruch's membrane [*C. W. L. Bruch*, German anatomist]. The basal membrane: inner layer of choroid: lamina basalis.

Brunner's glands [*J. C. Brunner*, Swiss anatomist]. Small tubulo-racemose glands containing proteolytic enzyme, in submucous coat of small intestine; duodenal glands.

bryology (brīŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss; *logos* discourse.] The science dealing with mosses, also with liverworts: muscology.

bryophyte (brī'ōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss; *phyton* plant.] Any of the mosses or liverworts.

bryozoon (brīōzō'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *bryon* moss; *zoon* animal.] A polyzoon, so named from moss-like appearance.

B-substance,—intermedin, *q.v.*

bucca (bŭk'ă) *n.*, *plu.* [L. *bucca* cheek.] The cheeks.

buccal (bŭk'ăl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek.] *Pert.* the cheek or mouth.

buccinator (bŭk'sĭnā'tŏr) *n.* [L. *buccinator* trumpeter.] A broad thin muscle of the cheek.

buccolabial (bŭk'ōlā'bĭăl) *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek *labium* lip.] *Pert* mouth cavity and lips.

buccolingual (bŭk'ōling'gwăl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek *lingua*, tongue.] *Pert* cheeks and tongue.

buccponasal (bŭk'ōnā'zăl) *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek *nasus* nose.] *Pert.* cheek and nose *appl* membrane closing posterior end of olfactory pit.

buccopharyngeal (bŭk'ōfărin'jĕăl) *a.* [L. *bucca* cheek Gk. *pharynx* throat.] *Pert.* cheeks and pharynx *appl.* membrane and fascia.

bud (bŭd) *n.* [M.E. *budde* bud.] A rudimentary shoot, or flower a gemma.

budding (bŭd'ing) *n.* [M.E. *budde* bud.] A method of reproduction seen in many primitive animals.

buffer (bŭf'ĕr) *n.* [O F *buffe* blow] *Appl.* salt solution which minimises changes in *p*H when an acid or alkali is added *appl.* genes controlling the action of an allelomorph, *i.e.* polygenes.

buf toxins (bū'fōtŏk'sĭnz) *n. plu.* [L. *bufo* toad Gk. *toxikon*, poison.] Toad venom, as bufotoxin, $C_{34}H_{46}O_{10}$, and bufonin, $C_{34}H_{54}O_{2}$.

bulb (bŭlb) *n.* [L. *bulbus* globular root.] A specialised underground bud with thick fleshy leaves a part resembling bulb bulb-like dilatation basal part of intromittent organ in spiders the medulla oblongata.

bulbar (bŭl'băr) *a* [L. *bulbus* globular root] *Pert.* bulb or bulb-like part *pert* medulla oblongata.

bulbiferous (bŭlbĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *bulbus* bulb *ferre* to carry] Bulb-bearing

bulbil (bŭl'bĭl) *n.* [L. *bulbus* bulb] A fleshy axillary bud which may fall and produce new plant, as in some lilies aerial bulb any small bulb-shaped structure or dilatation.

bulbocavernosus (bŭl'bōkăvĕrnō'sŭs) *n.* [L. *bulbus* bulb *cavernosus* cavernous.] A muscle of perinaeum, ejaculator urinae in the male sphincter of vagina.

bulbonuclear (bŭl'bōnū'klēăr) *a.* [L. *bulbus* bulb *nucleus* kernel.] *Pert* medulla oblongata and nuclei of cranial nerves.

bulbo-urethral (bŭl'bōū'rē'thrăl) *a.* [L. *bulbus* bulb Gk. *ourethra*, urethra.] *Appl* two racemose glands Cowper' or Méry's glands opening into bulb of male urethra also *appl* the greater vestibular glands, Bartholin's glands, in th female.

bulbous (bŭl'bŭs) *a.* [L. *bulbus* bulb.] Like bulb developing from bulb having bulbs.

bulbus (bŭl'bŭs) *n.* [L. *bulbus* bulb.] A bulb swollen base of stipe in agarics the knob-like part found in connection with various nerves dilatation f base of aorta.

bull (bool'ă) *n.* [L. *bulla*, bubble.] *Appl.* rounded prominence formed by bones of ear tympanic bulla; *appl.* prominence of middle eth moidal air cells.

bullat (bool'ăt) *a.* [L. *bulla*, bubble.] Blistered-like puckered like savoy-cabbage leaf.

bulliform (bool'ĭfŏrm) *a.* [L. *bulla*, bubble *forma* shape.] B bble-shaped *appl* thin-walled cells which cause rolling, folding or opening of leaves by turgor changes.

bu dle-sheath,—a layer of large parenchymatous cells surrounding vascular tissue f leaf-vein.

bunodont (bū'nōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos* mound *odous* tooth.] Having molar teeth with low conical cusps.

bunoid (bū'noid) *a.* [Gk. *bounos* mound *eidos* form.] *Appl.* cusps of cheek teeth, low and conical.

bunolophod nt (bū'nōlŏf'ōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos* mound *lophos* crest *odous* tooth.] Between bunodont and lophodont in structure, *appl.* cheek-teeth.

bunoselenodont (bū nōsĕlē'nōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos* mound *selene* moon *odous* tooth.] Having internal cusps bunoid external selenoid *appl* cheek teeth

bursa (bŭr'să) *n.* [L. *bursa* purse.] A sac-lik cavity a sac with viscid fluid to prevent friction t joints.

bursa copulatrix,—a genital pouch of various animals.

bursa entiana,—the short duodenum in Chondropterygii.

bursa Fabricii,—a sac pening nto dorsal part of posterior region of cloaca in birds, and usually degenerating during dolescence.

bursicul (bŭr'sĭkŭl) *n.* [L. *dim* of *bursa*, purse.] A small sac.

buttress-roots,—branch root given off above ground, arching away from stem before entering soil forming additional props.

butyrinase (bū'tĭrĭnās) *n.* [L. *butyrum* butter] An enzyme occurring in blood serum.

byssal (bĭs ăl) *a.* [Gk. *byssos* fine flax.] *Pert* the byssus.

byssogenous (bĭsŏj ĕnŭs) *a* [Gk. *byssos* fine flax *genos* birth] Byssus-forming *appl* glands.

byssoid (bĭs oid) *a.* [Gk *byssos* fine flax *eidos* shape.] Resembli g a byssus formed of fine threads byssaceous.

byssus (bĭs ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *byssos* fine flax.] The tuft of strong filaments secreted by a gland of certai bivalve molluscs, by which they become attached the stalk of certain fungi.

C

cacogenesis (kăk ojĕn ĕsĭ) *n* [Gk *kakos* bad *genesis* descent.] Ina bility to hybridise kakogenesis.

cacogenic (kăk ōjĕn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *kakos* bad *genos* birth.] Dysgenic, *q v*

cadophore (kăd'ōfōr) *n* [Gk *kados* cask *pherein* t bea] A dorsal bud-bearing outgrowth in certain tunicates.

caducibranchiate (kădū sĭbrăng' kĭāt) *a.* [L. *caducus* falling *branchiae* gills.] With temporary gills.

caducous (kădū'kŭs) *a.* [L. *caducus* falling] *Pert.* parts that fall off early *e g* calyx stipules fugacious *cf* deciduous.

caecal (sē'kăl) *a.* [L. *caecus*, blind.] Ending without outlet; *appl.* stomach with cardiac part prolonged into blind sac *pert* caecum.

caecum (ē'kŭm) *n* [L. *caecus* blind.] A blind diverticulum or pouch from some part of alimentary canal.

caecum cupulare,—the closed apical end of the cochlear canal.

Caen gaea (sē'nōjē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *kainos* recent *gaia* earth.] A zoogeographical region which includes th Nearctic, Palearctic and Oriental regions *cf* Eogaea also Cainogea, Kainogaea

caenogenesis (ē'nōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kainos* recent *genesis* origin.] The non-phylogenetic processes in development of an individual development of transitory adaptations in early stages f an individual.

caenogeneti (sē'nōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kainos* recent *genesis* origin.] Of recent origin.

Cae o oi (sēnōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kainos* recent *zoe* life.] *Pert* age of mammals, geological era from Mesozoic to recent times Tertiary and Quaternary periods also Cainozoic Cenozoic Kainozoic.

caespitose (sĕs pĭtōs) *a.* [L. *caespes* turf] *Pert* turf having low closely matted stems growing densely in tufts caespitulose cespitose

caisson (kā sŏn) *n.* [F *caisson* coffer] Box-like arrangement of longitudinal muscle fibres in Lumbricidae.

calamistrum (kăl ămĭ 'trŭm) *n* [L. *calamister* curling-iron.] A comb-like structure on metatarsu of certain spiders.

calamus (kăl'ămŭs) *n.* [L. *calamus* reed.] A hollow reed-like stem without nodes; the quill of a feather; calamus scriptorius, the tip of posterior part of floor of fourth ventricle.

calcaneus (kălkā'nĕŭs) *n.* [L. *calx*, heel.] The heel; large bone or os calcis of tarsus which forms heel; calcaneum; process on metatarsus of birds.

calcar (kăl'kăr) *n.* [L. *calcar*, spur.] A hollow prolongation or tube at base of sepal or petal; spur-like process on leg or wing of birds; tibial spine in insects; process of calcaneus which supports web between leg and tail in bats; prehallux of frog; internal bony plate strengthening neck of femur; calcar avis, eminence in posterior part of lateral ventricle.

calcarate (kăl'kărāt) *a.* [L. *calcar*, spur.] Spurred; *appl.* petal, corolla.

calcareous (kălkā'rĕŭs) *a.* [L. *calcarius*, limy.] Limy; growing on soil derived from decomposition of calcareous rocks; *pert.* limestone.

calcariform (kălkăr'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *calcar*, spur; *forma*, shape.] Spurlike.

calcarine (kăl'kărīn) *a.* [L. *calcar*, spur.] *Pert.* calcar avis; *appl.* fissure extending to hippocampal gyrus, on medial surface of cerebral hemisphere.

calcicol (kăl'sĭkŏl) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; *colere*, to dwell.] A plant which thrives in soils rich in calcium salts; calcipete, calciphile, calciphyte; gypsophyte. *a.* Calcicolous.

calciferol,—vitamin D_2, occurring in fish liver oils, egg yolk, milk, etc., and conserving body calcium and phosphorus; antirhachitic vitamin; isomeric with ergosterol from which it is formed by a series of photochemical reactions; $C_{28}H_{44}O$.

calciferous (kălsĭf'ĕrŭs), calcigerous (kălsĭj'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *calx*, lime; *ferre*, *gerere*, to carry.] Containing or producing lime salts.

calcification (kălsĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; *facere*, to make.] The deposition of lime salts in tissue; the process of accumulation of lime salts in soil development.

calcifuge (kăl'sĭfūj) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; *fugere*, to flee.] A plant which thrives only in soils poor in calcium carbonate; calciphobe.

calcipete (kăl'sĭpēt) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; *petere*, to go towards.] A calcicole *q.v.*; a calciphil plant.

calciphile,—calciphyte.

calciphobe,—calcifuge.

calciphyte (kăl'sĭfīt) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; Gk. *phyton*, plant.] A plant which thrives only on calcareous soils; calcicole; calcipete; calciphile; gypsophyte.

calcivorous (kălsĭv'ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *calx*, lime; *vorare*, to devour.] *Appl.* plants which live on limestone.

calcospherites (kăl'kŏsfē'rīts) *n. plu.* [L. *calx*, lime; *sphaera*, globe.] Concentrically laminated granules of calcium carbonate in Malpighian tubes of some insects, in cells associated with fat-body in certain larval Diptera.

calicle,—calycle, *q.v.*

calines (kăl'ēnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kalein*, to summon.] Plant hormones influencing growth of specific parts, as of root, stem, or leaf.

callosal (kălō'săl) *a.* [L. *callosus*, hard.] *Pert.* corpus callosum.

callose (kăl'ōs) *n.* [L. *callum*, hard skin.] An occasional carbohydrate or periodic component of plant cell walls, as on sieve-plates. *a.* Having callosities.

callosity (kălŏs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *callositas*, hardness.] Hardened and thickened area on skin, or on bark.

callow (kăl'ō) *n.* [A.S. *calu*, bald.] A newly hatched worker ant. *a.* Unfledged.

callus (kăl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *callum*, hard skin.] Tissue that forms over cut or damaged plant surface; deposit of callose on sieve-plates; small hard outgrowth at base of spikelet or of floret in some grasses; a growth of shell-like material within umbilicus of shell; mesonotal swelling in some insects; callosity.

caloricity (kălŏrĭs'ĭtĭ) *n* [L. *calere* to be warm.] In animals, the power of developing and maintaining a certain degree of heat.

calorie (kăl'ŏrĭ) *n.* [L. *calere* to be warm.] Amount of heat required to raise temperature of one gramme of water one degree centigrade (small calorie) one large calorie equals one thousand small calories.

calorigenic (kăl'ŏrĭjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *calor* heat *gener* to beget.] *Promoting oxygen consumption and* heat production.

calotte (kălŏt') *n.* [F *calotte* skull-cap.] An outer cell group or polar cap in Dicyemidae, for adhesion to kidney of Cephalopoda a retractil disc with sensory cilia in larval Bryozoa.

caltrop (kăl'trŏp) *n* [A.S *coltraeppe* thistle.] A sponge spicul with four rays so disposed that any three being on the ground the fourth projects vertically upwards also calthrop

calvarium (kălvā rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *calvus* bald] The dom of the skull.

calx (kălks) *n* [L. *calx* lime heel] Lime calcaneus *q.v*

calycanthemy (kăl'ĭkăn'thĕmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kalyx* calyx *anthemon* flower] Abnormal development of parts of calyx into petals.

calyces,—*plu* of calyx

calycifloro (kăl'ĭsĭflō rŭs) *a* [L. *calyx* calyx *flos* flower] *Appl* flowers which stamens and petals are adnat to the calyx.

calyciform (kălis'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *calyx* calyx *forma* shape] Calyx-like in shape.

calycin (kăl'ĭsĭn) *a.* [L *calyx* calyx.] *Pert* calyx cup-like

calycle (kăl'ĭkl) *n* [L. *calyculus* little calyx.] An epicalyx cup-shaped cavity in coral theca in hydroid calyculus also calicle

calyculus (kălĭk ūlŭs) [L. *calyculus* little calyx] C p-shaped or bud-shaped structure calycl

calyculus gustatorius,— taste-bud or taste-bulb an ovoid buccal sense organ composed of gustatory cells supported and surrounded by sustentacular cells.

calyculus ophthalmicus,— optic cup, formed by invagination of the optic bulb and devel ping into the retina.

calymma —kalymma *q.v*

calypter (kălip'tĕ) *n* [Gk. *kalyptos* hidden.] Antitegula or modified alula covering haltere in certain *Diptera* calyptron

calyptoblastic (kălip'tōblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptos* hidden *blastos* bud.] *Pert.* hydroids in which gonophore is enclosed in a gonotheca.

calyptobranchiate (kălip'tōbrăng' kĭăt) *a.* [Gk *kalyptos* hidden *brangchia* gills] W th gills not visible from exterior

calyptopsis (kălĭptŏp sĭs) *n* [Gk. *kalyptos* hidden *opsis* sight.] A larva with short-stalked eyes, as of some arthropods.

calyptra (kălip'tră) *n* [Gk. *kalyptra* covering] Tissue enclosi g developing sporogonium in liverworts remains f archegonium which surround apex f capsule in mosses neck of archegonium in prothallus f som pteridophytes root-cap *f* calyptrogen.

calyptrate (kălip'trăt) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptra* covering] *Appl* caducous calyx separating from its lower portion or from thalamus oper culate *appl* Diptera with halteres hidden by squamae.

calyptrogen (kălip'trojĕn) *n* [Gk *kalyptra* covering *gennaein* t produce] The special layer of cells lying at pex of growing root and giving rgi t root-cap.

calyptron (kălip'trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra* covering] The squama f *Calypterae* calypter

calyx (kăl'ĭks) *n* [Gk. *kalyx* calyx.] The outer whorl of floral leaves cup-lik portion of pelvis of kidney theca of certain hydroids cup-like body of crinoids cup or head of pedunculat bodies insects

cambial (kăm'bĭăl) *a.* [L. *cambi m* change.] Pert cambium.

cambiform (kăm'bĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *cambium* change *forma* shape.] Similar to cambium cells.

cambiog etic (kăm'bĭŏjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a* [L. *cambium* change Gk. *genesis* origin.] *Appl* cells which produce cambium.

cambium (kăm'bĭŭm) *n.* [L. *cambium* change.] The tissue from which *secondary growth arises* in stems and roots.

Cambrian (kăm'brĭăn) [L. *Cambria*, Wales.] *Pert.* earliest period, or system of rocks, of Palaeozoic era.

cameration (kămĕrā shŭn) *n.* [L. *cameratio* vaulting] Division into large number of separate chambers.

camerostom (kăm ĕrŏstŏm') *n.* [L. *camera* chamber Gk. *stoma* mouth.] Hollowed-out under surface of hood f certain Trogulidae.

campaniform (kămpăn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L.L. *campana* bell *forma*, shape.] Bell- r dome-shaped *appl* sensilla.

campanula Halleri [*Dim.* of L.L. *campana*, bell *A von Haller* Swiss anatomist]. Expansion of falciform process at lens i many fishes.

campanulate (kămpăn ūlāt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L.L. *campana*, bell.] Bell shaped *appl* corolla.

campodeiform (kămpō'dēĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *kampe*, caterpillar *eidos* form; L. *forma*, shape.] *Appl* larva resembling Campodea thysanuriform.

camptodr me (kămp'tŏdrŏm) *a.* [Gk. *kamptos* flexible; *dromos* course.] *Pert.* leaf venation in which secondary veins bend forward and anastomose before reaching margin.

camptotrichia (kămp tŏtrĭkyă) *n plu.* [Gk. *kamptos* flexible *thrix* hair] Jointed dermal fin-rays in certain primitive fishes.

campylospermous (kămpĭlŏspĕr' mŭs) [Gk. *kampylos* curved *sperma* seed.] *Appl* seeds with groove along inner face.

campylotropous (kăm pĭlŏt'rŏpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kampylos* curved *trope* turning] *Pert* ovules in which nucellus and embryo-sac are bent so that micropyle points almost back to placenta.

canalicular (kănălĭk'ūlăr) *a* [L. *canaliculus* small channel.] *Pert* canals, or canaliculi.

canalicular pparatus,—the Golgi bodies, regarded as system of canals.

canaliculus (kănălĭk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *canaliculus* small channel.] One of the small canals containing cell-processes of bone-corpuscles and connecting lacunae in Haversian system small channel for passage of nerves through various bones.

canaliform (kănăl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *canalis* canal *forma*, shape.] Canal-like.

cancellous (kăn ĕlŭs) *a.* [L. *cancellatus* chambered.] Consisting of slender fibres and lamellae, which join to form reticular structure cancellated; *appl.* inner more spongy portion of bony tissue *appl* anterior portion of cuttle-bone.

cancrisocial (kăng'krĭsō shăl) *a.* [L. *cancer* crab; *socius* ally] *Appl.* commensals with crabs.

canine (kănīn kā nīn) *n.* [L. *canis* dog] The tooth next to incisors. *a Pert.* canine tooth, or to a fossa and eminence on anterior surface of maxilla.

caninus (kănī'nŭs) *n* [L. *caninus* canine.] Muscle from canine fossa t angle of mouth levator anguli oris.

cannon bone,—bone supporting limb from hock to fetlock, enlarged and fused metacarpals or metatarsals i birds, the tarsometatarsus.

can py (kăn ŏpĭ) *n* [Gk. *konopeion* curtained bed.] Topmost layer of leaves, twigs and branches of forest trees, or of other woody plants.

cantharidin (kănthăr'ĭdĭn) *n.* [*Cantharidae* blister beetles, from Gk. *kantharos*] Poison from accessory glands of genital tract and blood of blister-beetles $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$

canthus (kăn'thŭs) *n* [Gk. *kanthos* corner of eye.] The angle where pper and lower eyelids meet com-missura palpebrarum.

capillary (kăpĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *capillus* hair] Hair-like *appl* moisture held between and around particles of soil. *n.* One of minut thin-walled vessels which form networks in various parts of body *e.g* blood lymph or biliary capillaries.

capillitium (kăp'ĭlĭt'ĭŭm, kăp'ĭlĭsh ĭŭm) *n* [L. *capillus* hair] A protoplasmic network of elaters or filaments embedding spores withi *sporangia of certain fungi.*

capitate (kăp'ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *caput* head.] Enlarged or wollen at tip gathered into a mass at apex as compound stigma, som inflorescences *appl* bone os capitatum.

capitatum (kăpĭtā'tŭm) *n* [L. *caput* head.] The third carpale os magnum.

capitellum (kăp'ĭtĕl ŭm) *n.* [*Dim* of L. *caput* head] A capitulum or articulatory protuberance at end of bone.

capitulum (kăpĭt ūlŭm) *n* [L. *caput* head.] A knob-like welling at end of a bone, *g* on humerus for articulation with radius part of cirripede body enclosed in mantle *appl* peduncle swollen end of hair or tentacle enlarged end of insect proboscis, antenna exsert part of head in ticks part of column above parapet in sea-anemones spherical cell at inner end of manubrium in Characeae head or anthodium, an inflorescence of sessil flowers or florets crowded together on receptacle and usually surrounded by an involucre.

capreol te (kăprē'ōlāt kăp rē'ōlāt) *a.* [L. *capreolus* tendril.] S pplied with tendrils tendril-shaped.

caprification (kăp rĭfĭkā shŭn) *n* [L. *aprificus* wild fig-tree] Pollination of flowers of fig tree by Chalcid insects.

capsule (kăp sūl) *n.* [L. *capsula*, little box.] A sac-like membrane enclosing an organ thickened slime layer surrounding certain bacteria any closed box like vessel containing spores seeds, or fruits sporogonium in Bryophyta a superior one or more celled many seeded dehiscent fruit membrane surrounding nerve-cells of sympathetic ganglia.

capsuliferous (kăp sūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *capsula*, littl box *ferre* to carry] W th or forming a capsule capsuligerous capsulogenous.

captacula (kăptăk ūlă) *n. plu* [L. *captare* to lie in wait for] Exsertile *filamentous tactile organs near* mouth of Scaphopoda.

caput (kăp ŭt) *n.* [L. *caput* head.] Head knob-like swelling at apex peridium of certain fungi.

caput caecum coli,—*former nam of* caecum

carapace (kăr'ăpās) *n* [Sp. *carapacho* covering] A chitinous or bony shield covering whole or part f back of certain animals.

carbohydrates (kăr'bōhī'drāts) *n. plu.* [L. *carbo* coal Gk. *hydor* water] Compounds of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, aldehydes or ketones constituting sugars, or condensation products thereof

carbon dioxide (kăr'bŏn dīŏk'sīd) *n* [L. *carbo* coal Gk *di* two *oxys* sharp.] Carbonic acid gas, heavy colourless gas present in the atmosphere, assimilated by plants and produced by decomposition of organic substances CO_2.

Carboniferous (kăr'bŏnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L *carbo* coal *ferre* t carry] *Pert* period of lat Palaeozoic ra incl ding formation of coal measures.

carcerul (kăr ĕrūl) *n.* [L. *carcer* prison.] A superior dry many celled fruit with indehiscent one- or few-seeded carpels cohering by nited styles to central axis.

carcinology (kārsinŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk *karkinos* crab *logos* discourse.] The study of Crustacea.

cardia (kār'dĭă) *n.* [Gk. *kardia* stomach.] The opening between oesophagus and stomach.

cardiac (kār'dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *kardiakos* *pert* heart, stomach.] *Pert* near or supplying heart *appl* cycle etc *pert* anterior part of stomach.

cardiac impulse,—motion caused by rapid increase in tension of ventricle.

cardinal (kār'dĭnăl) *a.* [L. *cardo* hinge.] *Pert* that upon which something depends or hinges *pert* hinge of bivalve shell, or to cardo of insects *appl* points for plant growth minimum optimum and maximum temperatures or temperature ranges.

cardinal sinuses and veins,—veins uniting in Cuvier's duct persistent in most fishes, embryonic in other vertebrates.

cardi blast (kār'dĭŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *kardia*, heart *blastos* bud.] One of embryonic cells destined to form walls of heart.

cardi branchial (kār'dĭŏbrăng'kĭăl) *a.* (Gk. *kardia* heart *brangchia*, gills.] *Appl* enlarged posterior basibranchial cartilage ventral to heart in elasmobranchs.

card (kār'dō) *n.* [L. *cardo* hinge] The hinge of a bivalve shell basal sclerite of maxilla in insects itself divided into eucardo and para cardo.

carina (kărī'nă, kărē'nă) *n* [L. *carina* keel.] A keel-like ridge on certain bones, as breast-bone of birds median dorsal plate of barnacle the two coherent anterior petals of leguminous flower ridge on bracts of certain grasses.

carinal (kărī'năl) *a.* [L. *carina*, keel.] Like or *pert* keel or ridge *appl* median strand of xylem passing from stem to leaf *appl* canals in protoxylem beneath ridges of stem in Equisetales *appl* dots or puncta on keel of diatom valves

carinate (kăr'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *carina* keel.] H ving a ridge or keel.

cariniform (kărĭn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *carina* keel *forma* shape.] Keel-shaped.

carnassial (kārnăs'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *caro* flesh.] *Pert* cutting teeth of Carnivora, fourth premolar above and first molar below — in upper the protocone is reduced, in lower the metaconid.

carnivorous (kārnĭv'ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *caro* flesh *vorare* to devour] Flesh-eating *appl.* Carnivora, and to certain plants which feed on entrapped insects.

carotenase (kăr'ŏtĕnās) *n* [L. *carota*, carrot.] A liver enzyme which activates vitamin A formation from carotenes.

caroten (kăr'ŏtēn) *n.* [L. *carota* carrot.] A yellow pigment synthesised by plants and present in milk, liver oils, egg yolk etc. provitamin A $C_{40}H_{56}$.

carotenoids (kăr'ŏtĕnoidz) *n* *plu* [L. *carota*, carrot; Gk. *eidos* form.] Pigments occurring in plants and some animal tissues, and including carotene, xanthophylls, and other fat-sol ble pigments.

carotid (kărŏt'ĭd) *a.* [Gk. *karos* heavy sleep.] *Pert* chief arteries in the neck *appl.* arch, ganglion, nerve, etc.

carotid bodies,—two small masses of chromaffin cells associated with carotid sinus, and being part of system for controlling oxygen con tent and acidity f blood glomera carotica.

carotin,—carotene *q.v.*

carotinoids,—carotenoids, *q.v.*

carpal (kăr'păl) *n* [L. *carpus* wrist.] A wrist bone. *a. Pert.* wrist.

carpel (kăr'pĕl) *n.* [Gk. *karpos* fruit.] A division of the seed vessel simple pistil. *Plu.* Sporophylls which carry megasporangia megasporophylls.

carpocerit (kār'pŏsĕrĭt) *n.* [L. *carpus* wrist Gk. *keras* horn.] Fifth antennal joint in certain Crustacea.

carpogenic (kârpojĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *karpos* fruit *gennaein* to produce.] *Appl* those cells in red algae which form the carpogonium *appl* cell oogonium of archicarp carpogenous.

carpogonium (kâr'pōgō niŭm) *n* [Gk. *karpos* fruit *gonos* birth.] Lower portion of procarp which contains female nucleus, in some thallophytes female gametangium in red algae.

carpolith (kâr pōlĭth) *n.* [Gk. *karpos* fruit *lithos* stone.] A fossil fruit

carpometacarpus (kâr pōmĕtăkâr' pŭs) *n.* [Gk. *karpos* wrist *meta* after.] Portion of wing skeleton formed by fusion of carpal and metacarpal bones, in birds.

carpophagous (kârpŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *karpos* fruit *phagein* to eat.] Feeding on fruit.

carpophore (kâr'pŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *karpos* fruit *pherein* to bear] Part of flower axis to which carpels are attached stalk of sporocarp.

carpophyt (kâr'pōfĭt) *n.* [Gk *karpos* fruit *phyton* plant.] A thallophyte which forms sporocarps.

carpopodit (kâr'pōpodīt) *n* [L. *carpus* wrist Gk *pous* foot.] The third joint of endopodit certain Crustacea patella spiders

carposperm (kâr'pōspĕrm) *n* [Gk. *karpos* fruit *sperma* seed.] Th fertilised oosphere in certain Thallophyta.

carposporangium (kâr pōsporăn jĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *karpos* fruit *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] The terminal cells f filaments developed from fertilised carpogonium some Thallophyta.

carpospore (kâr'pōspō) *n* [Gk *karpos* fruit *sporos* seed.] A spore of those formed at end of filaments developed from carpogonium.

carposporophyte (kâr'pōspō rōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *karpos* fruit *sporos* seed *phyton* plant.] The diploid generation of red algae, which consists of filaments forming carpospores at their pices.

carpus (kâr'pŭs) *n* [L. *carpus* wrist] The wrist region of fore limb between forearm and metacarpus.

cartilage (kâr'tĭlĕj) *n.* [L. *cartilago* cartilage.] Gristle a translucent, bluish-white tissue firm and elastic, found generally in connection with bones cartilaginous structure.

caruncle (kărŭ g'kl) *n.* [L. *caruncula*, small piece of flesh.] A naked, fleshy excrescence small conical body at inner junction of pper and lower eyelids caruncula lacrimalis a fleshy outgrowth on head of certain birds, and on certain cater pillars a little horny elevation at end of beak of embryo chicks piston lik structure within acetabulum of dibranchiate Cephalopoda sucking-disc on tarsi of certain mites one of outgrowths from various regions of testa of seed a strophiole.

caryo-,—also karyo- *q.v*

caryolite (kăr'iolīt) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nut *lytikos* loosing] A nucleated muscle fragment undergoing phagocytosis in development of insects.

caryopsis (kăr'ĭŏp sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nut *opsis* ppearance.] A superior one-celled one-seeded indehiscent fruit with a thin dry membranous pericarp inseparably united with the seed grain.

casein (kā sein) *n.* [L. *caseus* cheese.] A phosphoprotein of milk, formed from caseinogen (casei I U S.A.) by action of rennet para casei (U S.A.)

Casparian band [*R Caspary* German botanist]. A cork or woodlik strip encircling radial walls of endodermis cells.

cassideous (kăsĭd'ēŭs) *a.* [L. *cassis* helmet.] Helmet-lik

caste (kăst) *n.* [L. *castus* pure.] One of the distinct forms found among certain social insects.

castrate (kăs'trāt) *a.* [L. *castrare* to castrate] *Pert* flowers from which androecium has been removed. *n.* An animal deprived of functional gonads, *v* T deprive of testes t gonadectomise t inhibit development f gonads.

cata —*also* kata *q.v.*

catadromous (kătăd´ōmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *dromein*, to run.] Tending downward; having branches rising from lower side of pinnae in ferns; having first set of nerves in a frond segment given off on basal side of midrib; *appl.* fishes which migrate from fresh to salt water annually; *opp.* anadromous.

catalase,—an enzyme occurring in plant and animal tissues, which decomposes hydrogen peroxide into water and oxygen.

catalepsis (kătălĕp´sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *katalepsis*, seizure.] A so-called shamming dead reflex, as in spiders; *cf.* kataplexy.

catalysis (kătăl´ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *katalysis*, dissolving.] Acceleration or retardation of reaction due to presence of a catalyst.

catalyst (kăt´ălĭst) *n.* [Gk. *katalysis*, dissolving.] An agent, *e.g.* an enzyme, which can accelerate or retard, or initiate a reaction and apparently remains unchanged; catalysor.

cataphoresis (kăt´ăfŏrē´sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *katapherein*, to carry down.] Migration of particles in suspension as of living cells, under influence of electric current, the rate depending on voltage; electrophoresis.

cataphyll (kăt´ăfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *phyllon*, leaf.] Simple form of leaf on lower part of plant as cotyledon, bud-scale, scale-leaf; cataphyllary leaf; *Opp.* hypsophyll.

cataphyllary (kăt´ăfĭl´ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* rudimentary or scale-like leaves which act as covering of buds.

catapleurite (kăt´ăploor´īt) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *pleura*, side.] Thoracic pleurite between anapleurite and trochantin, as in certain Thysanura; coxopleurite.

catelectrotonus (kătēlĕk´trŏt´ōnŭs, kăt´ălĕktrŏt´ōnŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *elektron*, amber; *tonos*, tension.] Increase in irritability of nerve under influence of non polarising electric current; katelectrotonus.

catena (kătē´nă) *n.* [L. *catena*, chain.] A sequence of soil types which is repeated in a corresponding sequence of topographical sites, as between ridges and valleys of a region.

catenation (kătĕnā´shŭn) *n.* [L. *catenatus*, chained.] End-to-end arrangement of chromosomes; ring formation of alternating paternally and maternally derived chromosomes; a chain as of diatom frustules.

catenoid (kăt´ĕnoid) *a.* [L. *catena*, chain; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Chain-like; *appl.* certain protozoan colonies.

catenular (kătĕn´ūlăr), catenulate (kătĕn´ūlāt) *a.* [L. *catena*, chain.] Chain-like; *appl.* colonies of bacteria, colour markings on butterfly wings, shells, etc.

caterpillar (kăt´ĕrpĭl´ăr) *n.* [L.L. *cattus*, cat; L. *pilarus*, hairy.] Young worm-like insect larva, particularly of Lepidoptera; eruca.

cathammal (kăth´ămăl) *a.* [Gk. *kathamma*, anything tied.] *Appl.* plates forming endoderm lamella in some Coelenterata.

catkin (kăt´kĭn) *n.* [A.S. *cattekin*, little cat.] A spike with unisexual flowers and pendulous rachis; amentum.

cauda (kô´dă) *n.* [L. *cauda*, tail.] A tail, or tail-like appendage; posterior part of an organ; *e.g.* cauda equina, cauda epididymis; a tube at posterior end of abdomen of certain insects, suggesting presence of further segment.

caudad (kô´dăd) *adv.* [L. *cauda*, tail; *ad*, toward.] Towards tail region or posterior end.

caudal (kô´dăl) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail.] Of or *pert.* tail; *e.g.* caudal fin.

caudate (kô´dāt) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail.] Having tail; *e.g.* caudate nucleus; *appl.* lobe of the liver.

caudatolenticular (kôdā´tōlĕntĭk´ūlăr) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail; *lens*, lentil.] *Appl.* caudate and lenticular nuclei of corpus striatum.

caud x (kô dĕks) *n* [L. *caudex* dry stump] The axis or stem of a woody plant as of tree-ferns, palms, etc.

caudicle (kô dĭkl) *n.* [*Dim* f L. *cauda* tail.] Stalk of pollinium in orchids.

caudihaemal (kô dĭhē măl) *a.* [L. *cauda* tail Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Appl* posterio lower portion of sclerotome.

caudineural (kôdĭnū ăl) *a.* [L. *cauda* tail Gk. *neuron* nerve.] *Appl* posterior upper portion of sclerotome.

caudostyle (kô dōstīl) *n.* [L. *cauda* tail Gk. *stylos* column] A ter minal structure in certain parasitic amoebae.

caul (kôl) *n* [M E. *calle* coveri g] An enclosing membrane mnio omentum.

caulescent (kôlĕs ĕnt) *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk.] With leaf bearing stem above ground.

caulicol (kôlĭk ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk *colere* to inhabit.] *Appl* fungi growing on plant-stems.

cauliflory (kôlĭflō rĭ) *n* [L. *caulis* stalk *flos* flower] Condition of having flowers arising from ax llary buds on main stem older branches cauliflorous habitus.

cauliform (kôl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *caulis* stalk *forma* shape] Stem lik

cauligen us (kôlĭj enŭs) *a.* [Gk *kaulo* stem *genos* birth] Borne on th stem

caulin (kô'lĭn) [I *aulis* stalk] *Pert* stem *appl* leaves growing pper portion f tem *appl* vascular bundles not passing into leaves.

caulis (kô'lĭs) *n.* [L. *aulis* stalk] The stem in herbaceous plants.

caulocalin (kôl'ōkălĭn') *n* [Gk. *kaulo* tem *kalein* to summon.] A plant hormone possibly labor ated roots which stim lates growth of stem.

caulocarpou (kō'lōkâr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kaulos* stem *karpos* fruit.] With fruit-bearing stem

caulocystidi m kôl'ōsĭstĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *kaulos* stalk *kystis* bag *dion dim*] One of the cystidium-like structures on stipe of certain Basidiomycetes.

caulome (kō'lōm) *n* [Gk. *kaulos* stem.] The stem structure of a plant as whole.

cavernosus (kăv'ĕrnō'sŭs) *a* [L. *cavernosus* chambered] Full of cavities hollow or resembling a hollow *appl* tissue nerve, arteries.

cavicorn (kăv'ĭkôrn) *a.* [L. *cavus* hollow *cornu* horn.] Hollow horned *appl* certai ruminants.

cavum (kā vŭm) *n.* [L. *cavus* hollow] The lower division of concha caused by origin of helix cavity of mouth larynx long bones, etc. any hollow or chamber

cecal,—caecal *q.v*

cecum,—caecum, *q.v*

celiac,—coeliac, *q.v*

cell (sĕl) *n* [L. *cella* compartment.] A small cavity or hollow a loculus unit mass of protoplasm usually containing a nucleus or uclear material originally the cell wall space between veins of insect wings

cellif gal (sĕlĭf ūgăl) *a.* [L. *cella*, cell *fugere* to flee] Moving way from a cell

cellipetal (sĕlĭp ĕtăl) [L. *cella* cell *petere* to seek] Moving towards a cell.

cell lineage,—the derivation of a tissue or part from a definit blastomere of embryo.

cell organ,—a part of cell having a special function, as centrosome organoid.

cell pl te,—equatorial thickening of spindle fibres from which partition wall arises d ring division of plant cells

cell sap —the more fluid ground substance of th cell.

cellular (sĕl'ūlăr) *a* [L. *cellula* small cell] *Pert* or consisting of cells.

cellulase (sĕl'ūlā) *n* [L. *cellula* small cell.] An enzyme which hydrolyses cellulose occurring i bacteria and f ngi.

cellulin (sĕl'ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *cellula* little cell.] A carbohydrate found in constrictions of hyphae.

cellulose (sĕl'ūlōs) *n.* [L. *cellula* small cell.] A carbohydrate forming main part of plant cell walls, also found in tests of tunicates $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$.

cell wall,—investing portion of cell

calo- —coelo- *q.v.*

cement (sĕmĕnt') *n.* [L. *caementum* mortar.] A substance chemically and physically allied to bone investing parts of teeth; crusta petrosa; a uniting substance secreted by certain animals.

cenchrus (sĕng'krŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kengchros* millet.] A pale-coloured area on mesothorax of saw-flies.

ceno- —*see* caeno-, coeno-

censer mechanism,—method of seed distribution by which seeds are jerked out from fruit by high wind.

centradenia (sĕn'trădē nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre; *aden* gland.] The type of siphonophore colony in Disconectae.

central (sĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *centrum* centre.] Situated in the centre; *pert.* a vertebral centrum. *n.* A bone in wrist or ankle, situated between proximal and distal rows.

central body —centrosome *q.v.*

central cylinder —stele *q.v.*

centric (sĕn'trĭk) *a.* [L. *centrum* centre.] *Appl.* leaves which are cylindrical or terete; having centromere.

centrifugal (sĕntrĭf'ūgăl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre; *fugere*, to flee.] *Appl.* compact cymose inflorescences having youngest flowers towards outside; *appl.* nerves transmitting impressions from nerve centre to parts supplied by nerve.

centriol (sĕn'trĭŏl) *n.* [L. *centrum* centre.] The central particle of the centrosome; the centrosome itself.

centripetal (sĕntrĭp'ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *centrum* centre; *petere* to seek.] *Appl.* racemose inflorescences having youngest flowers at apex; *appl.* nerves transmitting impressions from peripheral extremities to nerve centres.

centripetal canals,—blind canals growing from circular canal backwards towards apex of bell in certain Trachomedusae.

centro-acinar (sĕn trōăs'ĭnăr) [L. *centrum* centre; *acinus* berry.] *Pert.* centre of an alveolus, as in pancreas.

centrodesmos (sĕn'trŏdĕs'mŏs) **centrodesm s** (sĕn'trŏdĕs mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre; *desmos* bond.] The fibril or system of fibrils temporarily connecting two centrosomes; also centrodesm.

centrodorsal (sĕn'trŏdôr săl) *a.* [L. *centrum* centre; *dorsum* back.] *Appl.* plate in middle of aboral surface of unstalked crinoids.

centrogenous (sĕntrŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kentron* centre; *gennaein* to produce.] *Appl.* a skeleton of spicules which meet in a common centre and grow outwards.

centrolecithal (sĕn'trŏlĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *kentron* centre; *lekithos* yolk.] With yolk aggregated in the centre, *appl.* ovum.

centromere (sĕn'trŏmēr) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre; *meros* part.] The part of the chromosome located at the point lying on the equator of the spindle at metaphase and dividing at anaphase, controlling chromosome activity; spindle-attachment region, achromatic kinetochore.

centron (sĕn'trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre.] Cyton, *q.v.*

centrophormium (sĕn'trŏfôr'mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre; *phormis* small basket.] The Golgi-bodies when in round basket-like form.

centroplasm (sĕn'trŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron* centre; *plasma* mould.] Substance of centrosphere; more or less definite concentric zone round the aster in mitosis.

centroplast (sĕn'trŏplăst) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *plastos* formed.] An extranuclear spherical body forming division centre of mitosis in certain lower organisms.

centrosome (sĕn'trōsōm) *n* [Gk. *kentron*, centre *soma* body] A cell-organ the centre of dynamic activity i mitosis, consisting of centriole and attraction-sphere.

centrosphere (sĕn'trōsfē) *n* [Gk. *kentron* centre *sphaira*, ball.] The central mass of aster and centrosome astrosphere ttraction-sphere.

centrotaxis (sĕn trōtăk sis) *n* [Gk. *kentron* centre *taxis* arrangement.] Orientation of chromatin thread towards cytocentrum during leptoten stage.

centrotheca (sĕn'trōthē'kă) *n* [Gk. *kentron* centre *theke* case.] Idiozome *q.v*

centrum (sĕn'trŭm) *n* [L. *centrum* centre.] The main body of vertebra from which neural and haemal arches arise centrosome, centrosphere *q.v*

cephal —*also* kephal

cephalad (kĕf'ălăd, sĕf) *adv* [Gk. *kephal* head L *ad* towards.] Towards head region or anterior end

cephalanthium (kĕf'ălăn'thiŭm, sĕf) *n*. [Gk *kephale* head *anthos* flower] The capitulum in composite plants anthodi m.

cephaletron (kĕfălē'trŏn, sĕf) *n* [Gk. *kephale* head *etron* belly] The anterior region of Xiphosura.

cephali (kĕfăl'ĭk, sĕf) *a* [Gk. *kephale* head] *Pert* head in head region.

cephalic ind x,—one hundred times maximum breadth divided by maximum length of skull.

ephalin (kĕf'ălĭn, sĕf) *n* [Gk *kephale* head] A phospholipide present in nerve fibres and egg yolk kephalin an epimerite bear ing trophozoites.

phalis (kĕf'ălĭs, sĕf) *n* [Gk. *kephalis* little bulb] The pper most chamber of monaxonic shells of Rad olaria.

cephalisation (kĕf'ălīzā shŭn sĕf) *n* [Gk. *kephale* head.] Increasing differentiation and importance of anterior end in animal development.

cephalon (kĕf'ălŏn, sĕf) *n* [Gk *kephale* head.] The head of arthropods head shield of trilobites.

cephal nt (kĕf'ălŏnt, sĕf) *n*. [Gk. *kephale* head.] A porozoan about to proceed to spore-formation.

cephal pod (kĕf ălŏpŏd, sĕf) *n* [Gk. *kephale* head *pous* foot.] Marine mollusc with muscular sucker bearing arms on head region *e.g* cuttle-fish, octopus.

cephalopodium (kĕf'ălōpō dĭŭm sĕf) *n*. [Gk. *kephale* head *pous* foot.] The head and arms constituting the head-region in cephalopods.

c phalopsin (kĕfălŏp sĭn sĕf) [Gk. *kephale* head *opsis* sight.] A photopigment resembling visual purple in eyes of cephalopods and some othe invertebrates.

cephalostegite (kĕf'ălŏs'tĕjīt, sĕf) *n*. [Gk. *kephale* head *stege* roof] Anterior part of cephalothoracic shield.

cephalostyle (kĕf'ălostīl sĕf) *n*. [Gk *kephale* head *stylos* pillar] Anterior end f notochord enclosed sheath i Chondrocrania.

cephalotheca (kĕf'ălōthē'kă sĕf) *n* [Gk. *kephale* head *theke* case] Head integument in insect pupa.

cephalothorax (kĕf'ălōthō răks, sĕf) *n*. [Gk. *kephale* head *thorax* breast.] The body region formed by fusion of head and thorax i Arachnida and Crustacea.

cephalotrocha (kĕfălŏt rŏkă, sĕf) *n*. [Gk. *kephal* head *trochos* wheel.] A turbellarian larva with eight processes round mouth.

c phalula (kĕfăl'ūlă, sĕf) *n*. [Gk. *kephale* head.] Free-swimming embryonic stage in certai brachiopods.

cer- —*also* ker

erata (sĕr'ătă, kĕr) *n plu* [Gk. *keras* horn.] Lobes or leaf-lik processes acting as gills on back of nudibranch molluscs.

cerati m (sĕră shĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *keration* little horn] A siliqua without the repl m

ceratobranchial (kĕ ätöbrăng'kĭăl sĕr). [Gk. *keras* horn *brangchia*, gills.] An element of branchial arch

cerat hyal (kĕr'ätöhī'ăl sĕr) *n* [Gk. *keras* horn; *hyoeides* T-shaped.] The component of hyoid arch next below epihyal.

ceratotrichia (kĕr'ätötrĭk'ĭă sĕr) *n.* *plu* [Gk. *keras* horn *thrix* hair] Horny and non-cellular actinotri chia of elasmobranchs.

cercal (sĕr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *kerkos* tail.] *Pert* the tail *pert* cerci, *appl* hairs, nerve

cercaria (sĕrkā rĭă) *n.* [Gk. *kerkos* tail.] A heart-shaped trematode larva with tail.

cerci —*plu* of cercus.

cercid (sĕr'sĭd) *n.* [Gk. *kerkis* shuttle.] One of minute wandering cells produced by division of archaeocytes in certain sponges.

cercoid (sĕr'koid) *n.* [Gk. *kerkos* tail *eidos* shape.] One of paired appendages on ninth, or tenth, bdominal segment of certain insect larvae

cercus (sĕr'kŭs) [Gk. *kerkos* tail.] A jointed appendage at end of abdomen in many arthropod ppendage bearing acoustic hairs in some insects.

ce (sĕr) *n.* [L. *cera* wax.] A swollen fleshy patch at proximal end of bill in birds.

cerebellar (sĕr ĕbĕl'ăr) *a.* [L. *cerebrum* brain.] *Pert.* the cerebellum or hind-brain.

cerebellum (sĕr'ĕbĕl ŭm) *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The fourth division of brain arising from differentiation of anterior part of third primary vesicle.

cerebral (sĕr'ebrăl) [L. *cerebrum* brain.] *Pert.* the brain *pert* anterior part of brain or cerebral hemispheres.

cerebral organs,—chemical sense rgans, paired ciliated tubes associated with dorsal ganglion and opening to exterior in nemertines.

erebrif gal (sĕrebrĭf'ūgăl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum* brain *fugere* to flee.] *Appl* nerve fibres which pass from brain to spinal cord.

cer broganglion (sĕr'ĕbrŏgăng gliŏn) *n.* [L. *cerebrum* brain Gk. *ganglion*, swelling] The supra oesophageal gangila of invertebrates.

cerebropedal (sĕr ĕbrŏpĕd ăl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum* brain *pes* foot.] *Appl* nerve strands connecting cerebral and pedal ganglia in molluscs.

cerebrospinal (sĕr ĕbrŏspī'năl) *a* [L. *cerebrum* brain *spina* spine.] *Pert.* brain and spinal cord.

cerebrovisceral (sĕ ĕbrŏvĭs ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum* brain *viscera* viscera.] *Appl.* connective joining cerebral and visceral ganglia in molluscs.

cerebrum (sĕr'ĕbrŭm) *n* [L. *cerebrum* brain.] The fore-brain arising from differentiation of first primary vesicle.

cereous (sē'rĕŭs) *a.* [L. *cereus* waxen.] Wax-like.

ceriferous (sĕrĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *cera* wax *ferre* to carry] Wax producing *appl.* organs.

cernuous (sĕr nūŭs) *a.* [L. *cernuus* with face turned downwards.] Drooping pendulous.

ceroma (sĕ rōmă) *n* [Gk. *keroma* ointment] The cere of birds.

erous (sē'rŭs) *a* [L. *cera* wax.] *Appl* structure resembling cere

certation (sĕrtā shŭn) *n.* [L. *certatio* contest.] Competition in growth rate of pollen tubes of genetically different types

erumen (serū mĕn) *n.* [L. *cera* wax] Wax-like secretion from ceruminous glands of ear wax secreted by scale insects wax of nest of certain bees.

cervical (sĕr vĭkăl, sĕrvī'kăl) *a.* [L. *cervix* neck.] *Appl* or *pert* structures connected with neck, as nerves, bones blood-vessels, also to cervix or neck of an organ.

cervicum (sĕr vĭkŭm) *n.* [L. *cervix* neck.] The neck-region of Arthropoda.

cervix (sĕr'vĭks) *n.* [L. *cervix* neck.] The neck or narrow mouth of an organ, as cervix uteri.

cespit se —caespitose, *q.v.*

cetolith (sē'tōlĭth) *n.* [Gk. *kētos* whale; *lithos* stone.] The fused tympanic and petrosal of whales, found in deep-sea dredging.

c vitamic acid,—ascorbic acid or vitamin C.

chaeta (kē'tă) *n.* [Gk. *chaitē* hair.] A seta (*q.v.*) or bristle, as of certain worms.

chaetic (kē'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chaitē* hair.] Bristle-like; *appl.* type of tactile sensilla in insects.

chaetiferous (kētĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chaitē* hair; L. *ferre* to bear.] Bristle bearing; chaetigerous, setigerous.

cha tophorou (kētŏf'orŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chaitē* hair; *pherein* to bear.] Bristle bearing; *appl.* worms and certain insects.

chaetosema (kē'tosē mă) *n.* [Gk. *chaitē* hair; *sēma*, sign.] One of two small sensory organs located on head of certain Lepidoptera, and provided with bristles and sensory cells connected by sheathed nerve to brain; Jordan's organ.

chaetotaxy (kē'tōtăk sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chaitē* hair; *taxis* arrangement.] Bristle pattern or arrangement.

chain behavi ur —a series of actions each being induced by the antecedent action and being an integral part of unified performance.

chalaza (kălā ză) *n.* [Gk. *chalaza* hail.] One of two spiral bands attaching yolk to membrane of a bird's egg; base of ocellus of ovule, from which integuments arise.

chalaziferous (kălăzĭf ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chalaza* hail; L. *ferre* to bear.] *Appl.* layer of albumen surrounding yolk and continuous with chalazae.

chalazogamy (kălăzŏg ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chalaza* hail; *gamos* marriage.] Fertilisation in which the pollen-tube pierces chalaza of ovule; *cf.* porogamy.

chalice (chăl'ĭs) *n.* [L. *calix* goblet.] *Appl.* simple gland cells or goblet cells; a modified columnar epithelial gland cell; arms and disc of crinoid.

chalones (kăl ōnz) *n.*, *plu.* [Gk. *chalan* curb.] Internal secretions which depress activity; *opp.* hormones.

chalonic (kălŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chalanein* curb.] Depressor inhibitory or restraining; *appl.* internal secretions; *pp.* hormonic.

chama phyte (kămĭ'fīt) *n.* [Gk. *chamai* on the ground; *phyton* plant.] A plant with shoots that bear dormant buds lying on or near the ground.

chasmatoplasm (kăs mătōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *chasma* expanse; *plasma* mould.] An expanded form of plasson.

chasmoch mophyte (kăz'mōkō mōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, opening; *kōma*, mound; *phyton* plant.] A plant growing on detritus in rock crevices.

chasmogamy (kăzmŏg ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, opening; *gamos* marriage.] Opening of mature flower to ensure fertilisation; *opp.* cleistogamy.

chasmophyte (kăz'mōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *chasma* opening; *phyton* plant.] A plant which grows in crevices of rocks; chasmophilous plant.

ch ek (chēk) *n.* [A.S. *ceace* cheek.] The fleshy wall of mouth in mammals; side of face; in invertebrates the lateral portions of head, as fixed and free cheeks of trilobites.

ch ilocystidium (kīlosĭstĭd'ĭŭm) [Gk. *cheilos* edge; *kystis* bag; *idion* dim.] A cystidium in hymenium at edge of lamella; *cf.* pleurocystidium.

cheiropterygium (kīropterĭj'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *cheir* hand; *pteryx* wing.] The pentadactyl limb typical of higher vertebrates.

chela (kē'lă) *n.* [Gk. *kēlē* claw.] The claw borne on certain limbs of Crustacea and Arachnoidea; a short sponge spicule with talon-like projections at one or each end.

ch lat (kē'lāt) *a.* [Gk. *kēlē* claw.] Claw-like or pincer-like; cheliform; cheliferous, *q.v.*

chelicera (kĕlĭs ĕrĕ) *plu.* [Gk. *chele* claw *keras* horn.] Anterior chelat or sub-chelate ppendages of Arachnoidea also chelicerea.

cheliferous (kĕlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chele* claw L. *ferre* to bear.] Supplied with chelae or claws.

cheliform (kē'lĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *kele* claw L. *forma* shape.] Claw-lik *appl* appendages.

cheliped (kē'lĭpĕd) *n* [Gk. *chel* claw L. *pes* foot.] A claw bearing ppendage; forceps of decapod crustaceans.

chel phores (kē'lōfōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chel* claw *pherein*, to bear.] First pair of appendages in Pycnogonida.

chemiluminescence (kĕm'ĭlūmĭnĕs ĕns, loo-) [Gk. *hemeia*, transmutation L. *luminescere* t grow light.] Light production at ordinary temperature during chemical reaction, as bioluminescence *q.v*

chemonasty (kĕm ōnăs'tĭ) *n.* [Gk *hemeia* transmutation *nastos* close pressed.] Response to diffuse or indirect chemical stimuli.

ch moreceptor (kĕm orĕsĕp'tŏr) [Gk. *hemeia*, transmutation L. *recipere* to receive.] A terminal organ receiving chemical stimuli

ch moreflex (kĕm'ŏrē flĕks) *n* [Gk *hemeia* transmutation L. *flectar* to bend back.] A reflex caused by chemical stimulus.

chemosynthesis (kĕm'ōsĭn'thĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *chemeia* transmutation *syn* with *tithenai* to place.] The building up f chemical compounds in organisms.

ch motaxis (kĕm'ōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chemeia* transmutation *taxis* arrangement.] The reaction f cells or freely motile organisms to chemical stimuli also chemiotaxis.

chem trophic (kĕmōtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hemeia*, transmutation *trophe* nourishment.] Deriving nourishment from certain inorganic substances, *appl* certain organisms without chlorophyll, as iron bacteria and sulphur bacteria.

h motropism (kĕmŏt rŏpĭzm) *n* [Gk. *chemeia* transmutation *trope* turn.] Curvature of a plant or plant organ in response to chemical stimuli.

chernoz m (chĕr nōzĕm, chĕrnōzyōm) *n* [Russ. *chernyi* black; *zemlya*, soil.] Black soil, characteristic of steppe and grass land and formed under continental climatic con ditions blackearth.

chersophyt (kĕr'sōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *chersos* waste places *phyton* plant.] A plant which grows on waste land.

h stnut soil —dark-brown soils of semi-arid steppe-lands fertile under adequat rainfall or when irrigated

ch ta,—chaeta, *q.v*

chevron (shĕv'rŏn) *a.* [F *hevron* rafter from L. *caper* goat.] *Appl* V-shaped bones articulating with ventral surface of spinal column in caudal region of many vert brates.

chiasma (kīăz'mă) *n.*, chiasmata (kīaz mătă) *plu* [Gk. *chiasma*, cross.] A decussation of fibres as optic chiasma in paired chromatids, an exchange of partners in meiosis.

chiasmatypy (kīăs mătĭ'pĭ) *n* [Gk. *chiasma* cross *typos* character.] A form of recombination of chromosom material in synapsis chiasmatype *appl* theory that chiasmata and crossing-over are causally correlated.

chiastic (kīăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chiastos* diagonally arranged.] Decussating crossing obliquely or at right angles to axis *pert* chiasmata.

chiastoneural (kīăs'tōnū răl) *a.* [Gk. *chiastos* diagonally arranged; *neuron* nerve.] *Appl* certain gastropods in which visceral nerve cords cross and form figure 8.

chilaria (kīlā rĭă) *n. plu* [Gk. *cheilos* lip.] Pa of processes between sixth pair of ppendages in Limulus.

chilidi m (kīlĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *cheilos* lip *idion dim.*] A shelly plate covering deltidial fissure in dorsal alv of certain Brachiopoda.

chimaera (kīmē'rā) *n* [L. *chimaera* monster] A single organism developing from two fused rudiments from different individuals, or composed of tissues of two different genotypes a mosaic.

chimonophilous (kīmōnŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *cheimon* winter *philein* to love.] Thriving o growing during winter

chiropterophilous (kīrŏp'tĕrŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *cheir* hand *pteron* wing *phile* loving] Pollinated by agency of bats.

chitin (kī'tĭn) *n* [Gk. *chiton* tunic.] A nitrogenous carbohydrate derivative forming the skeletal substance in arthropods, also occurring in fungi.

chitinase (kī'tĭnās) *n* [Gk. *kiton* tunic.] An enzym which hydrolyses chitin, in mould fungi and in digestive juice of snail.

chlamydate (klăm'ĭdāt) *a.* [Gk. *klamys*, cloak.] Supplied with mantle.

chlamydeous (klămĭd'ēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *klamys* cloak.] *Pert* flower and envelope.

chlamydospore (klăm'ĭdōspō) *n* [Gk. *chlamys* cloak *sporos* seed.] A thick-walled resting pore f certain fungi and protozoa.

chloragen (klō'rajĕn) *a.* [Gk. *chloros* sandy yellow *genos* descent.] *Appl* yellow cells found in connection with alimentary canal of annelids also chloragogen

chloragocyte (klō'răgōsīt) *n* [Gk. *chloros* sandy yellow *kytos* hollow] A chloragogen cell.

chloragoge ,—chloragen *q v*

chloragosomes (klō răgōsōms) *n plu* [Gk. *chloros* sandy yellow *soma* body] Yellow or brownish globules formed in chloragogen cells.

chloranthy (klōrăn'thĭ, klō rănthĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kloros* grass green *anthos* flower] Reversion of floral leaves back to ordinary green leaves.

chlorenchyma (klōrĕng'kĭmā) *n* [Gk. *chloros* grass green *enchyma* infusion] Tissues collectively or stem tissue or mesophyll containing chlorophyll

chlorocruorin (klō rokroo'ŏrĭn) *n* [Gk. *chloros* grass green L. *cruor* blood.] A green respiratory pigment occurring in blood plasma of certain worms.

chlorofucin (klōrōfū sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* green L. *fucus* seaweed.] Chlorophyll *c* in diatoms and brown algae chlorophyll γ

chlorophane (klō'rōfān) *n* [Gk. *chloros* grass green; *phainein* to appear] A green chromophane

chlorophore (klō rōfō) *n* [Gk. *chloros* grass green *phora*, carrying] A chlorophyll granule in Protista.

chlorophyll (klō rōfĭl) *n* [Gk. *chloros* grass green *phyllon* leaf.] The green colouring matter found in plants and in some animals chlorophyll *a*, $C_{55}H_{72}O\ N\ Mg$ *b* $C_{55}H_{70}O_6N\ Mg$ *c* or γ or chlorofucin, *q.v* formerly *appl mixture of chlorophyll a* and pheophytin *a*.

chloroplast (klō rōplăst) chloroplastid (klō'rōplăs'tĭd) *n* [Gk. *chloros* grass green *plastos* moulded.] A minute granule or plastid containing chlorophylls *a* and *b* found in plant-cells exposed to light.

chloroplast pigm ts, — chlorophylls, carotene, and xanthophyll.

chlorosis (klorō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *kloros* pallid.] Abnormal condition characterised by absence of green pigments in plants, owing to lack f light, or to magnesium- or iron-deficiency green-sickness in humans.

chlorostatolith (klō rōstăt'ōlĭth) *n.* [Gk. *chloros* grass green *states* stationary *lithos* stone.] A chloroplast which moves under the influence of gravity in a statocyt *cf* statolith amylostatolith.

chlorotic (klōrŏt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *kloros* pallid.] *Pert* or affected by chlorosis.

choana (kōănā) *n* [Gk. *choane* funnel.] A funnel-shaped opening posterior naris.

choanocyte (kō'ănŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *choanē* funnel *kytos* hollow] A cell with funnel-shaped rim or collar round the base of flagellum.

choanoid (kō'ănoid) *a.* [Gk. *choanē* funnel *eidos* like.] Funnel-shaped *appl.* eye muscle, retractor bulbi, absent in snakes, birds, and higher primates.

choanosome (kō'ănŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *choanē*, funnel *sōma*, body] In sponges, the inner layer with flagellate cells.

cholecystokinin (kōl'ēsis'tōkīn'in) *n.* [Gk. *cholē* bile; *kystis* bladder *kinein* to move.] A duodenal hormone which induces contraction of gall-bladder and relaxation of Oddi's sphincter.

choledoch (kŏl'ēdŏk) *a.* [Gk. *cholē* bile *dechesthai* containing] *Appl.* common bile duct.

choleic (kōlē'ik) [Gk. *cholē* bile] *Pert.* acid contained in ox bile.

cholesterol (kolĕs'tĕrŏl) *n.* [Gk. *cholē* bile *stereos*, solid.] Cholesterin white fatty alcohol found in protoplasm, nerve tissue, bile, yolk, and other animal substances $C_{27}H_{46}O$.

choline (kō'lin, -ēn) *n.* [Gk. *cholē* bile.] A crystalline base found in plants and animals, decomposition product of lecithin $C_5H_{15}O_2N$.

cholinergic (kōlĭnĕr'jik) *a.* [Gk. *cholē*, bile; *ergon* work.] *Appl.* parasympathetic nerve fibres which liberate acetyl-choline from their terminations; *cf* adrenergic.

cholochrome (kŏl'ōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *cholē* bile *chrōma*, colour] A bile pigment biliphaein.

cholohaematin (kŏl'ōhēmătin) *n.* [Gk. *cholē* bile *haima*, blood] Phylloerythrin; cholehaematin.

chomophyte (kō'mōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *chōma*, mound *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing in detritus on rocks.

chondral (kŏn'drăl) *a.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage.] *Pert* cartilage.

chondrification (kŏn'drĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage L. *facere* to make.] Conversion into cartilage.

chondrigen (kŏn'drĭjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *gennaein* to produce.] The base matrix of all cartilaginous substance, a collagen.

chondrin (kŏn'drĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage.] A gelatinous substance obtained from cartilage.

chondriocont (kŏn'drĭŏkŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *kontos* pole.] A rod-like or fibrillar type of chondriosome.

chondriodieresis (kŏn'drĭŏdīĕr'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *diēressein* to swing about.] Changes in mitochondria during cell division.

chondriokinesis (kŏn'drĭŏkĭnē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *kinēsis* movement.] Division of chondriosomes in mitosis and meiosis.

chondriome (kŏn'drĭōm) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain.] The chondriosome content of cell chondriome.

chondriomere (kŏn'drĭŏmēr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *meros* part.] Plastomere, *q.v.* cytomere *q.v.*

chondriomite (kŏn'drĭŏmīt) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *mitos* thread.] A linear type of chondriosome.

chondrioplast (kŏn'drĭŏplăst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *plastos*, formed.] A rod-like formation of reticular material; Golgi rod.

chondriosomes (kŏn'drĭŏsōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *sōma*, body] Mitochondria, *q.v.* numerous synonyms *q.v.* chondriomites, chondriocont, chondriospheres, chondrioplasts.

chondriosphere (kŏn'drĭŏsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* grain *sphaira*, globe.] A spherical type of chondriosome mitochondria which have coalesced.

chondroblast (kŏn'drŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *blastos* bud.] A cartilage producing cell.

chondroclast (kŏn'drŏklăst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *klastos* broken down.] A large multinucleate cell which destroys cartilage matrix also chondroclast.

chondrocranium (kŏn drŏkrā nĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *kranion*, skull.] Th skull when in cartilaginous condition either temporarily as i embryos permanently as in some fishes.

chondrocyte (kŏn drŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *kytos* hollow] A cartilage cell.

chondrogenesis (kŏn drŏjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk *chondros* cartilage *genesis* descent.] The production or formation of cartilage.

chondroid (kŏn droid) *a.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *eidos* shape.] Cartilage-like *appl* tissue, undeveloped cartilage or pseudo-cartilage serving as support in certain invertebrates and lower vertebrates *appl* vesicular supporting tissue f notochord fibro-hyaline.

chondromucoid (kŏn drŏmū'koid) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage L. *mucus* mucus Gk. *eidos* form.] A basophil protein which with collagen forms ground-substance of cartilage chondromucin

chondrophor (kŏn drofŏr) *n.* [Gk *chondros* cartilage *pherein* to bear] A structure which supports the inner hinge cartilage in a bivalve shell.

cho droskeleton (kŏn drŏskĕl etŏn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *skeleton* dried body] A cartilaginous skeleton.

chondrosteous (kŏndrŏs'tĕus) *a.* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *osteon* bone.] Having a cartilaginous skeleton.

chondrosternal (kŏn drŏstĕr'năl) *a* [Gk. *chondros* cartilage *sternon* breast.] *Pert.* rib cartilages and sternum.

chon (kō nē) *n.* [Gk. *chone* funnel.] A passage through cortex of sponges, with one or more exter nal openings, and one internal opening

chorda (kŏr'dă) *n* [Gk. *chorde* string] The notochord in plural tendinous cords attached to valves of heart any cord lik structure.

chordacentra (kŏr'dăsĕn'tră) *n pl* [Gk *chorde* string L. *centrum* centre.] Centra formed by conversion of chordal sheath into a number of rings cf arch-centra.

chordate (kŏr'dāt) *a.* [Gk. *chorde* string] Having a notochord.

chordotonal (kŏr dŏtō'năl) *a.* [Gk. *chorde* string *tonos* tone.] *Appl* rod-like or bristle-like receptors for mechanical and sound vibrations, in various parts of body of insects.

chore (kō rē) *n.* [Gk. *chore* place.] An area manifesting a unity of geographical or environmental conditions cf biochore, biotope.

choreiathetose (kŏrīăth ĕtōs) *a.* [Gk. *choreia*, dance; *athetos* law less.] Arhythmic and uncoordinated *appl* foetal movements.

choriocapillaris (kŏr'ĭŏkăpĭl'ărĭs -kăp'ĭlā rĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chorion* skin L. *capillaris* capillary] The innermost vascular layer of chor oid.

chorioid,—choroid, *q.v*

chorion (kō rĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *chorion* skin.] An embryonic membrane external t and enclosing the amnion allantochorion *q* hardened shell covering egg of insects outer membrane of seed.

chorion frondosum,—villous placental part f chorion.

chorion laeve — smooth non-placental part f chorion.

chorionic (kōrĭŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chorion* skin.] *Pert* the chorion *appl.* gonadotrophic hormone or prolan.

chorioretinal (kŏr'ĭŏrĕt'ĭnăl) *a* [Gk. *chorion* ski L. *retina* retina] *Pert.* choroid and retina

choripetalous (kō rĭpĕt ălŭs) *a* [Gk *choris* separate *petalon* leaf.] H ving separate petals.

choriphyllous (kō rĭfĭl ŭs) *a* [Gk. *choris* separate *phyllon* leaf.] Having perianth parts distinct.

chorisepal s (kō'rĭsĕp ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *choris* separat F *sépale* sepal.] H ving the sepals separat

horisis (kō'rīsis) *n.* [Gk. *choris* separate.] Increase in parts of floral whorl due to division of its primary members deduplication.

choroid (kōr'oid) *a.* [Gk. *chorion* skin *eidos* form.] *Appl.* delicate and highly vascular membranes. *n.* Layer of eye between retina and sclera.

choroidal (kōroid'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *horion* skin *eidos* form] *Pert.* choroid.

chorology (kōrŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *choros* place *logos* discourse.] Biogeography geographical distribution biotopography science of the distribution of organisms of organs.

choron mic (kōrŏnŏm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *choros*, place *nomos* law] External *appl.* influences of geographical or regional environment, *opp* autonomic.

chorotypes (kō rōtīps) *n. plu.* [Gk. *choros* place *typos* pattern.] Local types.

chresard (krĕsărd') *n.* [Gk. *chresis* use *ardo* I water] Soil water vailable for plant growth *cf* echard holard.

chr maffin (krō măfĭn) *a.* [Gk. *kroma*, colou L. *affinis* related.] Chromaphil.

chromaphil (krō măfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *chroma* colour *philein* to love] Stained by chromic acid or its salts when adrenaline is present *appl* cells forming medullary parts of suprarenal bodies *appl* bodies or paraganglia chromophil, chromaffin.

chr maph be (krō măfōb) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *phobe* fear] *Appl* non-stainable cells or tissues chromophobe.

chr masi (krō'măsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour] Increase of chromatin in nucleus and formation of nucleolus *cf* achromasie.

chromatic (krōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *chroma* colour] Colourable by means of staining reagents *pert* colour having chromatophores.

chr matic sphere,—the sphere formed by coalescence of chromosomes after anaphase in mitosis.

chromatic threshold—the minimal stimulus, varying with ve length of light, which induces a colour sensation.

chromaticity (krōmătĭs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour] Unlikeness to grey or saturation of a colour

chr matid (krō'mătĭd) *n.* [Gk. *chroma* colour] A component of tetrad in meiosis; a half chromosome between early pro phase and metaphase in mitosis, or between diplotene and second metaphase in meiosis.

chromatin (krō mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour] A substance in the nucleus which contains nucleic acid proteids, and stains with basic dyes.

chromatogen organ,—a brownish lobed body the axial organ of certain echinoderms.

chromatoid grains,—grains in cell-protoplasm, which stain similarly to chromatin.

chromatolysis (krō'mătŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *lysis* loosing] Disintegration of Nissl granules, as in fatigued nerve-cells tigrolysis.

chromatophil (krō'mătōfĭl) *a* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *philein* to love.] Staining easily

chromatophore (krō'mătōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, *colour pherein*, to bear] A coloured plastid of plants and animals a colourless body in cytoplasm and developing into leucoplast, chloroplast, or chromoplast pigment cell, or group f cells, which under control of the sympathetic nervous system can be altered in shape to produce colour change.

chromatophorotropi (krō'mătōfō' rōtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kroma* colour *pherein*, t bear *trope* turn.] *Appl.* a hormone intermedin, secreted by pars intermedia of pituitary and causing expansion of chromatophores; *appl.* hormone of crustacean eye-stalk.

chromatophyll (krŏ mătŏfĭl) *n* [Gk. *chroma* colou *phyllon* leaf] The colouring matter of plant-like flagellates also chromophyll.

chromatoplasm (krō mătŏplăzm) *n* [Gk. *chroma* colou *plasma*, mould.] The colou or pigment matter in cells.

chr matosome,—chromosome.

chromatospherite (krō mătŏsfēr'īt) *n*. [Gk. *chroma*, colour *sphaera*, globe.] A nucleolus, *q.v*

chr midia (krōmĭd'ĭă) *n plu* [Gk. *kroma*, colour *idion* dim] Extra-nuclear particles of chromatin which may replace or be re-formed into nuclei.

chromidial substance, — minut basophil granules containing iron, occurring in cytoplasm as chromophil or tigroid bodies.

chromidiogamy (krōmĭd'ĭŏg'ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *idion dim gamos* marriage] The union of chromidia from two conjugants.

chromidiosome (krōmĭd'ĭŏsōmz) *n*. *plu*. [Gk. *chroma* colour *dion dim*. *soma* body] The smallest chromatin particles of which the chromidial mass is composed.

chromiole (krō'mĭōl) *n* [Gk. *chroma* colour] One of the minute granules of which a chromomere is composed.

chromo-arg taffin (krō mōărjĕn tăfĭn) *a*. [Gk. *kroma* colou L. *argentum* silver *affinis* related.] Staining with bichromates and silver nitrate *appl* flask-shaped cells in epithel um of crypts of Lieberkühn.

chromoblast (krō mōblăst) *n* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *blastos* bud] An embryonic cell giving rise to pigment cell.

chromocentr (krōmōsĕn'tĕr) *n* [Gk. *chroma* colour *kentron* centre.] The fused heterochromatic region around centromeres *fused prochromosomes*.

chromocyte (krō mōsīt) *n*. [Gk. *chroma* colour *kytos* hollow] Any pigmented cell.

chromogen (krō mōjĕn) *n* [Gk *chroma*, colour *genos* birth.] The substance which is converted into pigment *q* by oxidation chromogenic organism.

chromogenic (krō mōjĕn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *chroma* colour *genos* birth.] Colou producing *appl* organisms, as bacteria.

chromolipides (krō mōlĭp'īdz) *n*. *plu*. [Gk. *chroma*, colour *lipos* fat.] The carotenoids and related pigments.

chrom mere (krō mōmēr) *n*. [Gk. *chroma*, colour *meros* part.] One of the chromatin granules of which chromosome is formed, and which corresponds to an id or a gene granular part of blood platelet, *opp* hyalomere.

chromonema (krō mōnē mă) *n*. [Gk. *chroma*, colour *nema* thread.] A coiled or convoluted thread in prophase of mitosis central thread in chromosome *Plu* chromonemata.

chromophanes (krō mŏfānz) *n*. *plu* [Gk. *chroma* colour *phainein* to show] Red yellow and green oil globules found in retina of birds, reptiles fishes, marsupials any retinal pigments.

chr mophil (krō mōfĭl) *a* [Gk. *chroma*, colour *philein* to love] Chromaphil chromaffin, *q.v* chromophilic.

chromophilous (krōmŏf'ĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *chroma* colou *philos* loving] Staining readily

chromophobe (krō mōfōb) *a*. [Gk *chroma*, colour *phobos* fear] Non-stainabl or staining slightly *appl* certain cells f pituitary gland chromaphobe.

chromophore (krō mōfō) *n*. [Gk. *chroma*, colour *pherein* to bear] Any substance t whose presence colour in a compound is due

chromophyll,—chromatophyll *q.v*

chromopl st (krō moplăst) *n* [Gk. *kroma* colou *plastos* moulded] A coloured plastid or pigment body *coloured plastid other than* chloroplast chromoplastid.

chr moprotei s (krō mōprō'tēĭnz) *n* *plu* [Gk. *kroma*, colour *protos* first.] Substances formed by com bination of protei with pigment or chromophore

chromosome (krō'mōsōm) *n* [Gk. *chroma* colour *soma*, body] One of deeply staining bodies, the number of which is constant for the cells of a species, into which the chromatin resolves itself during karyokinesis and meiosis.

chromosome-races,—races differing in number of chromosomes or of chromosome sets.

chromosomin (krōmōsō'mĭn) *n* [Gk. *chroma* colour *soma*, body] One of the protein constituents of chromosomes.

chromospir (krō'mōspīr) *n* [Gk. *kroma* colour *speira* coil.] A spireme-like thread formed from nuclear granules in haplomitosis.

chronaxie, chronaxy (krō'năksĭ) *n* [Gk. *chronos* time *axia* value.] Latent period between electrical stimulus and muscular response minimal excitation time required with current of an intensity twice the threshold necessary for excitation when the duration of the stimulus is prolonged chronaxia.

chrysalis (krĭs'ălĭs) *n*. [Gk. *krysallis* gold, golden thing] Pupa stage of certain insects.

chrysocarpous (krĭs'ōkâr'pŭs) *a*. [Gk. *chrysos* gold *karpos* fruit] With golden fruit.

chrysophanic (krĭsōfăn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *krysos* gold *phainein* to show] Having a golden or bright orange colour *appl* an acid formed in certain lichens.

chrysophyll (krĭs'ōfĭl) *n* [Gk. *chrysos* gold *phyllon* leaf] A yellow colouring matter in plants decomposition product of chlorophyll.

chylaceous (kīlā'shŭs) *a*. [Gk. *chylos* juice.] Of the nature of chyle.

chyl (kīl) *n*. [Gk. *chylos* juice.] Lymph containing globules of emulsified fat, found in the lacteals during digestion.

chylifaction (kī'lĭfăk'shŭn) *n*. [Gk. *kylos* juice L. *facere* to make.] Formation of chyle also chylification chylopoiesis.

chyliferous (kīlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a* [Gk. *chylos* juice L. *ferre* to carry] Chyle-conducting *appl* tubes or vessels chylophoric.

chylific (kīlĭf'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *chylos* juice L. *facere* to make.] Chyle-producing *appl* ventricle or true stomach of insects.

chylocaulous (kīlōkôl'ŭs) *a* [Gk. *kylos* juice *kaulos* stem.] With fleshy stems.

chylocyst (kī'lōsĭst) *n*. [Gk. *chylos* juice *kystis* bladder] The chyle receptacle.

chylomicrons (kīlōmī'krŏnz) *n pl* [Gk. *chylos* juice *mikros* small.] Minute fatty particles in plasma, plentiful during fat digestion.

chylophoric,—chyliferous.

chylophyllous (kī'lōfĭl'ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *chylos* juice *phyllon* leaf] With fleshy leaves; *appl* certain desert plants.

chylopoiesis (kī'lōpoiē'sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *chylos* juice *poiesis* to produce.] The production of chyle.

chyme (kīm) *n*. [Gk. *chymos* juice.] The partially digested food after leaving the stomach.

chymification (kī'mĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n*. [Gk. *chymos* juice L. *facere* to make.] The process of converting food into chyme.

chymosin,—rennin, *q.v.*

chytridium (kĭtrĭd'ĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *chytridion* little pot.] The spore vessel of certain fungi.

cibarium (sĭbā'rĭŭm) *n* [L. *cibaria* victuals.] The part of the buccal cavity anterior to pharynx, in insects.

cicatricial tissue,—newly formed fibrillar connective tissue which closes and draws together wounds.

cicatricle (sĭkăt'rĭkl) cicatricula (sĭk'ătrĭk'ūlă) cicatrix (sĭk'ătrĭks, sĭkā'trĭks) *n* [L. *cicatrix* scar] The blastoderm in bird and reptile eggs a small scar in place of previous attachment of an organ scar the mark left after healing of a wound in plants.

cicinnal (sĭsĭn'ăl) *a*. [Gk. *kikinnos* curled lock.] *Appl.* uniparous cymose branching in which daughter axes are developed right and left alternately cincinnal.

cilia (sĭl'ĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *cilium* eyelid.] Hairlike vibratile outgrowths of ectoderm or processes of many cells barbicels of a feather eyelashes.

ciliaris (sĭlĭă rĭs) *n.* [L. *cilium* eyelid.] Unstriped muscl forming a ring outside anterior part of choroid and attached to ciliary processes acting on convexity of lens.

ciliary (sĭl'ĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *cilium* eyelid.] *Pert* cilia *appl* certain tructures i the eyeball.

ciliate (sĭl'ĭăt) *a.* [L. *cilium* eyelid.] Provided with cilia ciliated.

ciliated epithelium,—an epithelium found lining various passages, usually with columnar cells provided with cilia on the free surface.

ciliograd (sĭl'ĭögrăd) *a.* [L. *cilium* eyelid *gradus* step.] Progressing by movement f cilia.

ciliospore (sĭl'ĭöspōr) *n.* [L. *cilium* eyelid Gk *sporos* seed] A ciliated protozoan swarm-spore.

cilium (sĭl'ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *cilium* eyelid.] *Sing* of cilia, *q.v*

cinchonin (sĭn'kōnĭn) *n.* [After Countess *de Chinchon*.] Alkaloid found in various Rubiaceae.

cincinnu (sĭnsĭn ŭs) *n.* [L *cincinnus* curl.] A scorpoid cyme.

cinclides (sĭng'klĭdēz) *n. plu* [Gk. *kinglis* latticed gate.] Perfora tions, in body wall of certain A thozoa, for extrusion of acontia. *Sing* cinclis.

cin ea (sĭnĕ'rĕa) *n* [L. *cinereus* ashen.] The grey matter of the nervous system.

cingulate (sĭng'gūlăt) *a.* [L. *cingulum* girdle.] Having a girdle or cingulum shaped like a girdle *appl* gyrus and sulcus above corpus callosum

cingulum (sĭng'gūlŭm) *n* [L. *cingulum* girdl] Any structure which is like a girdle part of plant between root and stem part of diatom frustule uniting valves a ridge round base of crown of a tooth tract of fibres connecting callosal and hippocampal convolutions f brain outer ciliary zone on disc of rotifers clitellum, *q.v*

circinate (sĭr'sĭnăt) *a.* [L. *circinus* compasses] Rolled on the axis, so that apex is centre.

circulation (sĕr'kūlā'shŭn) *n* [L *circulatio* act f circulating] The regular movement of any fl id within definite channels in the body streaming movement of protoplasm of plant cells.

circulus (sĭr'kūlŭs) *n.* [L. *circulus* circle.] Any ringlike arrangement, as of blood-vessels caused by branching or connection with one another as circulus major of iris, or as of markings of fish scales.

circulus arteriosus,—a vascular ring at base of brain; circle of Willis.

circumduction (sĕr'kŭmdŭk shŭn) *n* [L. *circum* around *ductus* led.] The form of motion exhibited by bone describing a conical space with the articular cavity as apex.

circumferential (er'kŭmfĕrĕn shăl) *a.* [L. *circum* around *ferre* to bear] *Appl* cartilages which sur round certain articulatory fossae *appl* primary lamellae parallel to circumference f bone.

circumfila (sĕrkŭm'fĭlă) *n. plu* [L. *circum*, around *filum* thread.] Looped or wreathed filaments on antennal segments, as in gall-midges.

circumflex (sĕr'kŭmflĕks) *a.* [L. *circum* around *flectere* to bend.] Bending round *appl* certain arteries, veins *appl* nerve the axillary nerve

circ mflu nc (sĕrkŭm'flooĕns) *n.* [L *circum* around *fluens* flow ing] I Protozoa, ingestion by protoplasm flowing towards food nd surrounds g it after contact *cf* circumvallation.

circumgenital (sĕr'kŭmjĕn'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *circum* around *gignere* to beget] S rrounding the genital pore *appl* glands secreting waxy powder in oviparous species of Coccidae.

circumnutation (sĕr'kŭmnūtā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *circum*, around; *nutare*, to nod.] The irregular elliptical or spiral movement exhibited by apex of a growing stem, shoot, or tendril.

circumoesophageal (sĕr'kŭmēsō-fă'jēăl) *a.* [L. *circum*, around; Gk. *oisophagos*, gullet.] *Appl.* structures or organs surrounding or passing along the gullet.

circumpolar (sĕr'kŭmpō'lăr) *a.* [L. *circum*, around; *polus*, end of axle.] *Appl.* flora and fauna of Polar regions.

circumpulpar (sĕr'kŭmpŭl'păr) *a.* [L. *circum*, around; *pulpa*, fruit pulp.] *Appl.* dentine forming layer around pulp cavity of teeth, as in fishes.

circumscissil (sĕr'kŭmsĭs'ĭl) *a.* [L. *circum*, around; *scindere*, to cut.] Splitting along a circular line; *appl.* dehiscence exhibited by pyxidium.

circumscript (sĕr'kŭmskrĭpt) *a.* [L. *circumscribere*, to draw line around.] *Appl.* marginal sphincter when sharply defined, in sea-anemones.

circumvallate (sĕr'kŭmvăl'āt) *a.* [L. *circum*, around; *vallum*, rampart.] Encircled by a wall, as of tissue; *appl.* certain tongue papillae.

circumvallation (sĕr'kŭmvălā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *circum*, around; *vallare*, to wall.] Ingestion of food by extruded pseudopodia, as in protozoa or in phagocytes.

circumvascular (sĕr'kŭmvăs'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *circum*, around; *vasculum*, small vessel.] *Appl.* dentine lining vascular canals in pulp cavity of teeth, as in fishes.

cirrat (sĭr'ăt) *a.* [L. *cirratus*, having curls.] Having cirri.

cirrhus and **cirrhi**,—*see* cirrus.

cirrose (sĭr'ōs, sĭrōs') *a.* [L. *cirrus*, curl.] With cirri or tendrils.

cirrus (sĭr'ŭs) *n.*, cirri (sĭr'ī) *plu.* [L. *cirrus*, curl.] Tendrils; appendages of barnacles; jointed filaments of axis or of aboral surface of crinoids; barbels of fishes; respiratory and tactile appendages of worms; organs of copulation in some molluscs and trematodes; hairlike structures on appendages of insects.

cisterna (sĭstĕr'nă) *n.* [L. *cisterna*, cistern.] Closed space containing fluid, as any of the subarachnoid spaces.

citrin (sĭt'rĭn) *n.* [L.L. *citrus*, lemon.] A factor in lemon juice which regulates capillary permeability; vitamin P.

citrulline (sĭtrŭl'ĭn) *n.* [L. *citrullus*, water melon.] An amino acid first obtained from water-melon, also occurring as intermediate product in formation of urea from ornithine, $C_6H_{13}O_3N_3$.

cladanthous (klădăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *anthos*, flower.] Having terminal archegonia on short lateral branches; cladocarpous.

cladautoicous (klădôtoik'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *autos*, self; *oikos*, house.] With antheridia on a special stalk as in mosses.

cladocarpous,—cladanthous, *q.v.*

cladode (klăd'ōd) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout.] Branch arising from axil of leaf or green flattened stem, resembling foliage leaf; cladophyll; phylloclade.

cladodont (klăd'ōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *odous*, tooth.] Having or *appl.* teeth with prominent central and small lateral cusps.

cladogenesis (klădōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *genesis*, descent.] Branching of evolutionary lineages so as to produce new types.

cladogenous (klădŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *gennaein*, to produce.] Stem-borne; *appl.* certain roots; cladanthous, *q.v.*

cladome (klădōm') *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout.] The group of superficially situated rays in triaene.

cladophyll (klăd'ōfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *phyllon*, leaf.] Cladode.

cladoptosis (klădŏptō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *ptosis*, falling.] Annual or other shedding of twigs.

cladose (klăd'ōs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout.] Branched.

cladosiphonic (klăd'ŏsīfŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *klados* sprout *siphon* tube.] With insertion of leaf-trace on periphery of the axial stele *opp.* phyllosiphonic.

cladotyl (klăd'ŏtĭl) *n.* [Gk. *klados* sprout *tylos* knob] A rhabdus with one actine branched the other tylote

clamp-connections — swellings on certain dikaryotic hyphae fo passage f daughter nuclei to cell below with subsequent septum formation also occurring in whorls, for distribution of uclei to hyphal branches.

clandestin (klăndĕs'tĭn) *a.* [L. *clandestinus* from *clam* secretly] *Appl.* evolution which is ot apparent in dult forms or of adult characters from ancestral embryonic characters.

clasmatocyt (klăz măt'ŏsīt, klăsmăt ŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *klasma*, fragment *kytos* hollow] A variable basiphil phagocyte or macrophage in areolar tissue histiocyte

claspers (klăs pĕrz) *n. plu.* [M E. *claspen*, to hold.] Rod-like processes on pelvic fins f certain male elasmobranchs outer gonapophyses of insects valves or harpes of male Lepidoptera any modification of an organ or part to enable the two sexes to clasp one another tendrils or climbing shoots.

claspettes,—harpagones, *q.v.*

class (klăs) *n.* [L. *classis* division.] A division of phylum and divided int orders, in classification of plants or animals.

clathrate (klăth răt) *a.* [Gk. *klethra* lattice.] Lattice-like.

claustrum (klôs'trŭm) *n* [L. *claustrum* bar] In cerebral hemispheres, a thin layer f grey substance lateral to external capsule one of the Weberian ossicles i Cyprinidae and Characinidae.

clava (klā vă) *n.* [L. *clava* club.] The knob-like end of antenna of certain insects swelling at end of fasciculus gracilis of medulla oblongata.

clavate (klā văt) *a.* [L. *clava*, club] Club-shaped thickened at one end

clavicle (klăv'ĭkl) *n* [L. *clavicula* small key] Collar bone forming anterior or ventral portion of shoulder girdle.

clavicular (klăvĭk ūlăr) *a.* [L. *clavicula*, small key] *Pert* clavicle.

claviculariurn (klăvĭk'ūlā rĭŭm) *n* [L. *clavicula*, small key] The epiplastron of Chelonia probably corresponding to clavicles of other f rms.

cl vola (klăvō'lă) *n.* [L. *clava* cl b.] The flagellar portion or terminal joints, f insect antenna.

clavula (klăv ūlă) *n* [L. *clava* club.] A monactinal modification of triaxon spicule minut ciliated spine on fasciole f Spatangida clavate sporophore of certain fungi.

clavus (klā vŭs) *n.* [L. *clavus* nail] The part of an hemelytron lying next scutellum in Hemiptera a projection or crotchet from scape of spiders ergot disease i grasses.

claw (klô) *n* [A S *clawu* claw] The unguis stalk f a petal; a sharp curved nail on finger or toe forceps of certai crustaceans curved process on limb of in sect.

clearing foot,—filamentous process of exopodite f second maxilla in Phyllocarida.

cleavage (klē' ĕj) *n* [A.S *cleofan* t cut.] The series of karyokinetic divisions which change the egg int a multicellular embryo.

cleavage n cleus,—nucleus of fertil ised egg or zygote produced by union of male and femal pronuclei the egg-nucleus of parthenogenetic eggs.

cl idoi (klīdō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *klei* bar; *oon* egg] H ving or *pert.* eggs enclosed withi a shell membrane.

leistocarp (klī'stŏkărp) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos* closed *karpos* fruit] Cleistothecium, *q.v.*

cleistocarpous (klī'stŏkăr'pŭs) *a* [Gk. *kleistos* closed *karpos* frui] *Appl.* mosses with non-operculate capsules cleistocarpic.

cleistogamic (klīstŏgăm'ĭk) *a* [Gk *kleistos* closed; *gamos* marriage.] *Pert* possessed of characteristics of cleistogamy cleistogamous.

cleistogamy (klīstŏg'ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *kleistos* closed *gamos* marriage.] State of having small inconspicuous self fertilising flowers fertilisation without opening of florets, *opp* chasmogamy

cleistogen (klī'stŏjĕn) *n* [Gk. *kleistos* closed *genos* descent.] A plant with cleistogamous flowers.

cleistoth cium (klīstŏthē'sĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *kleistos* closed *thēke* box.] An ascocarp which remains closed and produces its spores internally

cleithrum (klī'thrŭm) *n* [Gk. *kleithron* bar] The pair of additional clavicles in Stegocephalia clavic ular element of some fishes.

climacteric (klīmăktĕr'ĭk) *n*. [Gk. *klimaktēr* step of staircase.] A critical phase or period of change, in living organisms *appl*. change associated with menopause *appl* phase of increased respiratory activity at ripening of fruit.

climatype (klī mătīp) *n*. [Gk. *klima*, climate *typos* image.] A biotype resulting from selection in par ticular climate climatic ecotype.

climax (klī'măks) *n*. [Gk. *klimax* ladder] The mature or stabilised stage in a successional series of communities, when dominant species are completely adapted to environmental conditions comple tion of development, *appl* leaves.

clinandrium (klīnăn drĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *klinē* bed *anēr* man.] A cavity in the column between anthers in orchids.

cline (klīn) *n*. [Gk. *klinein* to slant.] A series of form changes; gradient of biotypes character-gradient.

clinging fibres,—tendril fibres, *q.v*

clinidium (klĭnĭd'ĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *klinidion* small couch.] A filament in a pycnidium, which produces spores.

clinoid (klī'noid) *a*. [Gk. *klinē* couch *eidos* form.] *Appl* processes of sella turcica.

clinosporangium (klī'nŏspŏrăn'jĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *klinē* bed *spora* seed *angeion* vessel.] Pycnidium, *q.v*

clitellum (klĭtĕl'ŭm) *n*. [L. *clitellae* pack-saddle.] The saddle or swollen glandular portion of skin of certain annelid worms.

clitoris (klī'tŏrĭs) *n*. [Gk. *kleiein* to enclose.] An erectile organ homo logous with penis, at upper part of vulva.

clivus (klī'vŭs) *n*. [L. *clivus* slope.] A shallow depression in phenoid behind dorsum sellae posterior sloped part of the monticulus.

cloaca (klōā'kă) *n*. [L. *cloaca* sewer] The common chamber into which intestinal, genital, and urinary canals open in vertebrates except most mammals.

clo (klōn) *n*. [Gk. *klon* twig] An individual produced asexually group of individuals propagated by mitosis from single ancestor an apomict strain.

clonus (klōn ŭs) *n*. [Gk. *klonos* violent motion.] A series f mus cular contractions when individual contractions are discernible in complete tetanus.

cluste -crystals, — globula aggre gates of calcium oxalate crystals in plant cells sphaeraphides.

luster-cup —aecidium, *q.v*

clypeal (klĭp'ēăl) *a*. [L. *clypeus* shield.] *Pert* clypeus of insects.

clypeate (klĭp'ēăt) *a* [L. *clypeus* hield.] Round or buckler-like clypeiform having a clypeus.

clype la (klĭpē'ōlă) clypeol (klĭp ēōl) *n* [L. *clypeus* shield.] A sporophyll in the spike of an Equisetum.

clypeo-labral (klĭp'ēōlāb răl) *a*. [L. *clypeus* shield *labrum* lip.] *Appl*. suture between clypeus and labrum.

clypeus (klĭp ēŭs) *n*. [L. *clypeus* shield.] A sclerite on anteromedian part of insect head a band of tissue round mouth of perithecium of certain fungi.

cnemial (knē'mĭăl ē'mĭăl) [Gk. *knēmis* legging] *Pert* tibia *appl* ridge along dorsal margin of tibia.

cnemidium (knēmid'ĭŭm, nēmid ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *knemis* legging *idion* dim] Lower part of bird's leg devoid of feathers, generally scaly

cnemi (knē mis, nē mis) *n.* [Gk. *knemis* legging] Shin tibia.

cnida (knī dă nī'dă) *n.* [Gk. *knide* nettle.] A cnidoblast; a nematocyst.

cnid blast (knī'dōblăst, nī'dōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *knide* nettle *blastos* bud.] Stinging cell of Coelentera.

cnidocil (knī'dōsĭl, nī'dosĭl) *n.* [Gk. *knid* nettle L. *cilium* eyelid.] A minute process projecting exter nally from cnidoblast.

cnidophore (knī'dōfō nī'dofōr) *n.* [Gk *knide* ettle *pherein* to bear] A modified zooid which bears nematocysts.

cnidopod (knī'dopōd nī'dopōd) *n.* [Gk. *knide* nettl *pous* foot.] Drawn-out basal part f nematocyst embedded in mesogloea.

cnidosac (knī'dōsăk, nī'dosăk) *n* [Gk. *knide* nettle *sakkos* bag] A kidney-shaped swelling battery ften protected by a hood found on dactylozooids of Siphonophora.

coaction (kōăk shŭn) *n.* [L. *cum*, with *actio* action] The reciprocal activity of organisms within community

coadaptation (kō ădăptā shŭn) *n* [L. *cum* with *ad* to *aptare* to fit.] The correlated variation in two mutually dependent organs.

coagulation (kōăgūlā shŭn) *n* [L. *cum* with *agere* to drive] Curdling clotting the changing from a liquid to a viscous or solid state by chemical reaction *appl* vitamin K the antihaemorrhagic accessory food factor

coagulin (kōăg'ūlĭn) *n* [L. *coagulum* rennet.] Any agent capable of coagulating albuminous substances

coagulum (kōăg'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *coagulum* rennet] Any coagulated mass clot curd.

coarctate (kōărk'tāt) *a* [L *coarc tare* to press together] Compressed closely connected with abdomen separated from thorax by a constriction.

coarctat larva or pupa,—semipupa pseudopupa a larval stage of certain Diptera.

cocci (kŏk'sī) *n. plu* [Gk. *kokkos* berry] Septicidal carpels spore mother cells of certai hepatics rounded cells, as certain bacteria.

coccogone (kŏk'ŏgōn) *n* [Gk. *kokkos* berry *gonos* birth.] A reproductive cell in certain algae.

coccoid (kŏk'oid) *a.* [Gk. *kokkos* berry *eidos* form.] Like or *pert* a coccus spherical or globose.

coccolith (kŏk'ōlĭth) *n* [Gk. *kokko* berry *lithos* stone.] A calcareous spicul in certain Flagellata.

coccospheres (kŏk'ōsfērz) *n plu* [Gk. *kokkos* berry *sphaira* globe] Remains of hard parts of certain algae and radiolarians.

coccus (kŏk'ŭs) *n* [Gk. *kokkos* berry] *Sing* f cocci *q.v*

coccygeal (kŏksĭj ēăl) *a.* [Gk. *kokkyx* cuckoo.] *Pert* or in region of coccyx.

coccyx (kŏk sĭks) *n* [Gk. *kokkyx* cuckoo] The terminal part f the vertebral column beyond the sacrum.

cochlea (kŏk'lēă) *n* [Gk. *kochlias* snail.] Anterio part of labyrinth of th ear spirally coiled like a snail's shell.

cochl ar (kŏk'lēăr) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias* snail.] *Appl* aestivation when wholly internal leaf is next but one t wholly external leaf *pert* the cochlea.

cochl ariform (kŏk'lēăr'ĭfōrm) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias* snail L. *forma* shape.] Screw or spoon-shaped *pert.* thi plate or process of bone separating tensor tympani canal from Eustachian t be.

cochleate (kŏk'lēāt) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias* snail] Screw like spiral.

cocoon (kōkoon') *n* [F *cocon* cocoon.] The protective case of many larval forms before they become pupae silky or other covering formed by many animals for their eggs.

coelari m,—coelomic epithelium mesothelium.

coel nteron (sēlĕn'tĕrŏn) *n* [Gk. *koilos* hollow *enteron* intestine.] Cavity in body of Coelenterata.

coeliac (sē'lĭăk) *a* [Gk. *koilia*, belly] *Pert* the abdominal cavity *appl* arteries veins, nerves, plexus.

coeloblast (sē'lŏblăst) *n*. [Gk. *koilos* hollow; *blastos* bud.] A division f the embryonic hypoblast.

coeloconi (sē'lŏkŏn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *koilos* hollow; *konos* cone.] Ha ing or consisting of a conical process situated in a pit *appl* sensillae.

coelogastrula (sē'lŏgăs'troolă) *n* [Gk. *koilos* hollow *gaster* stomach] A gastrula developed from blastula with a segmentation cavity

coel m (sē'lŏm) *n*. [Gk. *koiloma*. hollow] Body cavity *q.v*

coelomate (sē'lŏmăt sēlō'măt,) *a* [Gk. *koiloma* hollow] Having coelom.

coel meseblast (sēlomĕs'ĕblăst) *n*. [Gk. *koilos* hollow; *mesos* middle *blastos* bud] I segmentation, the mesoblastic bands destined to form wall of coelom and outgrowths.

coelomi (sēlŏm'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *koiloma*, hollow] *Pert* a coelom.

coelomocytes (sēlō'mŏsīts) *plu* [Gk. *koiloma* hollow *kytos* hollow vessel.] Coelomic corpuscles, including amoebocytes and eleocytes, in annelids mesenchymatous cells in body cavity of nematodes.

coel mod ct (sēlō modŭkt) *n*. [Gk. *koiloma*, hollow L. *ducere* to lead.] A channel leading from body cavity to exterior

coelomopores (sēlō'mŏpōrz) *n*. *plu*. [Gk. *koiloma*, hollow *poros* passage.] Ducts leading directly from pericardial cavity to exterior peculiar to Nautilus.

coel mostom (sēlō'mŏstŏm) *n*. [Gk *koiloma*, hollow *stoma*, mouth.] The external opening of coelomoduct.

co losperm (sē'lŏspĕrm) *n*. [Gk. *koilos* hollow *sperma* seed] A carpel hollow on its inner surface

oelozoic (sē'lŏzō'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *koilos* hollow *zoon* animal.] *Appl* a trophozoite when situated in some cavity of the body

coenanthium (sēnăn thĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *koinos* common *anthos* flower] Inflorescence with a nearly flat receptacle having upcurved margins.

coenenchyma (sēnĕng'kĭmă) coenenchym (sēnĕng'kĭm) *n*. [Gk. *koinos* common *engchyma* infusion] Common tissue which connects the polyps or zooids of a compound coral.

coenobium (sēnō'bĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *koinos* common *bios* life.] A unicellular colony with no marked distinction between vegetative and eproductive units colony r unit of undifferentiated cells.

coenoblast (sē'nŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *koinos* common *blastos* bud.] A germ-layer which gives origin to endoderm and mesoderm.

coenocentre (sē'nŏsĕn'tĕr) *n*. [Gk. *koinos* common *kentron* centre.] A deeply-staining body accompanying the ovum in certain fungi.

coenocyt (sē'nŏsīt) *n*. [Gk. *koinos* common *kytos* hollow] A plant body in which constituent protoplasts are not separated by cell walls.

coenoecium (sēnē'sĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *koinos* common *oikos* house] The common groundwork of polyzoan colony

coenogamete (sē'nŏgămēt') *n*. [Gk. *koinos* common; *gametes* spouse.] A multinucleate gamete.

coenogenesis (sē'nŏjĕn ĕsĭs) [Gk. *koinos* common *genesis* descent.] Common descent from the same ancestry blood relationship.

coenosarc (sē'nŏsărk) *n*. [Gk. *koinos* common *sarx* flesh.] The common tissue uniting the polyps in a compound colony

coenosteum (sēnŏs'tĕŭm) *n*. [Gk. *koinos* common *osteon*, bone.] The common colonial skeleton in corals.

coenozygot (sē nōzī'gōt) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* common *zygon* yoke.] A zygote formed by coenogametes.

coenurus (sēnū rŭs) *n.* [Gk. *koinos* common *oura* tail.] A metacestode with large bladder from whose walls many daughter-cysts arise each with one scolex.

co-enzyme (kō'ĕn zīm) *n.* [L. *cum* with Gk. *en* in *zyme* leaven.] A substance which activates an enzyme or accelerates its action co-ferment.

cog-tooth,—spur or projection of incudal facet of malleus.

coherent (kōhē rënt) *a.* [L. *cohaerer* to stick together] With similar parts united adherent.

cohesion (kōhē'zhŭn) *n.* [L. *cohaerere* to stick together] Condition of union of separate parts of floral whorl / adhesion

cohort (kō'hōrt) *n.* [L. *cohors* enclosure.] A group of related families in earlier classifications somewhat indefinitely limited group

coition (kōĭsh ŭ) *n* [L. *coire* to go together] Sexual intercourse coitus copulation.

colchicine (kŏl'kĭsĭn) *n.* [L. *colchicum* meadow saffron, from *Colchis* ancient Mingrelia.] An alkaloid obtained from meadow saffron, influencing mitosis and tissue metabolism $C_{22}H_{25}O_{6}N$

coleogen (kŏl'ēōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *koleos* sheath *gennaein* to produce.] Meristematic layer giving rise to endodermis.

coleopterous (kŏl ēŏp tërŭs) *a.* [Gk *koleos* sheath *pteron* wing] Having the anterior wings hard and used as elytra *pert* beetles.

coleoptile (kŏl ēŏptĭl) *n.* [Gk *koleos* sheath *ptilon* feather] The first leaf in seedling of monocotyledons.

coleorhiza (kŏl ēōrī'ză) *n.* [Gk. *koleos* sheath *rhiza*, root.] The layer surrounding the radicle.

colic (kŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kolon* colon] *Pert* the colon

collagen (kŏl ăjĕn) *n* [Gk. *kolla* glue *genos* descent.] A scleroprotein, occurring as chief constituent of white connective tissue fibres and organic part of bone also of some fish scales

collar (kŏl'ăr) *n.* [M E. *coler* collar] The choana of a collared cell a prominent fold behind the proboscis in Hemichorda the fleshy rim projecting beyond the edge of a snail shell any structure comparable with a collar collum, *q.v.* Junction between root and stem collet, *q.v.*

collateral (kŏlăt'ërăl) *a.* [L. *cum* with *latera*, sides.] Side by side *appl.* ovules *appl.* bundles with xylem and phloem in the same radius *appl* fine lateral branches from the axon of a nerve cell *appl* prevertebral ganglia of sympathetic system *appl* inheritance of character from a common ancestor in individuals not lineally related *appl.* circulation established through anastomosis with other parts when the chief vein is obstructed.

collenchyma (kŏlĕng'kĭmă) *n* [Gk *kolla* glue *engchyma* infusion.] Parenchymatous peripheral supporting tissue with cells more or less elongated and thickened, either at the angles (angular) or on walls adjoining intercellular spaces (lacunar c.) or tangentially (lamella c.) the middle layer of sponges collenchyme.

collencyte (kŏl'ĕnsīt) *n.* [Gk. *kolla* glue *en* in *kytos* hollow] A clear cell with thread like pseudopodia found in sponges.

collet (kŏl ĕt) *n.* [F *collet* collar] Root zone of hypocotyl where cuticle is absent.

colleterium (kŏl'ĕtē'rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kolla* glue] A colleterial or mucus-secreting gland in female reproductive system of insects.

colleters (kŏlē'terz) *n* *plu* [Gk. *kolletos* glued] The hairs, usually secreting a gluey substance which cover many resting bud multicellular glandular trichomes.

colletocystophore (kŏlē tŏsĭst ŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *kolletos* glued *kystis* bladder *pherein* to bear] The statorhabd of Haliclystus.

colliculus (kŏlĭk ūlŭs) *n* [L. *colli culus* little hill] A prominence f corpora quadrigemina rounded elevation near apex of antero-lateral surface of arytaenoid cartilages slight elevation formed by optic nerve at entrance to retina eleva tion of urethral crest, with open ngs of ejaculatory ducts and prostatic utricle.

coll blast (kŏl'ŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *kolla*, glue *blastos* bud.] A cell on tentacles and pinnae of ctenophores, which carries little globules of adhesive substance lasso-cell

colloid (kŏl'oid) *n*. [Gk. *kolla*, glue *eidos* form.] A gelatinous substance which does not readily diffuse through an animal or veget able membrane *opp* crystalloid substance composed of two homogeneous parts or phases, one of which is dispersed in the other

collophore (kŏl'ŏfŏr) *n*. [Gk. *kolla* glue *pherein* to bear] The ventral tube of Collembola.

coll m (kŏl'ŭm) *n*. [L. *collum* neck.] Neck colla *q.v*; any collar like structure dorsal plate f first body-segment in Diplopoda basal portion of sporogonium in mosses.

colon (kō'lŏn) *n*. [Gk. *kolon* colon.] The second portion f intestine of insects part of th large intestine of vertebrates.

colony (kŏl ŏnĭ) [L. *colonia*, farm.] Any collection of organisms living together *appl*. ants, bees a group of animals or plants living together and somewhat isolated or established in new area coenobium group of bacteria or of other micro-organisms in culture.

colostrum (kŏlŏs'trŭm) *n*. [L. *colostrum*] Milk secreted at end of pregnancy and differing from that secreted later

colulus (kŏl'ūlŭs) *n* [*Dim* f L. *colus* distaff.] A small conical structure between anterior spinnerets of spiders.

columella (kŏl ūmĕl ă) *n*. [L *colu mella*, small column.] A prolonga tion of stalk into sporangium central core i root-cap central pillar i skeleton of some corals the central pillar in gasteropod shells epipterygoid the rod, partly bony partly cartilaginous, connect i g tympan m with inner ear in birds, reptiles, and amphibia the axis of cochlea lower part of nasal septum.

columellar (kŏl ūmĕl'ăr) *a*. [L. *colu mella* small col mn.] *Pert* col mella.

col mn (kŏl'ŭm) columna (kŏlŭm nă) *n* [L. *columna* pillar] Any structure lik a column, as spinal column actuman body stalk of a crinoid longitudinal bundle of nerve fibres in white matter of spinal cord nasal septum edge thick muscular strands found in ventricle stamens in mallows united stamens and style in orchids.

columnals (kŏlŭm nălz) *n*. *plu* [L. *olumna* pilla] Stem ossicles in crinoids.

columnar (kŏlŭm năr) *a*. [L. *colum na* pillar] *Pert.* like, column or columna *appl*. cells longer than broad *appl* epithelium of columnar cells.

oma (kō mă) *n*. [Gk. *kome* hai] A terminal cluster of bracts, as in pine-appl hair tufts on certain seeds. [Gk. *koma* deep sleep.] Stupo

comb-ribs, combs, — *see* swimming plates.

com (kō'mĕz) *n* [L. *comes* companion.] A blood vessel that runs alongside nerve.

comitall (kōmĭtă'lĭă) *n*. *plu*. [L. *comitari* to accompany] Small di or tri-actine spicules in sponges.

comma (kŏm'ă) *n* [Gk. *komma*, short clause.] A sarcomere inocomma *appl*. tract certain nerve fibres in dorsal or posterior column of spinal cord *appl* bacillus, the spirillum causing cholera.

commensal (kŏmĕn săl) *n*. [L. *cum* with *mensa*, table.] An organism living with another and sharing th food both species as rule benefiting by the association.

comminator (kŏm'ĭnātŏr) *a.* [L. *cum*, with *minari* to threaten.] *Appl.* muscles which connect adjacent jaws in Aristotle's lantern.

commissure (kŏm'ĭsūr) *n.* [L. *commissura*, seam.] The union-line between two parts; inner side of mericarp; carpellary cohesion plane; a connecting band of nerve tissue.

comose (kō'mōs) *a.* [L. *comatus* hairy.] Hairy; having a tuft of hairs.

companion cell,—a narrow cell retaining its nucleus derived from cell giving rise also to a sieve-tube element, in phloem of angiosperms.

compass (kŭm'pås) *n.* [L. *cum* together; *passus* pace.] A curved bifid ossicle, part of Aristotle's lantern.

compass plants,—certain plants with permanent north and south direction of their leaf edges.

compensation point,—incidence of balance between respiration and photosynthesis as determined by intensity of light at a given temperature; compensation intensity; limit of sea depth below which plants lose more by respiration than they gain by photosynthesis; compensation depth.

competence (kŏm'petĕns) *n.* [L. *competere* to suit.] Reactive state permitting directional development and differentiation in response to a stimulus, as of part of an embryo; response to an evocator or organiser stimulus.

complement (kŏm'plĕmĕnt) *n.* [L. *complere* to fill up.] The substance in the blood-serum which when destroyed by heat acts with an amboceptor to produce lysis; alexin; group composed of one, two or more genomes; chromosome sets derived from a single nucleus.

complemental air,—volume of air which can be taken in in addition to that drawn in during normal breathing.

complemental male,—a purely male form, usually small, found living in close proximity to the ordinary hermaphrodite form in certain animals, as barnacles.

complementary (kŏmplĕmĕn'tărĭ) *a.* [L. *complere* to fill up.] The coronoid bone. *a. Appl.* non-suberised cells loosely arranged in cork tissue and forming air passages; *appl.* genes producing a similar effect when inherited separately but a different effect together.

complexus (kŏmplĕk'sŭs) *n.* [L. *complexus* embrace.] An aggregate; *appl.* muscle, the semispinalis capitis.

complicant (kŏm'plĭkănt) *a.* [L. *cum* together; *plicare* to fold.] Folding over one another; *appl.* elytra of certain insects.

complicate (kŏm'plĭkāt) *a.* [L. *cum* together; *plicare* to fold.] Folded; conduplicate; *appl.* leaves folded longitudinally so that right and left halves are in contact; *appl.* insect wings.

composite (kŏm'pozĭt) *a.* [L. *cum* together; *ponere* to place.] Closely packed, as capitulum; *appl.* fruits, as sorosis, syconus, strobilus.

compound (kŏm'pownd) *a.* [L. *cum* together; *ponere* to place.] Made up of several elements; *appl.* flowers, pistils, leaves, medullary rays, eyes, etc.; *appl.* starch grains with two or more hila.

compressor (kŏmprĕs'ŏr) *n.* [L. *cum* together; *premere* to press.] Something that serves to compress; *appl.* muscles, as compressor naris.

conarium (kŏnā'rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *konarion* little cone.] Transparent deep-sea larva of Velella; the pineal gland or epiphysis cerebri.

concatenate (kŏnkăt'enāt) *a.* [L. *cum* together; *catenatus* chained.] Forming a chain, as spores.

concentric (kŏnsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [L. *cum* together; *centrum* centre.] Having a common centre; *appl.* vascular bundles with one kind of tissue surrounding another; *appl.* corpuscles of Hassall.

conceptacl (kŏnsĕp'tăkl) *n* [L. *concipere* to conceive.] A depression in thallus of certain algae in which gametangia are borne.

conceptive (kŏnsĕp'tĭ) *a*. [L. *concipere* to conceive.] Capable of being fertilised and producing an embryo.

concha (kŏng'kă) *n* [Gk. *kongchē* shell.] Th cavity of the external ear which opens into the external acoustic meatus; a superior middle and inferior projection from lateral wall of nasal cavity turbinal body one of tw curved plates of sphenoidal bone marine shell

conchiform (kŏng'kĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *concha* shell *forma* shape.] Shaped like concha shell-shaped conchoid.

conchi li (kŏngkĭ'ōlĭn) *n*. [Gk. *kongchē* shell.] Th organic substance that forms the basis of shells of molluscs.

conchology (kŏngkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *kongchē* shell *logos* discourse.] The branch of zoology dealing with molluscs or their shells.

conchula (kŏng'kūlă) *n*. [L. *concha* shell.] The conspicuous protuberant lip of the modified sulcus in Peachia.

concolorate (kŏnkŭl'ŏrāt) *a*. [L. *concolor* of th same colou] Similarly coloured on both sides.

concrescence (kŏnkrĕs'ens) *n*. [L. *concrescere* to grow together] Th growing together of parts.

concrete (kŏnkrēt) *a*. [L. *concretus* grown together] Grown together to form single structure.

cond nsatio (kŏndĕnsā shŭn) *n* [L. *condensatio* from *cum* together *densare* to mak thick] Process of making becoming thick contraction, thickening and spiralisation of chromatids d ring prophase.

co densed (kŏndĕn sd) [L. *condensare* to press close together] *Appl* inflorescence with short stalked or sessile flowers closely crowded.

conditional,—*appl* dominance owing t influence of modifying genes

condition d —*appl* reflex depending on new f nctional connections i central nervous system; *appl* stimulus inducing conditioned reflex.

conducting (kŏndŭk'tĭng) *a*. [L. *conducere* to lead together] Conveying *appl* tissues bundles.

co duction (kŏndŭk shŭn) *n* [L. *conducere* t lead together] The transference of soluble matter from one part f plant to another the transmission of an excitation, function of nervous system

co ductivity (kŏn dŭktĭ 'tĭ) *n* [L. *conducere* to lead together] Power f transmitting an impulse.

co d ctor (kŏndŭk'tŏr) [L. *conducere* to lead together] That which can transmit a projection t base of embolus in spiders.

conduplicat (kŏndū'plĭkāt) *a*. [L. *conduplicare* to fold together] *Appl* cotyledons folded to embrace the radicl *appl* vernation when one half of the leaf is folded pon the other

condylar (kŏn dĭlăr) *a*. [Gk. *kondylos* knuckl] *Pert.* condyle.

condyl (kŏn dĭl) *n*. [Gk. *kondylos* knuckle] The antheridium of stoneworts process on bone for purposes f articulation rounded structure adapted t fit into socket.

dyloid (kŏn dĭloid) *a*. [Gk. *kondylos* knuckle *eidos*, form.] Shaped like or situated near a condyle.

co (kōn) *n*. [Gk. *kōnos* cone.] The femal flower of Coniferae with woody axis and spirally-arranged carpels strobile terminal spike or fructification in clubmosses and horsetails a conical elevation on an egg just before fertilisation conical or flask-shaped cell of the retina.

con of origin,—small clear area f nerve cell at the point of exit of the axon implantation cone axon hill.

con of Wulzen [*F Wulzen* American physiologist]. A structure projecting forwards from pars intermedia into hypophysial cavity in pituitary region of ox and pig

cone-bipolars, — bipolar cells whose inner ends ramify in contact with dendrites of ganglionic cells.

confluence (kŏn'flooĕns) *n.* [L. *cum* with *fluere* to flow] Angl of union of superior sagittal and transverse sinuses t occipital bone torcular Herophili.

ongen ric (kŏn'jĕnĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *congener* of same race.] Belong ing to the same genus.

congeneti (kŏnjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a* [L. *cum* with Gk *genesis* descent.] H ving the same origin alike in descent.

congenital (kŏnjĕn'ĭtăl) *a* [L. *cum* with *gignere* to beget.] Present at birth born with.

co gestin (kŏnjĕs'tĭn) *n* [L. *congestus* heaped up.] A toxin of sea anemone tentacles.

co gl bate (kŏn-glŏ'băt) *a.* [L. *conglobatus* formed into a ball.] Ball-shaped *appl* gland on lower side f ductus ejaculatorius in insects.

conglomerate (kŏn-glŏm ĕrăt) *a.* [L. *cum* together *glomerare* to wind.] Bunched or crowded together

congressl n (kŏngrĕsh ŭn) *n.* [L. *congressio* meeting] Chromosome movement to equatorial plane of spindle at metaphase

coni (kō'nī) *n pl* [L. *conus* cone.] Cones coni vasculosi lobules forming head of epididymis.

conidial (kŏnĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *konis* dust *idion dim.*] Pert conidium.

conidiiferous (kŏnĭd'ĭĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *konis* dust *idion dim* L. *ferre* to bear] Bearing conidia.

conidiocarp (kŏnĭd'ĭokărp) *n* [Gk *konis* dust *idion dim karpos* fruit.] A collection of conidiophores enclosed in covering pycnidium

conidiophore (kŏnĭd'ĭōfōr) *n* [Gk *konis* dust *idion dim pherein* to bear] A hypha with sterig mata which bea conidia.

conidiospore (kŏnĭd'ĭospōr) *n* [Gk. *konis* dust *idion dim spores* seed.] Spore or conidium produced when dry conditions inhibit reproduction by zoospores, in Phycomycetes.

conidium (kŏnĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *konis* dust *idion dim*] A fungal spore asexually produced by constriction of sterigma or of part of a hypha gonidium.

oniferous (kŏnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a* [L. *conus* cone *ferre* to bear] Cone-bearing

conjugate (kŏn'joogăt) *v* [L. *conjugare* to joi together] T nite, as protozoa; to undergo conjugation. United in pairs *appl* pores nited by a groove *appl* division in pairs f monoploid nuclei.

conjugated (kŏn joogătĕd) *a.* [L. *conjugare* to join together] United *appl* protein when molecul united to non protein molecule.

conjugation (kŏn'joogā shŭn) *n* [L. *cum* together *jugare* to yoke.] The temporary union or complet fusion of two gametes or unicellular rganisms the pairing of chromosomes.

c junctiva (kŏn'jŭngktī'vă) *n* [L. *cum* together *jungere* to join.] Mucous membrane of eye lining eyelids and reflected over fore part of sclera and constituting corneal epithelium.

conjuncti e (kŏnjŭngk'tĭ) *a.* [L. *cum* together *jungere* to join.] *Appl* parenchyma cells in inter spaces of stelar elements.

connate (kŏn năt kŏnăt') *a.* [L. *cum* together *gnatus* born.] Firmly joined together from birth connate-perfoliat joined together at base so as to rround stem *appl* opposite sessile leaves.

onn cti e (kŏnĕk'tĭv) *n.* [L. *con nectere* to bind together] A connecting band of nerve tissue between tw ganglia tissue separating two lobes of anther

con ecti ti ue,— a mesoblastic tissue with large amount of intercellular substance and usually connecting and supporting other tissues.

connexivum (kŏnĕk'sīvŭm) *n.* [L. *connectere* to fasten together.] Flattened lateral margin of abdomen in bugs.

connivent (kŏnī'vĕnt) *a.* [L. *connivere* to close the eyes.] Converging; arching over so as to meet.

conoid (kō'noid) *a.* [Gk. *kōnos* cone; *eidos* form.] Cone-like but not quite conical.

conoid ligament,—one of the fasciculi of the coraco-clavicular ligament.

conoid tubercle,—coracoid tuberosity; small rough eminence on posterior border of clavicle serving for attachment of conoid ligament.

conotheca (kōnŏthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *kōnos* cone; *thēkē* case.] Thin integument of phragmocone.

consensual (kŏnsĕn'sūăl) *a.* [L. *consensus* agreement.] *Appl.* in voluntary action correlated with voluntary action; reacting to excitation of a corresponding organ; *appl.* contraction of both pupils when only one retina is directly stimulated.

consociation (kŏn'sōsĭā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *consociatio* partnership.] A unit of plant association characterised by single dominant species.

consocies (kŏnsō'sĭēz) *n.* [L. *con* together; *socius* fellow.] A consociation representing a stage in the process of succession.

consortes (kŏnsôr'tēz) *n. plu.* [L. *consortes* partners.] Associate organisms other than symbionts, commensals, or hosts and parasites. *Sing.* consors.

consortium (kŏnsôr'tĭŭm) *n.* [L. *consortium* partnership.] The compound thallus of lichens.

constricted (kŏnstrĭk'tĕd) *a.* [L. *constrictus* drawn together.] Narrowed; compressed at regular intervals.

constriction (kŏnstrĭk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *constrictus* drawn together.] A constricted part or place, as node of Ranvier; non-spiralising chromosome segment at metaphase either associated with the centromere, or acentric or controlled by the nucleolus.

constrictor (kŏnstrĭk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *constrictus* drawn together.] A muscle which compresses or constricts, *e.g.* constrictor pharyngis, c. urethrae.

consute (kŏn'sūt) *a.* [L. *consuere* to sew together.] With stitch-like markings, *appl.* elytra of certain beetles.

contabescence (kŏn'tăbĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *contabescere* to waste away.] Abortion or atrophy of stamens.

contact receptor,—a receptor in epidermis or in dermis.

context (kŏn'tĕkst) *n.* [L. *cum* together; *texere* to weave.] The layers developed between hymenium and true mycelium in certain fungi.

continuity (kŏntĭnū'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *continuus* continuous.] Succession without break, especially continuity of germ plasm.

contorted (kŏntôr'tĕd) *a.* [L. *contortus* twisted together.] Twisted; *appl.* aestivation in which one leaf overlaps the next with one margin, and is overlapped by the previous on the other.

contortuplicate (kŏntôr'tūplĭkāt) *a.* [L. *cum* with; *torquere* to twist; *plicare* to fold.] *Appl.* bud with contorted and plicate leaves.

contour (kŏn'toor) *n.* [F. *contourner* to twist.] Outline of a figure or body; *appl.* outermost feathers that cover the body of bird.

contractile (kŏntrăk'tīl) *a.* [L. *cum* together; *trahere* to draw.] Capable of contracting.

contractile cell,—any cell in a sporangium or an anther wall which by hygroscopic contraction helps to open the organ.

contractile fibre-cells,—elongated spindle-shaped more or less polyhedral nucleated muscle-cells, containing a central bundle of fibrillae.

contractile vacuole,—a small spherical vesicle found in cytoplasm of many Protista, with excretory or hydrostatic function.

contractility (kŏn trăktĭl'ĭtĭ) *n* [L. *cum* together *trahere* to draw] The power by which muscle-fibres are enabled to contract.

contractin, — presumable neurohumor inducing contraction of chromatophores in crustaceans. *Opp* expantin.

contracture (kŏntrăk'tūr) *n*. [L. *contractus* drawn together] Contraction of muscles persisting after stimulus has been removed.

contra-deciduate (kŏn'trădēsĭd'ūāt) *a*. [L. *contra* opposite to *decidere* to fall off.] *Appl* foetal placenta and distal part of allantois.

contranatant (kŏn'trănā'tănt) *a*. [L. *contra*, against *natare* to swim.] Swimming or migrating against the current, *opp* denatant.

conuli (kŏ nūlī) *n pl*. [*Dim* of L. *conus* cone.] Tent-like projections on surface of certain sponges caused by principal skeletal elements.

conus (kō'nŭs) *n* [L. *conus* cone.] Any cone-shaped structure as conus arteriosus, a structure between ventricle and aorta in fishes and amphibians diverticulum of right ventricle from which pulmonary artery arises conus medullaris the tapering end of spinal cord.

convergence (kŏnvĕr'jĕns) *n* [L. *convergere* to incline together] The development of similar characters in organisms belonging to different groups heterogenetic homoeomorphosis homoplasty

convolute (kŏn vōlūt) *a* [L. *cum* together *volvere* to wind.] Rolled together *appl* leaves and cotyledons *appl* shells in which outer whorls overlap inner coiled convoluted *appl* parts of renal tubule.

convolution (kŏn'vōlū shŭn) *n* [L. *cum* together *volvere* to wind.] A coiling or twisting as of brain, intestine.

coprodaeum (kŏp rōdē'ŭm) *n*. [Gk. *kopros* dung *odos* way] The division of cloaca which receives rectum.

coprolite (kŏp rōlīt) *n*. [Gk. *kopros* dung *lithos* stone.] Petrified faeces.

coprophagous (kŏprŏf'ăgŭs) *a*. [Gk. *kopros* dung *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on dung *appl* insects.

coprophil (kŏp rōfĭl) *a*. [Gk. *kopros* dung *philos* loving] *Appl*. dung bacteria and flagellates; coprophytic.

coprozoic (kŏp rōzō'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *kopros* dung *zoon* animal] Inhabiting faeces as some protozoa.

copula (kŏp ūlă) *n*. [L. *copula*, bond.] A ridge in development of the tongue, formed by union of ventral ends of second and third arches basihyal or os inter glossum in certain reptiles; any bridging or connecting structure.

copularium (kŏpūlā rĭŭm) *n*. [L. *copula*, bond.] A cyst formed around two associated gametocytes, in gregarines.

copulation (kŏpūlā shŭn) *n*. [L. *copula* bond.] Sexual union; coition in protozoa, complete fusion of two individuals conjugation as in yeasts.

coracoid (kŏr'ăkoid) *a*. [Gk. *korax* crow *eidos* form] *Appl* or *pert* bone or part of the pectoral girdle between scapula and sternum *appl* ligament which stretches over the suprascapular notch.

coracoid process, — the rudimentary coracoid element fused to the scapula in most mammals.

coralliferous (kŏrălĭf'ĕrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *korallion* coral L. *ferre* to bear] Coral-forming containing coral.

coralline (kŏr'ălīn) [Gk. *korallion* coral.] Resembling coral *appl* Hydrozoa and Polyzoa composed of coral *appl* certain Algae *appl* a Pliocene crag or deposit containing fossil Polyzoa and Mollusca.

corallite (kŏ ălīt) *n* [Gk *korallion* coral.] Cup of single polyp of coral.

coralloid (kŏr'ăloid) *a*. [Gk. *korallion* coral *eidos* form.] Resembling or branching like coral *appl* gleba roots, etc.

corallum (kŏrăl'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *koral lion* coral.] Skeleton of compound coral.

corbiculum (kŏrbĭk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *dim. of corbis* basket.] Fringe of hair on insect tibia the pollen-collecting apparatus of a bee. *Plu* corbicula.

corbula (kŏr'būlă) *n.* [L. *corbis* basket.] The phylactocarp of Aglaeophenus, etc. a stem with alternate branches rising upwards and forming pod-like structure.

cord (kŏrd) *n.* [Gk. *chorde* cord.] Any cord-like structure, as spinal cord, spermatic cord.

cordate (kŏr'dāt) *a.* [L. *cor* heart.] Heart-shaped cordiform.

cordiform tendon,—the central po-neurosis of the diaphragm.

cordylus (kŏrdĭl'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kordyle* swelling.] An intertentacular ex-umbral structure with core of vacuolated cells and flattened ecto-derm.

coremata (kŏrē'mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *koremа*, broom.] Paired sacs bear ing hairs, on membrane between seventh and eighth abdominal seg ments, accessory copulatory organ in moths.

coremiform (kŏrē'mĭfŏrm) *a.* [Gk. *korema* broom L. *forma*, shape.] Formed like broom or sheaf

coremium (kŏrē'mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *korema*, broom.] A sheaf-like aggregation of conidiophores, or of hyphae.

coriaceous (kŏrĭă shŭs) *a.* [L. *corium*, leather.] Leathery *appl* leaves.

corium (kō rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *corium* leather.] The middle division f an elytron deeper-seated layer of the skin consisting of vascular connective tissue cutis vera derma.

cork (kŏrk) *n.* [Sp. *alcorque* cork.] A tissue derived usually from outer layer of cortex in woody plants.

cork-cambi m,—phellogen, *q.v.*

corm (kŏrm) **cormus** (kŏr'mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk.] An enlarged solid subterranean stem, rounded in shape, composed of two more internodes and covered externally by few thin membranous scales or cataphyllary leaves.

cormel (kŏr'mĕl) *n.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk.] A secondary corm produced by an old corm.

cormidi m (kŏrmĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk *idion dim.*] An aggregation of individuals in a siphonophore borne on the coeno-sarc and capabl of liberation therefrom.

cormoid (kŏr'moid) *a.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk *eidos* form.] Like a corm.

cormophylogeny (kŏr'mŏfīlŏj ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk *phyle* tribe *genos* offspring.] Development of families or races.

cormophyte (kŏr mŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk *phyton* plant.] A plant which possesses stem and root. *Opp* thallophyte.

cormous (kŏr'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kormos* trunk.] Corm-producing

corne (kŏr ĕă) *n.* [L. *corneus* horny.] The transparent covering on anterio surface f eyeball outer transparent part of each element of compound eye.

corneagen (kŏr'nĕăjĕn) *a.* [L. *cornu* horn Gk. *-genes* producing.] Cornea producing *appl* cells immediately below cuticle, which secrete cuticular lens and are re newed on ecdysis.

corneal (kŏr' ĕăl) *a.* [L. *corneus* horny.] *Pert.* the cornea.

corneoscut (kŏr'nĕŏskūt) *n.* [L. *corneus* horny *scutum* shield.] An epidermal scale.

corneous (kŏr'nĕŭs) *a.* [L. *corneus* horny.] Horny *appl* sheath covering bill of birds.

cornicl (kŏr'nĭkl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *cornu* horn.] A wax-secreting organ f aphids corniculum, *q.v.*

corniculat (kŏrnĭk ūlāt) *a.* [L. *dim.* of *cornu* horn.] Having small horns.

corniculate cartilages,—two small conical elastic cartilages articu-lating with apices of arytaenoids Santorini cartilages.

corniculum (kŏrnĭk ūlŭm) *n* [L. *dim.* of *cornu* horn.] A small horn or horn-lik process.

cornification (kŏr'nĭfĭkā shŭn) *n.* [L. *cornu* horn *facer* to mak] Formation of outer horny layer of epidermis.

cornua (kŏr'nūă) *n plu.* [L. *cornu* horn.] Horns horn-like prolonga tions *appl* bones nerve tissues, cavities etc.; the dorsal lateral and ventral columns of grey substance in spinal cord. *Sing* cornu.

cornucopia (kŏr nūkō'pĭă) *n* [L. *cornu* horn *copia* plenty] The horizontal portion of taenia of fourth ventricle.

cornute (kŏrnūt') *a.* [L. *cornutus* horned.] With horn-like processes.

corolla (kŏrŏl'ă) *n.* [L. *corolla* small crown.] The petals of flower

corollaceous (kŏr'ŏlā shŭs) *a.* [L. *corolla* crown.] *Pert* a corolla.

corolliferous (kŏr'ŏlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *corolla*, small crown *ferr* t bear] Having corolla.

corona (kŏrō nă) *n.* [L. *corona* crown.] A cup-shaped body formed by union of scales on perianth leaves, as i daffodil theca and arms of crinoid echinoid test excepting pical and antapical plates ciliated disc or circula band of certain animals head or upper portion of any structure.

corona radiata,—layer of cells sur rounding mammalian egg fibres of internal capsule of brain.

coronal (kŏr'ŏnăl) *a.* [L. *corona* crown.] *Pert* corona *appl* suture between frontal and parietal bones situated in the coronal utural plane *appl* later roots of grasses, *opp* seminal.

coronary (kŏr'ŏnărĭ) *a.* [L. *corona* crown.] Crown-shaped or crown-like encircling *appl* arteries bones, sinus, ligaments, plexus vein.

coronary arteries,— rteries supply ing tissue of heart labial arteries.

coronary bon —a small conical bone in mandible of reptiles small pastern bone of horse.

coronary sinus,—channel receiving most cardiac veins and opening into right uricle.

coronate (kŏ ŏnāt) *a* [L. *corona*, crown.] H ving corona having a row of tubercles encircling a structure, r mounted on whorls of spiral shells.

coro et (kŏr'ŏnĕt) *n.* [L. *corona*, crown.] The burr of an antler

coro oid (kŏrŏ'noid) *a* [Gk. *korone* crook beaked *eidos* form] Shaped like a beak; *appl* processes. [L. *corona*, crown.] *n* Coronary bone of reptiles.

coronula (kŏrŏn ūlă) *n* [*Dim.* of L. *corona*, crown.] A group of cells forming crown on the oosphere as in Charophyta.

corpora (kŏr'pŏră) *n plu* [L. *corpus* body] Bodies. *See* corpus.

corpora adiposa,—fat-bodies, *q.v.*

corpora albicantia,—whit bodies or scars formed in ovarian follicle after disintegration of luteal cells corpora mamillaria, ganglia below posterior part of third ventricle.

corpora allata,—paired ovoid whitish endocrine glands in insects.

corpora amylacea, — brain sand.

corpora bigemina,—the optic lobes of vertebrate brain corresponding t the superior colliculi of corpora quadrigemina f mammals.

corpora cardiaca,—neuroglandular bodies between cerebral ganglia and corpora allata, in some insects.

corpora cavernosa,—erectile masses of tissue forming anterior part of body f penis erectile tissue of clitoris.

corpora mamillaria, — two white bodies enclosing grey matter in hypothalamus, beneath floor of third ventricle corpora albicantia.

corpora quadrig mina, — four rounded eminences which form dorsal part of mesencephalon.

corpus (kŏr'pŭs) *n* [L. *corpus* body] Body any fairly homogeneous structure which forms part of an organ *plu* orpora

corpus albicans,—white tissue re placing corpus luteum in non-pregnancy

corpus callosum,—the broad transverse band of white substance connecting the cerebral hemispheres.

corpus fibrosum,—fibrous tissue remaining after disintegration of corpus luteum.

corpus g iculatum, — geniculate body q.v

corpus ha morrhagicum, — body developed from ruptured Graafian follicle around blood clot, and later developing into corpus luteum.

corpus lut um,—the glandular body developed from a Graafian follicle after extrusion of ovum yellow body

corpus pongiosum, — mass of erectile tissue forming posterior wall of penis corpus cavernosum urethrae.

corpus sterni,—sternebrae fused into single mesosternal bone the gladiolus.

corpus striatum,—a mass of grey matter containing white nerve fibres and consisting of the caudate nucleus which projects into the lateral ventricle, and of the lenticular nucleus.

corpuscle (kôr'pŭsl kôrpŭs'l) n. [L. *corpusculum* small body] A protoplasmic cell floating freely in a fluid or embedded in matrix any minute particle, as in a cell.

correlation (kŏr'ēlā shŭn) n. [L.L *correlatio* relationship.] Mutual relationship proportional growth interdependence of characters, particularly of quantitative characters measured by correlation coefficient which is plus or minus one if characters are exactly inter-related, and zero if entirely unrelated combination of nervous impulses in sensory centres, resulting in adaptive reactions.

correlator (kŏr'ēlātŏr) n [L.L. *correlatio* relationship] A diffusible substance correlating activities of coleoptile tip and hypocotyl auxin, q.v

corrugator (kŏr'ŏogātŏr) [L. *cum* together *rugare* to wrinkle.] Wrinkled r wrinkling *appl* muscles.

cortex (kôr'tĕks) n. [L. *cortex* bark.] The extrastelar fundamental tissue of the sporophyte outer or more superficial part of an organ.

cortical (kôr'tikăl) a. [L. *cortex* bark.] *Pert* the cortex.

corticate (kôr'tikāt) a. [L. *cortex* bark.] Having a special outer covering

corticiferous (kôr'tisĭf'ĕrŭs) a [L. *cortex* bark; *ferre* to carry] Forming or having a bark-like cortex.

corticolous (kôrtĭk ŏlŭs) a. [L. *cortex* bark *colere* to inhabit.] Inhabiting or growing on bark.

corticosterone,—the active constituent of adrenal cortical hormone $C_{21}H_{30}O$

corticostriate (kôr'tĭkōstrī'āt) a [L. *cortex* bark *stria*, channel.] *Appl.* fibres which join corpus striatum to cerebral cortex

corticotrophic, corticotropic,—adrenocorticotrophic, q.v

cortin (kôr'tĭn) n. [L. *cortex* bark.] Adrenal cortex extract containing cortical hormones.

cortina (kôrtī'nă) n. [L. *cortina* curtain.] The velum in some agarics.

cortinate (kô tināt) a. [L. *cortina*, curtain.] Having a velum of a cobweb-like texture.

Corti's organ [*A Corti* Italian histologist]. The organon spirale, on inner portion of membrana basilaris of ear

Corti's rods,—double row of rching ods based on basilar membrane and forming the spiral tunnel of Corti.

coruscation (kŏrŭskā shŭ) n. [L. *coruscatio* flash.] Twinkle, rapid fluctuation in flash or oscillation in light emission, as of fire-flies.

corymb (kŏr'ĭmb) n. [Gk. *korymbos* cluster of flowers] A raceme with lower pedicels elongated so that the top is nearly flat.

corymbose (kŏrĭm'bōs) a. [Gk. *korymbos* cluster of flowers.] *Pert* or like corymb arranged in a corymb corymbous.

cosmine (kŏs mĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kosmios* regular.] The outer layer of dentine-like material in cosmoid and ganoid scales.

cosmoid (kŏs moid) *a.* [Gk. *kosmios* regular *eidos* form.] Having an outer periodically resorbed layer of cosmine *appl* dermal bones, scales, and lepidotrichia in Crossopterygii.

cosmopolitan (kŏzmopŏl'ĭtăn) or **cosmopolite** (kŏzmŏp olīt) *a.* [Gk. *kosmos* world *polites* citizen.] World-wide in distribution.

costa (kŏs'tă) *n.* [L. *costa*, rib.] A rib anything rib-like in shape, as a ridge on shell coral, etc. anterior vein, or margin, of insect wing comb-rib or swimming plate of Ctenophora structure at base of undulating membrane in Trichomonadidae. *Plu.* costae.

costaeform (kŏs'tēfôrm) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib *forma* shape.] Rib-like *appl* unbranched parallel leaf-veins.

costal (kŏs'tăl) *a.* [L. *costa* rib.] *Pert* ribs or rib-like struct res *appl* bony shields of Chelonia *pert.* costa of insect wing *pert.* primary brachial series in Crinoids *pert* main rib

costalia (kŏstā'lĭă) *n plu* [L. *costa*, rib.] The supporting plates theca of Cladoidea.

costate (kŏs'tāt) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib.] With one or more longitudinal ribs with ridges or costa

coterminous (kōtĕr'mĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *cum* with *terminus* end.] Of similar distribution bordering on.

cotyledon (kŏtĭlē'dŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kotyle* cup.] The seed-leaf primary or first leaf of an embryonic sporophyte a patch of villi on mammalian placenta.

cotyledonary (kŏtĭlē'dŏnărĭ) *a.* [Gk *kotyle* cup.] *Pert* cotyledons with villi grouped in cotyledons, *appl* placenta.

cotyloid (kŏt'ĭloid) [Gk. *kotyl* cup *eidos* form.] Cup-shaped *pert* the acetabular cavity

cotylophorous (kŏtĭlŏf'ŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk *kotyle* cup *pherein* to bear.] With a cotyledonary placenta.

cotype (kō tīp) *n* [L. *cum* with *typus* image.] An additional type specimen frequently collected in same place at same time, or specimen from a description of which, along with others, the type is defined syntype.

covariation (kō vārĭā shŭn) *n.* [L. *cum* with *varius* diverse.] Correlation, *q.v*

cover scales,—small scales arranged spirally and developed directly on the axis of a cone of Coniferae bract scales.

covert (kŭv'ĕrt) *n.* [F *couvrir* to cover.] *Appl* feathers covering bases of quills in birds.

cowled (kowld) *a.* [L. *cucullus* hood.] Furnished with or shaped like a hood.

Cowper's glands [*W Cowper* English surgeon]. Bulbo-urethral glands *q.v*

coxa (kŏk să) *n* [L. *coxa* hip.] Proximal joint of leg of an insect or arachnid.

coxal (kŏk'săl) [L *coxa* hip.] *Pert* the coxa *appl* glands *pert.* the hip

coxite (kŏk'sīt) *n.* [L. *coxa* hip.] One of paired lateral plates in contiguity with insect sternum; limb base bearing stylus in Thysanura.

coxopleurite —catapleurite, *q.v*

coxopodite (kŏks'ŏpodīt) *n* [L. *coxa* hip Gk. *pous* foot.] The proximal part of protopodite of crustacean limb coxa of spiders.

coxosternum (kŏk sōstĕr nŭm) *n.* [L. *coxa* hip *sternum* breast-bone.] Plate formed by fusion of coxites and sternum vinculum of Lepidoptera.

crampon (krăm pŏn) *n.* [O H G. *chramph* crooked.] An aerial root, as in ivy

cranial (krā nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion* skull.] *Pert* skull or that part which encloses the brain *appl* bones fossae nerves, muscles, blood-vessel etc.

craniate (krā nĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *kranion* skull.] Having skull.

cranidium (krănid'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kranion* skull *idion* dim.] Glabella together with fixed genae, in trilobites.

cranihaemal (krā nĭhē măl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull; *haima* blood.] *Appl.* anterior lower portion of sclerotome.

craniineural (krā nĭnū răl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion* skull *neuron* nerve.] *Appl* anterior upper portion of sclerotome.

craniology (krā nĭŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kranion* skull *logos* discourse.] The study of the skull.

crani metry (krā'nĭŏm ĕtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull *metron* measure.] The science of the measurement of skulls.

craniosacral (krā nĭŏsā'krăl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion* skull L. *sacer* sacred.] *Pert* skull and sacrum *appl* nerves, th parasympathetic system.

crani m (krā'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kranion* L. *cranium*, skull.] The skull of any craniate, or more particularly that part enclosing the brain.

craspedodr mous (krăs'pedŏd'romŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kraspedon*, edge *dromein*, to run.] With nerves running directly from mid-rib t margin.

craspedote (krăs'pēdōt) *a.* [Gk. *kraspedon* edge.] Having a velum.

craspedum (krăs'pēdŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kraspedon* edge.] A mesenteric filament of sea-anemones.

crassula (krăs'ūlă) *n.* [L. *crassus* thick.] Thickened bar on middle lamella between two bordered pits in tracheids of wood of conifers bar of Sanio. *Plu.* crassulae.

craticular (krătĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *craticula* gridiron.] Crate-like *appl.* stage in life-history of diatom where new valves are formed before the old are lost.

creatin (krē'ătĭn) *n.* [Gk *kreas* flesh.] A nitrogenous substance found in muscles, brain and blood of vertebrates; $C_4H_9O_2N_3$.

creatinine (krēăt'ĭnĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kreas* flesh.] A katabolic product in muscl and other tissues, excreted in urine $C_4H\ ON_3$.

cremaster (krēmăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *kremastes* hung] A thin muscle along the spermatic cord stout terminal abdominal spine in subterranean insect pupae the anal hooks for suspension pupae.

cremocarp (krĕm'ŏkărp) *n* [Gk. *kremannunai*, to hang *karpos* fruit.] An inferior dry indehiscent bilocular two-seeded fruit.

crena (krē'nă) *n.* [L. *crena* notch.] Notch in a crenate margin as of leaf cleft, as anal cleft deep groove as longitudinal sulcus of heart.

cr nat (krē'nāt) *a.* [L. *crena*, notch.] With scalloped margin.

crenation (krēnā shŭn) *n.* [L. *crenatus* notched.] A scalloped margin, or rounded tooth, as of leaf; crenature notched or wrinkled appearance, as of erythrocytes exposed to hypertonic solutions.

crenulat (krĕn ūlāt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *crena*, notch.] With margins minutely crenate crenellated, crenulated.

cr pis (krē'pĭs) *n.* [Gk. *krepis* foundation.] The fundamental spicule by deposition of silica upon which desma is formed.

crepitation (krĕpĭtā shŭn) *n* [L. *crepitare* to crackle.] In insects the discharge of fluid with an explosive sound.

cr puscular (krēpŭs'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *crepusculum* dusk.] *Pert.* dusk; flying before sunrise or in twi light.

crescent (krĕs'ĕnt) *n.* [L. *crescere* to grow] A crescentic structure.

crescentiform (krĕsĕn'tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *crescere* to grow *forma*, shape.] Crescent-shaped crescentic *appl* mouth of Sipunculoidea.

crescents of Gianuzzi, — small crescent-shaped bodies of the salivary glands demilunes of Heidenhain.

crest (krĕst) *n.* [L. *crista* crest.] A ridge on a bone a fleshy longitudinal ridge as in newts crown or feather tuft on head of birds.

Cretaceous (krētā shŭs) *a.* [L. *creta* chalk.] *Appl* and *pert.*, the last period of the Mesozoic era.

cribellum (kribĕl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *dim* of *cribrum* sieve.] A plate perforated by openings of silk ducts in certain spiders.

cribriform (krib rifôrm) *a.* [L. *cribrum* sieve *forma* shape.] Sieve-like.

cribriform organ, — folded membrane carrying papillae in interradial angles of certain starfishes.

cribriform plate, — the portion of ethmoid, or of mesethmoid perforated by many foramina for exit of olfactory nerves lamina cribrosa.

cricoid (krī'koid) *a.* [Gk. *krikos* ring *eidos* form.] Ring-like *appl* cartilage in larynx, articulating with thyroid and arytaenoid cartilages *appl* placenta lacking villi on central part of disc as in certain Edentata.

crinose (krīn ōs) *n.* [L. *crinis* hair.] Network formed in cytoplasm by basophil substances reacting to vital staining.

criocone (krī'okōn) *a.* [Gk. *krios* ram *konos* cone.] With uncoiled spiral shaped like ram horn *appl* shell of certain ammonites.

crissal (kris ăl) *a.* [L. *crissare* to move haunches.] *Pert* the crissum.

criss-cross,—*appl* inheritance when offspring resemble the parent of the opposite sex.

crissum (kris ŭm) *n.* [L. *crissare* to move haunches.] The circumcloacal region of bird vent feathers lower tail-coverts.

crista (kris'tă) *n.* [L. *crista* crest.] A crest or ridge projection from ectoloph into median valley in lophodont molars a fine membrane attached to body of certain sporochaetes ligule of palm-leaves.

crista acustica,—thickening covered with neuroepithelium of membran lining ampullae of semicircular canals a chordotonal structure in Orthoptera.

crista galli,—anterior median process of cribriform plate.

crista urethralis,—verumontanum, *q.v.*

cristate (kris tāt) *a.* [L. *cristatus* crested.] Crested cristiform, shaped like a crest.

crochet (krōshā') *n.* [F *crochet* small hook.] The projection of the protoloph in lophodont molars balancer in larval salamanders a larval locomotory hook in insects.

crop (krŏp) *n.* [M E. *croppe* craw.] Sac like dilatation of gullet of bird a similar structure in alimentary canal of insect or worm ingluvies.

crosier (krō zhyr) *n.* [M.E. *croce* crook.] Circinate young frond of fern hook formed by terminal cells of ascogenous hyphae; flat spiral shell, as of Spirula.

cross (krŏs) *n.* [M E. *crois* cross.] An organism produced by mating parents of different breeds. *n* T hybridise.

crossing over — interchange of corresponding chromosome segments by homologous pairs of chromosomes during maturation.

crossover —a chromatid formed as result of crossing-over

crotaphite (krŏt'ăfīt) *n.* [Gk. *krotaphos* side of forehead.] The temporal fossa

crotchet (krŏch ĕt) *n* [F *crochet* small hook.] A curved chaeta, notched at the end acinus clavus, in spiders.

crown (krown) *n* [L *corona* crown] The exposed part of tooth especially the grinding surface distal part of antler crest head cup and arms of crinoid corona *q.v.* leafy upper part of tree

crozier —crosier *q.v.*

crucilate (kroo shĭāt kroo siāt) *a* [L. *crux* cross.] Cruciform with leaves or petals in form of cross X-shaped or +-shaped *appl* muscles, ligament crucial.

cruciform (kroos'ĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *crux* cross; *forma* shape.] Arranged like the points of a cross; *appl*. division, promitosis in Plasmodiophorales.

cruor (kroo'ôr) *n*. [L. *cruor* blood.] The clots in coagulated blood.

cruorin (kroo'ŏrĭn) *n*. [L. *cruor* blood.] Haemoglobin.

crura (kroo'rä) *n*. *plu*. [L. *crura* legs.] The shanks; leg-like or columnar structures; lumbar part of diaphragm muscle fibres; proximal processes of corpora cavernosa penis; branches of incus and stapes; pillars of subcutaneous inguinal ring; posterior pillars of fornix; crura cerebri, *q.v.*

crura cerebri,—the cerebral peduncles, two cylindrical masses forming the ventrolateral portion of midbrain.

crural (kroo'răl) *a*. [L. *crus*, leg.] *Pert*. the thigh.

crureus (kroorē'ŭs) *n*. [L. *crus*, leg.] Vastus intermedius muscle of thigh.

crus (krŭs) *n*. [L. *crus*, leg.] The shank; any leg-like organ. *Plu*. crura.

crusta (krŭs'tă) *n*. [L. *crusta*, shell.] Ventral part or base of pes of cerebral peduncles; cement layer of teeth, crusta petrosa.

crustaceous (krŭstā'shŭs) *a*. [L. *crusta*, shell.] With crustacean characteristics; crustose, *q.v.*

crustose (krŭs'tōs) *a*. [L. *crusta*, shell.] Forming crusts on substratum, *appl*. lichens.

cryophil (krī'ōfĭl) *a*. [Gk. *kryos*, chill; *philein*, to love.] Thriving at low temperature; cryophilic.

cryoplankton (krī'ōplăngk'tŏn) *n*. [Gk. *kryos*, frost; *plangktos*, wandering.] Glacial and polar plankton; algal communities thriving on snow.

cryoscopi (krī'ŏskŏp'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *kryos*, frost; *skopein*, to view.] *Appl*. method of determining osmotic pressure, using freezing point depression.

crypt (krĭpt) [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden.] A simple glandular tube or cavity; pit of stoma; depression in uterine mucous membrane.

cryptic (krĭp'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden.] *Appl*. protective coloration facilitating concealment; *appl*. polymorphism due to presence of recessive genes; *appl*. species extremely similar as to external appearance but which do not normally interbreed.

cryptocarp (krĭp'tŏkârp) *n*. [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *karpos*, fruit.] A fruit-like structure, the sporophyte phase in red algae.

cryptogam (krĭp'tŏgăm) *n*. [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *gamos*, union.] A plant without apparent reproductive organs; a spore-plant; *cf*. phanerogam.

cryptogen (krĭp'tŏjĕn) *a*. [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *genos*, origin.] Of unknown descent; having an indeterminate phylogeny.

cryptohapl mitosis (krĭp'tŏhăp'lŏmītō'sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *haploos*, simple; *mitos*, thread.] Type of cell-division in some flagellates where chromatin divides into two masses which pass to opposite poles without spireme formation.

cryptomer (krĭp'tŏmĕr) *n*. [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *meros*, part.] A hidden recessive hereditary factor.

cryptomitosis (krĭp'tomītō'sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *mitos*, thread.] Division of unicellular organisms, in which chromatin assembles in the equatoral region without apparent chromosome formation.

cryptoneurous (krĭp'tŏnū'rŭs) *a*. [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *neuron*, nerve.] With no definite or distinct nervous system.

cryptophyte (krĭp'tŏfīt) *n*. [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *phyton*, plant.] A plant perennating by means of rhizomes, corms, or bulbs under ground, or of under water buds.

cryptoplasm (krĭp'toplăzm) *n*. [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *plasma*, form.] The non-granular portion of cytoplasm.

cryptoptile (krĭp tŏtīl ptĭl) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *ptilon* feather] A feather filament developed from papilla.

cryptorchid (krĭptŏr'kĭd) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *orchis* testis.] Having testes abdominal in position.

cryptorhetic (krĭp tŏrĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *rhein* to flow] Secreting internally endocrine.

cryptosolenial (krĭp'tōsōlē nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *solen*, channel.] *Appl* region of attachment of Malpighian vessels to hind-gut in certain Coleoptera.

cryptostomata (krĭp'tōstōm'ătă) *n plu.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *stoma* mouth.] Non-sexual conceptacles in Fucaceae.

cryptozoic (krĭp'tōzō'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *zoon* animal.] *Appl* fauna dwelling in darkness, or under stones, bark, etc

cryptozoite (krĭp tōzō'īt) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos* hidden *zoon*, animal.] Stage of sporozoite when living in tissues before entering blood.

crypts of Liebe kühn,—*see* Lieber kühn s crypts.

crystallin (krĭs'tălĭn) *n* [Gk. *kry stallos* ice.] A globulin which is the principal constituent f lens of eye.

crystalline (krĭs'tălĭn) *a.* [Gk. *krys tallinos* crystalline.] Transparent *appl.* various structures.

crystalline style,—a proteid hyaline rod with amylolytic function in alimentary canal of some molluscs.

crystalloid (krĭs'tăloid) *n.* [Gk. *krystallos* ice *eidos* form.] A substance which in solution readily diffuses through an animal membrane *opp* colloid a protein crystal found in certai plant cells.

crystal-sand,—a deposit of minute crystals of calcium oxalate as in Solanaceae.

crystal-spore—an isospore containing a crystal of Radiolaria.

ctelnophyte (tĭn'ōfīt, ktīn ōfīt) *n* [Gk. *kteinein*, to kill *phyton* plant.] A parasitic plant, *a* fungus, which destroys its host.

ctene (tēn ktēn) *n* [Gk. *kteis* comb.] The swimming plates of ctenophores.

ctenidium (tĕnĭd'ĭŭm ktēnĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk *kteis* comb *idion* dim] The respiratory pparatus in molluscs, feather-like or comb-lik in appearance a row of spines forming comb in some insects.

ctenocyst (tĕn ŏsĭst, ktēn'ŏsĭst) *n* [Gk. *kteis* comb *kystis* bladder] Aboral sense organ of Ctenophora.

ctenoid (tĕn oid, ktēn oid) *a* [Gk. *kteis* comb *eidos* form.] With comb-like margin, as scales.

cte ophoral (tĕnŏf'ŏrăl, ktēnŏf'ŏrăl) *a.* [Gk. *kteis* comb; *pherein*, to bear] S pplied with swimming plates.

ct tology (tĕtŏl'ŏjĭ, ktē) *n.* [Gk. *ktetos* acquired *logos* discourse.] Aspect of biology concerned with acquired characters.

ctetosome (tē'tōsōm, ktē') *n* [Gk. *ktetos* acquired *soma*, body] A supernumerary chromosome associated with sex chromosome during meiosis.

cubical (kū'bĭkăl) *a.* [L. *cubus* cube.] *Appl* cells as long as broad.

cubital (kū'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *cubitalis* of elbow] *Pert* the ulna or cubitus. *n* A secondary wing-quill connected with the ulna

cubitus (kū'bĭtŭs) *n.* [L. *cubitum* elbow] The ulna, forearm primary vein in an insect wing

cuboid (kū'boid) *a.* [Gk. *kyboeides* cube-like.] Nearly cubic in shape *n.* Outermost of distal tarsal bones.

cuboidal (kūboid'ăl) *a.* [Gk *kyboeides* cube-like] *Pert* the cuboid.

cucullate (kū'kŭlāt kūkŭl'ăt) *a.* [L. *cucullus* hood] With hood lik sepals or petals with prothorax hood-shaped.

cucullus (kŭkŭl ŭs) *n* [L. *cucullus* hood.] A hood-shaped structure upper part of harpe in Lepidoptera.

cuiller (kwē'yĕ) *n* [F *cuiller* spoon.] Spoon-lik terminal portion of male insect clasper

cuirass (kwĭrăs') *n* [F *cuirasse* leathern jacket.] Bony plates or scales arranged like a cuirass a lorica, *q.v*

culm (kŭlm) *n* [L. *culmus* stalk.] The stem of grasses and sedges.

culmen (kŭl'mĕn) *n.* [L. *culmen* summit.] Median longitudinal ridge of a bird beak anterior raised part f monticulus.

cultellus (kŭltĕl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *cultellus* little knif] A sharp knife-like organ one of mouth-parts of certain blood-sucking flies.

culture (kŭl'tūr) *n.* [L. *cultura* *colere* t till.] Th cultivation of micro-organisms or tissues in pre pared media.

cumulose (kū mūlōs) *a.* [L. *cumulus* heap.] *Appl* deposits consisting chiefly of plant remains, *g* peat.

cumulus (kū mūlŭs) *n.* [L. *cumulus* heap.] The mass of epithelial cells bulging into cavity of an ovarian follicle and in which ovum is embedded cumulus oophorus, discus proligerus.

cuneate (kū'nēāt) *a.* [L. *cuneatus* wedge-shaped] Wedge-shaped; *appl.* leaves with broad abruptly-pointed apex and tapering to the base; *appl* a fasciculus and tubercle formed by grey nucleus at posterior end of rhomboid fossa of medulla oblongata

cuneiform (kūnē'ĭfŏrm) *a.* [L. *cuneus* wedge *forma*, shape.] Wedge-shaped *appl* distal tarsal bones *appl.* carpal bone, os triquetrum *appl* two small cartilages of larynx.

cuneus (kū ēŭs) *n.* [L. *cuneus* wedge.] A division of elytron of certain insects wedge-shaped area of the occipital lobe between calcarine fissure and medial part of parieto-occipital fissure.

cup (kŭp) *n.* [A.S *cuppe* cup.] Any structure resembling cup.

cupula (kū pūlă) *n.* [L. *cupula* littl tub.] The bony apex of cochlea the part of pleura over the pex of lung cupule *q.v*

cupulate (kū'pūlāt) *a.* [L. *cupula* little tub.] Cup-shaped *appl* certain aecidia.

cupule (kūp ūl) *n.* [L. *cupula* little t b.] The involucre of female flower of oak, etc. the gemmae-bearing cup of Marchantia a small sucker of various animals.

curviserial (kŭr'vĭsē'rĭăl) *a* [L. *curvus* curve *series* row] *Appl.* phyllotaxis in which divergence is such that orthostichies themselves are slightly twisted spirally

cushion (koosh ŭn) *n* [M E. *cusshen* cushion.] The central thick region in prothallus of fern *appl.* habitus of many plants, as in certain alpine species torus tubarius, prominence behind pharyngeal opening of Eustachian tube tubercle or elevation of laryngeal surface of epiglottis embryonic endocardial thickening of wall of atrial canal.

cusp (kŭsp) *n.* [L. *cuspis* point.] A prominence as on teeth sharp point.

cuspidat (kŭs'pĭdāt) *a.* [L. *cuspidare* to make pointed.] Terminat ing in a point *appl.* leaves teeth.

cutaneous (kūtā'nēŭs) *a.* [L. *cutis* skin.] *Pert* the skin.

cuticl (kū'tĭkl) *n.* [L. *cutis* skin.] An outer skin or pellicle; the epidermis cuticula.

cuticular (kūtĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *cutis* skin] *Pert.* the cuticl or external integument; *appl.* transpiration through the cuticle.

cuticularisation (kūtĭk'ūlărĭzā shŭn) *n.* [L. *dim* of *cutis* skin.] Cutinisation in external layers of epidermal cells.

cutin (kū'tĭn) *n.* [L. *cutis* skin.] A substance allied t cellulose found in external layers of thickened epidermal cells.

cutinisation (kū'tĭnĭzā shŭn) *n.* [L. *cutis* skin.] The deposition of cutin in cell-wall thereby forming cuticle.

cutis (kū'tĭs) *n* [L. *cutis* skin] Th corium, or deeper layer of the skin.

cutocellulose (kū'tōsĕl'ūlōs) *n* [L. *cutis* skin *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose with cutin, as in plant epidermis.

cutose (kū tōs) *n* [L. *cutis* skin.] C tin *q v*

Cuvier ducts of [*G.L.C.F.D Cuvier* French comparative anatomist]. Short veins opening into sinus venosus, and formed by union of anterior and posterior cardinal veins.

Cuvierian organs,—glandular tubes extending from cloaca of holothurians.

cyanic (sīăn′ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *kyanos* dark blue.] Blue, bluish *appl* flowers, birds eggs.

cyanin (sī′ănin) *n*. [Gk. *kyanos* cornflower.] The bl pigment or anthocyanin of the cornflower

cyanog nesis (sī′ănŏjĕn ĕsis) *n* [Gk. *kyanos* blue *genesis* origin.] Th elaboration of hydrocyanic acid prussic acid as in certain plants.

cyan phil (sīăn ŏfĭl) *a*. [Gk. *kyanos* blue *philein* to love.] With special affinity for blue or green stains *appl* cell structure.

cyanophycin (sī′ănŏfī′sin) *n*. [Gk. *kyanos* blue *phykos* seaweed.] Protein reserve forming granules in peripheral region of cells in blue-green algae β granules.

cyanophyll (sīăn′ŏfĭl) *n*. [Gk. *kyanos* blue *phyllon* leaf.] A bluish-green colouring matter in plants.

cyathium (sī′āthĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *kyathos* cup.] The peculiar inflorescence in Euphorbia, cup-shaped involucre with stamens and stalked gynoecium, each stamen and the gynoecium being separate flower

cyathozooid (sī′ăthŏzŏ′oid) *n*. [Gk. *kyathos* cup *zoon* animal *eidos* shape.] The primary zooid in certain tunicates.

cyathus (sī′āthŭs) *n*. [Gk. *kyathos* cup] A small cup-shaped organ the gemma-cup of Marchantia.

cycle (sīkl) *n* [Gk. *kyklos* circle.] The circulation of a fluid through definite series of vessels recurrent series f phenomena, as lf cycle, ovarian cycle, etc.

cyclic (sī′klĭk) *a*. [Gk *kyklos* circle.] H ing parts of flower arranged in whorls cyclical periodic.

cyclocoelic (sī′klōsē′lĭk) *a* [Gk. *kyklos* circl *koilia* intestines.] With the intestine coiled in one or more distinct spirals.

cyclogenous (sīklŏj ĕnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *kyklos* circle *gennaein* to produce.] Exogenous *appl*. a stem growing in concentric circles.

cyclog ny (sīklŏj ĕnĭ) *n*. [Gk. *kyklos* circle *genos* generation.] Produc tion of a succession of different morphological types in a lf cycle.

cycloid (sī′kloid) *a*. [Gk. *kyklos* circle *eidos* shape.] *Appl* scales with evenly curved free border

cyclomorial (sī′klomō ′rĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *kyklos* circle *morion* constituent part.] *Appl* scales growing in area by apposition of marginal zones, as in Palaeozoic elasmobranchs.

cyclomorphosis (sī′klōmŏr′fōsĭs) *n* [Gk. *kyklos* circle *morphosis* form.] A cycle of changes in form as seasonal changes in daphnids.

cyclopean (sīklōpē ăn) cyclopic (sīklŏp′ĭk) *a* [Gk. *kyklos* circle *ops* eye.] *Appl* single median eye developed under certai artificial conditions instead of the normal pair

cyclosis (sīklō sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *kyklosis* whirling round.] Circulation, as of protoplasm within a cell

cyclospermou (sī′klospĕr′mŭs) *a*. [Gk *kyklos* circle *sperma* seed.] With embryo coiled in a circle or spiral

cyclospondylic (sī′klōspŏndĭl′ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *kyklos* circle *sphondylos* vertebra.] *Appl* centra in which the internal calcareous matter is confined to the middle zone.

cyclospondylous (sī′klōspŏn dĭlŭ)*a*. [Gk. *kyklos* circle *sphondylos* vertebra.] *Appl* vert bra formed of successive concentric layers f cartilage, also cyclospondylic.

cy sis (sīē′sĭs) *n* [Gk. *kyesis* conception.] Pregnancy

cylindrical (sĭlĭn drĭkăl) *a* [Gk. *kylindros* cylinder] *Appl* leaves rolled on themselves, or to solid cylinder-lik leaves *appl* type of silk gland in spiders t bubiform.

cymba (sĭm'bă) *n.* [L. *cymba* boat.] Upper part of concha of ear.

cymbiform (sĭm'bĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *cymba* boat; *forma*, shape.] Boat shaped.

cymbium (sĭmbĭ'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kymbion*, small boat.] Boat-shaped tarsus of pedipalpus in certain spiders.

cyme (sīm) *n.* [L. *cyma* young sprout.] Any determinate inflorescence.

cymose (sī'mōs) *a.* [L. *cyma*, young sprout.] Sympodially branched; *appl.* inflorescence.

cymotrichous (kīmŏt'rĭkŭs, sī-) *a.* [Gk. *kyma*, wave; *thrix* hair.] Having wavy hair.

cynarrhodium (sĭnărō'dĭŭm) cynarrhodon (sĭnărŏd'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kyon* dog; *rhodon* rose.] An etaerio with achenes placed on concave thalamus.

cynopodous (sĭnŏp'ŏdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kyon* dog; *pous* foot.] With non-retractile claws.

cyphella (sĭfĕl'ă) *n.* [Gk. *kyphella*, hollow of ear.] Small cavity on thallus of certain lichens.

cyphonautes (sĭfōnô'tēz) *n.* [Gk. *kyphos* bent; *nautes* sailor.] Young free swimming larva of certain Polyzoa.

cypsela (sĭpsēl'ă) *n.* [Gk. *kypsele* hollow vessel.] An inferior bicarpellary achene, as in Compositae.

cyst (sĭst) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder.] The enclosing membrane round resting cell or spore; a bladder or air vesicle in certain seaweeds; abnormal sac containing fluid.

cystein (sĭs'tēĭn) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder.] A reduction product of cystine, occurring in urinary bladder concretions.

cystenchyma (sĭstĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *engchyma* infusion.] A parenchyma in sponges with large vesicular cell-structure.

cystencytes (sĭs'tĕnsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *en*, in; *kytos* hollow.] In sponges, collencytes which have acquired a vesicular structure.

cystic (sĭs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder.] *Pert.* cyst; *pert.* gall bladder or urinary bladder.

cysticercoid (sĭs'tĭsĕr'koid) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *kerkos* tail; *eidos* form.] *Appl.* the bladderworm stage of tapeworms.

cysticercus (sĭs'tĭsĕr'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *kerkos* tail.] The larval form or bladderworm stage of certain tapeworms.

cysticolous (sĭstĭk'ŏlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; L. *colere* to inhabit.] Living in a cyst.

cystid (sĭs'tĭd) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *idion dim.*] A fossil Cystoid.

cystidiform (sĭs'tĭdĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *idion dim.*; L. *forma* form.] *Appl.* clavate cells on gill margins in agarics.

cystidium (sĭstĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *idion dim.*] A hair-like inflated cell in the hymenial layer of some fungi.

cystine (sĭs'tēn) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder.] Amino acid found in plants, egg albumin and keratin; dicysteine, $C_6H_{12}O$ N_2S_2.

cystoarian (sĭstōā'rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *oarion* small egg.] *Appl.* gonads when enclosed in coelomic sacs, as in most teleosts. *Opp.* gymnoarian.

cystocarp (sĭs'tōkârp) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *karpos* fruit.] A cyst arising from carpogonial branch and containing spores in certain Rhodophyceae; cryptocarp.

cystocyte (sĭs'tōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *kytos* hollow.] Cystencyte, *q.v.*

cystogenous (sĭstŏj'enŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *gennaein* producing.] Cyst forming; *appl.* large nucleated cells which secrete the cyst, in cercaria.

cystolith (sĭs'tōlĭth) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder; *lithos* stone.] A mass of calcium carbonate, occasionally of silica, formed on ingrowths of epidermal cell walls in some plants; vesical calculus.

cyston (sis'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder] A dactylozooid modified for excretory purposes, in S phonophora.

cystospore (sis'tōspōr) *n* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *spor s* seed] A carpospore a cyst containing zoospores.

cystozooid (sis'tōzō oid) *n.* [Gk. *kystis* bladder *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] The body portion of a metacestode, *opp* acanthozooid.

cytase (sī'tās) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow] A cell lose digesting hydrolysing enzyme alexin.

cytaster (sītās'tĕr) *n* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *aster* star] A star-shaped achromatinic figure consisting of attraction-sphere and aster rays aster *opp* karyaster

cytes (sīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow] Spermatocyte and oocyt stages of germ-cell formation auxocytes.

cyt blast (sī'toblăst) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *blastos* bud.] The cell ucleus a hypothetical unit *q.v*

cytoblastema (sī'toblăs'tēmă) *n* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *blastema* growth.] The formative material from which cells were supposed to arise.

cytoce trum (sī'tōsĕn'trŭm) *n.* [Gk *kytos* hollow *kentron* centre.] Centrosome idiozom

cytochrom (sī'tōkrōm) *n* [Gk *kytos* hollow *chroma* colour] A chromoprotein essential for oxida tion-reduction processes in plant and animal cells histohaematin myohaematin.

cytochylem (sī'tōkīlē mă) *n* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *kyle* juice.] Cytolymph *q.v*

cytocleais (sī'toklē sis) *n* [Gk *kytos* hollow *klesis* summons.] Th influence f a cell group or placod pon development or differ entiation of neighbouring cells *cf* organiser

cytococcus (sī'tōkŏk ŭs) *n* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *kokkos* kernel] The nucleus of fertilised egg

cytocyst (sī'tōsĭst) *n* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *kystis* bladder] The envelope formed by remains of host-cell within which a protozoan parasite multiplies.

cytode (sī'tōd) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *eidos* form.] A non nucleated protoplasmic mass.

cytoderm (sī'tōdĕrm) *n* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *derma* skin.] A cell-wall.

cytodiaeresis (sī'tōdīē'rēsĭs) *n* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *diairesis* division.] Mitosis karyokinesis.

cytogamy (sītŏg ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *gamos* marriage] Cell-conjugation.

cytoge sis (sī'tōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *genesis* descent.] Development or formation f cells.

cytoge etic (sī'tōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *genesis* descent] *Pert* cytogenesis *pert.* cytogenetics *appl* map showing loca tion of genes within chromosome

cytogenetics (sī'tōjĕnĕt'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *genesis* descent.] Genetics in relation to cytology the cytological aspect of genetics.

cytog nous (sītŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *genos* offspring] Producing cells *appl* lymphatic tissue.

cyt gl bin (sī'toglō'bĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow L *globus* globe.] A protein which retards coagulation of blood.

cytohyal plasma (sī'tōhī'ălōplăz mă) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *hyalos* glass *plasma*, mould.] The substance of the cytomitome hyaloplasm.

cytoki esi (sī'tōkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow *kinesis* movement.] Changes attending general cytoplasm during karyokinesis the separation of daughter-cells follow ing division f parent cell

cytology (sītŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow hollow vessel *logos* discourse] The science dealing with structure functions, and life-history of cells.

cytolymph (sī'tōlĭmf) *n* [Gk. *kytos* hollow L. *lympha* water] Cell-sap the fluid part of cytoplasm.

cytolysin (sī'tŏl'lsin) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *lysis* loosing.] A substance inducing cytolysis.

cytolysis (sītŏl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *lysis* loosing.] Cell-dissolution cell-degeneration.

cytome (sī'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow.] The microsome or cytosome system of cell.

cytomeres (sī'tōmērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *meros* part.] Cells in Caryotropha formed by division of schizont and giving rise to merozoites agametoblasts non-nuclear portions of sperms.

cytomicrosome (sī'tōmī'krŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *mikros* small, *soma* body.] A microsome of cytoplasm, *opp.* karyomicrosome.

cytomitome (sī'tōmī'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *mitos* thread.] The cytoplasmic thread-work.

cytomorphosis (sī'tōmōr'fōsis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *morphosis* shaping.] The life-history of cells the series of structural modifications of cells or successive generations of cells cellular change, as in senescence.

cyton (sī'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow.] The body of nerve cell neurocyton.

cytophan (sī'tōfăn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *phaneros* visible.] Ovoid matrix surrounding karyophans in spironeme and axoneme fibres in infusorian stalk.

cytopharynx (sī'tofăr'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *pharyngx* gullet.] A tube-like structure leading from mouth int endoplasm in certain protozoa.

cytophil (sī'tofĭl) [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *philein* to love.] *Pert.* haptophorous groups having an affinity for cells.

cytophora (sī'tŏfŏr) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *phora* burden.] A cell regarded as bearer of parasitic Sporozoa central non-nucleated protoplasm in sperm morula blastophore.

cytoplasm (sī'tōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *plasma* mould.] Substance of cell body exclusive of nucleus *cf.* karyoplasm.

cytoproct (sī'tōprŏkt), **cytopyge** (sī'tōpīj') *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *proktos* anus, *pyge* rump.] A cell-anus.

cytoreticulum (sī'tōrĕtĭk'ūlum) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, L. *reticulum* little net.] The cytoplasmic thread work cytomitome spongioplasm.

cytosin (sī'tōsin) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow.] A cleavage product of nucleic acid C H N O

cytosome (sī'tōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *soma*, body.] The cytoplasmic part of a cell a microsome *q.v.*

cytostome (sī'tōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *stoma*, mouth.] A cell-mouth.

cytotaxis (sī'tōtăk sis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *taxis* arrangement.] Re-arrangement of cells on stimulation.

cytothesis (sī'tŏth'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow; *thesis* arranging.] Regenerative tendency of a cell.

cytotoxin (sī'tōtŏk sin) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *toxikon* poison.] A cell-poisoning substance formed in blood serum cytolysin enzymoid.

cytotrophoblast (sī'tōtrŏf'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *trophe* nourishment, *blastos* bud.] Inner layer of trophoblast layer of Langhans.

cytotropism (sītŏt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *trope* turning.] The mutual attraction of two or more cells.

cytozoic (sī'tōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow, *zoon* animal.] Living within a cell *appl.* sporozoan trophozoite.

cytula (sĭt ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *kytos* hollow.] The fertilised ovum or parent cell.

D

dacryocyst (dăk'rĭōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *dakryon* tear, *kystis* bladder.] Lacrimal sac saccus lacrimalis.

dacryon (dăk'rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *dakryon*, tear.] Point of junction of anterior border of lacrimal with frontal bone and frontal process of maxilla.

dactyl (dăk'tĭl) *n*. [Gk. *daktylos* finger.] A digit finger or toe terminal ventral projection of praetarsus in scorpions dactylus.

dactylar (dăk'tĭlăr) *a*. [Gk. *daktylos* finger.] *Pert.* finger or digit.

dactylognathite (dăk tĭlŏnăth ĭt) *n* [Gk. *daktylos* finge *gnathos* jaw.] Terminal segment f a maxilli ped

dactyloid (dăk'tĭloid) *a*. [Gk. *daktylos* finger *eidos* form.] Like a finger

dactylopatagi m (dăk tĭlŏpătājĭ'ŭm) *n*. [Gk. *daktylos* finger L *patagium* border.] Ectopatagium *q.v*

dactylopodite (dăk'tĭlŏp'ŏdīt) *n* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *pous* foot.] Distal joint in certain limbs of Crustacea metatarsus and tarsus, f spiders.

dactyl por (dăk tĭlŏpō ') *n*. [Gk. *daktylos* finger *poros* channel.] Opening in skeleton f Milleporina, f r protrusion of dactylozoord.

dactyl pter us (dăk'tĭlŏp'tĕrŭs) *a* [Gk. *daktylos* finger *pteron* wing.] With anterior rays of pectoral fins more or less free.

dactylo ooid (dăk'tĭlŏzō oid) *n*. [Gk. *daktylos* finger *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] A hydroid modified for catching prey lo g with ten tacles or short knobs, with or without a mouth.

dactylus (dăk'tĭlŭs) *n* [Gk. *daktylos* finger.] Part of tarsus f an insect dactyl of scorpions.

d rt (dārt) *n*. [O F *dart* dagger.] Any structure resembling dart *appl.* crystalline structure in molluscs.

dart sac,—a small sac, containing limy dart, attached to vagina near its orifice in some gastropods.

dartoid (dăr'toid) *a*. [Gk. *dartos* flayed.] *Pert* the dartos

dartos (dăr'tŏs) *n*. [Gk. *dartos* flayed.] Tunica dartos, thin layer of non-striped muscle united to ski of scrotum.

Darwinian tubercle,—the slight prominence on helix of external ear near the point where it bends downwards.

Darwinism (Dār winĭsm) *n* [C *Darwin*]. The theory of origin of species by natural selection working on slight variations that occur thereby selecting those best adapted to survive.

dasypaed s (dăs'ĭpē dēz) *n*. *pl* [Gk. *dasys* hairy *pais* child.] Birds whose young are downy at hatching

dasyphyllous (dăs'ĭfĭl'ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *dasys* hairy *phyllon* leaf] With thickly haired leaves.

dauermodification (dow'ĕrmŏdĭfĭ-kā shŭn) *n*. [Ger *Dauer* duration L. *modificatio* modification.] A change induced by environmental factors and persisting for several generations but not permanently the organism eventually reverting to type.

daughte (dô ter) *n* [A.S. *dohtor* daughter] Offspring of first generation with no reference to sex as daughter-cell da ghter nucleus etc. da ghter-chromo-som chromatid during ana phase

day eutral—*appl* plants in which flowering can be induced by either long or short photoperiod. *Cf* long-day short-day

dealation (dēălā shŭn) *n*. [L. *de* way *alatus* winged.] The removal of wings, as by female ants after fertilisation.

deaminati n (dēăm'ĭnāshŭn) *n* [L. *de* down Gk. *ammoniakon* resinous gum.] The conversion of ammonium salts into urea, partly accomplished in the liver

death (dĕth) *n*. [A.S. *death* death.] Complete and permanent cessation of vital functions in an organism.

death-point,—temperature above or below which organisms cannot exist.

Débove membran [*Af G Débove* French histologist]. Layer between tunica propria and epithelium of tracheal bronchial and intestinal mucou membranes subepithelial endothelium.

decalcify (dēkăl'sĭfī) *v.* [L. *de* away *calx* lime *facere* to make.] To deprive of lime salts to treat with acids for removal of calcareous part.

decamerous (dĕkăm ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *deka* ten *meros* part.] With the various parts arranged in tens.

decandrous (dĕkăn'drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *deka* ten *aner* male.] H ving ten stamens.

decaploid (dĕk ăploid) *a.* [Gk. *deka* ten *aploos* onefold *eidos* form.] H ving ten times the haploid number of chromosomes.

decapod (dĕk'ăpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *deka* ten *pous* foot.] Of Crustacea, with five pairs of legs on thorax of Cephalopoda, with ten arms.

decapodiform (dĕk'ăpŏd'ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *deka* ten *pous* foot L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling decapod *appl* insect larvae.

d cemfid (dēsĕm'fĭd) *a.* [L. *decem* ten *findere*, to cleave.] Cut into ten segments.

decemfoliate (dēs'ĕmfō'lĭăt) [L. *decem*, ten *folium* leaf.] Ten-leaved.

decemjugat (dēsĕm'joogăt) *a.* [L. *decem* ten *jugare* to join.] With ten pairs of leaflets.

decempartite (dēs'ĕmpâr'tīt) *a.* [L. *decem* ten *partiri* to divide.] Ten-lobed divided into ten lobes.

decidua (dēsĭd'ūă) *n.* [L. *decidere* to fall off.] The mucous membrane lining the pregnant uterus, cast off after parturition.

decidual (dēsĭd'ūăl) *a.* [L. *decidere*, to fall off.] Pert decidua.

deciduat (dēsĭd ūăt) *a.* [L. *decidere* to fall off.] Charactersed by having a decidua partly formed by the decidua.

deciduous (dēsĭd ūŭs) *a.* [L. *decidere* to fall down.] Falling at end of growth period or at maturity

declinate (dĕk'lĭnāt) *a.* [L. *de* way *clinare* to bend] Bending aside in curve, as anther filament in horse-chestnut.

decollated (dēkŏl'ātĕd) *a.* [L. *de* away from *collum* neck.] With apex of spire wanting

decompos d (dē'kŏmpōzd') *a.* [L. *de* away *cum* with; *ponere* to rest.] Not in contact; not adhering and of barbs of feather when separate decayed.

decompound (dē'kŏmpound') *a.* [L. *de* way *cum* with; *ponere* t place.] With monopodial branching very complete and ultimate wings little developed *appl* leaf.

d conjugation (dē'kŏnjoogā shŭn) *n* [L. *d* away from *conjugare* t join together] Separation of paired chromosomes as before end of meiotic prophase.

d corticate (dēkôr'tĭkāt) *v* [L. *decorticare* to peel.] T remove bark or cortex. *a.* With cortex ablated.

decumbent (dēkŭm'bĕnt) *a.* [L. *decumbere* to lie down.] *Appl* stems which trail on ground but rise at apex.

d current (dēkŭr'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *de* way; *currere* to run.] Having leaf base prolonged down stem as winged expansion or rib prolonged down stipe as gills of agaric.

decussate (dēkŭs'āt) *a.* [L. *decussare* to cross.] Crossed having paired leaves, succeeding pairs crossing at right angles.

decussation (dĕk ŭsā shŭn) *n.* [L. *decussare* to cross.] Decussate condition of leaves crossing of nerves with interchange of fibres, as in optic and pyramidal tracts.

dedifferentiation (dēdĭf'ĕrĕnshĭā shŭn) *n.* [L. *de* way from *differentia* difference.] Th losing of characteristics of specialised cells and regression t more simpl state.

dédoubl ment (dā doobl'ĕmŏng') *n.* [F *dédoublement* dividing into two.] Chorisis deduplication.

deduplication (dēdū plĭkā shŭn) *n.* [L. *de* by reason of; *duplicare* to double.] Chorisis, *q.v*

defaecati n (dē fēkā shŭn) *n*. [L. *defaecatio* voiding of excrement.] The expulsion of faeces.

defensive (dēfĕn siv) *a*. [L. *defendere* to defend.] Protective *appl*. proteid substances which destroy toxic substances of bacteria *appl* numerous organs or parts of organs in various animals or plants.

deferent (dĕf ĕrĕnt) *a* [L. *deferre* to carry away] Conveying away *appl* ducts vasa deferentia, *q.v*

deferred (dēfĕrd') *a* [L. *deferre* to carry off.] *Appl*. shoots arising from dormant buds.

deficiency —inactivation or absence of a chromosomal segment or gene.

d ficiency diseases, — pathological conditions in plants and animals, d to lack of certain necessary nutritive substances *g* crown rot in sugar beet due to boron deficiency diseases in mammals due to vitamin deficiency absence of vitamin A causing poor growth and xerophthalmia,—of B_1 beri-beri —of B_2 retardation of growth, —of C scurvy —of D rickets,—of E, infertility and paralysis —of K bleeding —etc.

d finite (dĕf'init) *a*. [L. *definire* to limit.] Fixed constant cymose *appl* inflorescences with primary axis terminating early in a flower *appl*. stamens limited to twenty in number

definitive (dēfin'itiv) *a* [L. *definire* t limit.] Defining r limiting complete fully developed final *appl* host of adult parasit

def liate (dēfō'liāt) *a*. [L. *defoliare* to strip of leaves] Bared at the annual fall. T deprive of leaves

degen ration (dējĕnĕrā shŭ) *n* [L. *degenerare* t degenerat] Change to a less specialised or functionally less activ form retrogressive evolution.

deglutiti n (dēglootish ŭn) *n*. [L. *de* down *glutire* to swallow] The process f swallowing

dehisce (dĕhis ĕns) *n* [L *dehiscere* to gape.] The spontaneous opening of an organ or structure along certain lines or in a definite direction.

deinopore (dī'nōpōr) *n*. [Gk. *deinos* urn *poros* channel.] A cell bridge.

deirids (dī'ridz) *n*. *plu*. [Gk. *deiras* chain of hills] Cervical papillae in Nematoda.

D iters cells [*O F C Deiters* German anatomist]. Supporting cells between rows of outer hair cells in organ of Corti outer phalangeal cells.

delamination (dēlăm'inā shŭn) *n*. [L. *de* down *lamina* layer] The dividing off of cells to form new layers.

deletion (dēlē'shŭn) *n*. [L. *delere* to efface.] A deficiency of an acentric part of chromosome; absence of a chromosome segment and of the genes involved.

deliquescent (dĕl'ikwĕs'ĕnt] *a*. [L. *deliquescere* to become fluid.] Having lateral buds the more vigorously developed, so that the main stem seems to divide into number of irregular branches; becoming fluid

delitescence (dēlĭtĕs ens) *n* [L. *delitescer* to lie hidden.] The latent period of poison incubation period of a pathogenic organism.

delomorphi (dĕl'omōr fik) *a*. [Gk. *delos* visible *morphe* shape.] With definite form, *appl* oxyntic cells of the gastric glands delomorphous.

d lthyrium (dĕlthī'rĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *delos* visible *thyrion* little door] The opening between hinge and beak, for peduncle exit in many Brachiopoda

deltidium (dĕltid'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. Δ, delta *dion* dim] A plat covering the delthyrium.

deltoid (dĕl'toid) *a* [Gk. Δ, delta; *eidos* form.] More or less triangular in shape *appl* muscle etc. *appl* oral plates on calyx of Blastoidea

d manian (dēmăn'ĭăn) *a.* [*J. G. d Man* French zoologist]. *Appl.* complex system of paired efferent tubes connecting with intestine and uteri in Nematoda, and associated with gelatinous secretion for protection of eggs.

d m (dēm) *n.* [Gk. *dēmos* people.] Assemblage of taxonomically closely related individuals aggregate of single cells.

d mersal (dēmĕr'săl) *a.* [L. *demergere* to plunge into.] Living on or near bottom of sea or lake sunk.

d mersed (dēmĕr'sd) *a.* [L. *demergere* to plunge into.] Growing under water *appl.* parts of plants.

demibranch,—hemibranch *q.v.*

demif et (dĕmĭfās'ĕt) *n.* [L. *dimidius* half *facies* face.] Part of parapophysis facet when divided between centra of two adjacent vertebrae.

demilunes,—crescentic cells crescentic bodies of cells of some salivary gland alveoli, crescents of Gianuzzi or demilunes of Heidenhain.

d miplate (dĕm'ĭplāt) *n.* [L. *dimidius* half *platus* flat.] Plate cut off by fusion of adjoining plates behind it from central suture line of ambulacral area in echinoderms.

demisheath (dĕm'ĭshēth) *n.* [L. *dimidius* half A.S *sceath* sheath.] One of paired protecting covers of insect ovipositor

d moid (dē'moid) *a.* [Gk. *dēmos* the commons.] Abundant.

denatant (dēnā'tănt) *a.* [L. *de* down from *natare* to swim.] Swimming, drifting or migrating with the current *opp.* contranatant.

d driform (dĕn drĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree; L. *forma*, shape.] Dendroid tree-like.

d ndrit (dĕn'drīt) *n.* [Gk. *dendron* tree.] A fine branch of dendron dendron.

dendriti (dĕndrĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dendron* tree.] Dendroid *appl.* tree-like structures or markings like, *part* having dendrites or dendrons.

dendrochronology (dĕn drŏkrŏnŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dendron* tree *chronos* time *logos* discourse] Determination of age of trees or timber dating by comparative study of tree rings; science of tree-ring analysis and its implications.

Dendrogaea (dĕn drŏjē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *dendron* tree; *gaia*, earth.] A zoogeographical region including all the neotropical region except temperate South America.

dendroid (dĕn droid) *a.* [Gk *dendron* tree *eidos* form.] Tree-like much branched.

dendrology (dĕndrŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dendron* tree; *logos* discourse.] The study of trees.

dendron (dĕn drŏn) *n* [Gk. *dendron* tree.] A protoplasmic process of th nerve cell which conducts impulses towards the cell body

d nitrification (dē'nītrĭfĭkā shŭn) *n.* [L. *de* way Gk. *nitron* soda L. *facere* to make.] Reduction of nitrates to nitrites and ammonia, as in plant tissues or to molecular nitrogen as by certain soil bacteria.

dens (dĕnz) *n* [L. *dens* tooth.] Tooth or tooth-like process odontoid process of axis or epistropheus.

d ns erotinus,—the third molar or wisdom-tooth.

dental (dĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *dens* tooth.] *Pert.* teeth *appl.* nerves, blood-vessels, canals, furrows, papillae sac, tissue etc.

dentary (dĕn'tărĭ) *a.* [L. *dens* tooth.] *Pert* dentaries, membrane bones in lower jaw of many vertebrates. *n.* Dentary bone or os dentale.

dentat (dĕn'tāt) *a.* [L. *dens* tooth.] Toothed with sharp saw-like teeth on the margin.

d tate ciliate —with teeth and hairs on the margins *appl* leaves.

dentate crenate,—with marginal teeth somewhat rounded.

denticl (dĕn'tĭkl) *n* *plu* [L. *denticulus* little tooth.] Small tooth like processes; th paragnaths of certain Polychaeta the teeth within the secondary rifice in Polyzoa; the scales of certain Elasmobranchii.

denticulate (dĕntĭk ūlăt) *a.* [L. *denticulus* little tooth.] H ing denticles with minute marginal teeth.

dentin,—dentine *q.v*

dentinal (dĕn'tĭnăl) *a* [L. *dens* tooth.] *Pert* dentine *appl.* tubules *a* canaliculi dentales.

dentin (dĕn'tĭn) *n.* [L. *dens* tooth.] A hard elastic substance chemic ally resembling bone composing the greater part of teeth and denticles dentin.

dentition (dĕntĭsh ŭn) *n* [L. *dens* tooth.] The number arrangement and kind f teeth teething

deperulation (dĕ pĕrūlā shŭn) *n* [L. *de* way *dim* of *pera* wallet.] The pushing apart or throwing off, of bud scales.

depigmentation (dĕpĭg'mĕntā shŭn) *n.* [L. *de* way *pingere* to paint.] The destruction of colou in cell by natural or experimental physiological processes.

d pilati (dĕp'ĭlā shŭ) *n* [L. *de* away *pilus* hair] Loss of hairy covering as of plants when matu ing removal of hair

deplanate (dĕp'lănāt) *a.* [L. *deplanar* to level.] Levelled flattened.

depressant (dĕprĕs'ănt) *n.* [L. *deprimere* to keep down.] Anything that lowers vital activity

depressomotor (dĕprĕs omō'tŏr) *n.* [L. *deprimere* to keep down *motor* to move.] Any nerve which lowers muscular activity

depressor (dĕprĕs ŏ) *n* [L. *deprimere* to keep down.] Any muscle which lowers or depresses any structure *appl* a nerve which lowers the activity of an organ.

depula (dĕp ūlă) *n* [Gk. *depas* goblet.] Invaginated blastula pre ceding gastrula stage in development of embryo.

deric (dĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dera* kin.] Dermic *appl* epithelium, synonym of epidermis.

de m (dĕrm) **derma** (dĕr'mă) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin] The layers of n-tegument below the epidermis dermis.

dermal (dĕr măl) *a.* [Gk. *derma* kin.] *Pert* derma or skin

dermalia (dĕrmā'lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma* skin.] Microscleres in the dermal membrane of sponges

dermarticulare (dĕr'mărtĭk'ūlā rĕ) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin L. *articulus* joint.] The goniale *q.v*

d rmatogen (dĕr mătŏjĕn) *n* [Gk. *derma* skin *genos* birth.] The young o embryonic epidermis in plants antigen of skin disease.

dermatoglyphics (dĕr mătŏglĭf'ĭks) *n* [Gk. *derma* ski *glyphein* to carve.] Skin palm finger sol toe prints print formulae.

dermatomes (dĕr'mătōmz) *n plu.* [Gk. *derma* skin *tome* cutting] La teral parts of segmental mesoderm, which develop into connective tissue of corium dermis dermatomere.

dermatophyte (dĕr'mătŏfĭt) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin *phyton* plant.] Any fungous parasite of skin dermatophyton, derm phyt epidermophyte.

dermatoplasm (dĕr mătŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin *plasma* mould.] Cell-wall protoplasm.

dermatoplast (dĕr'mătŏplăst') *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *plastos* moulded.] A protoplast with cell wall.

dermatopsy (dĕr mătŏp sĭ') *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin *opsis* sight.] Condi tion of seeing with the skin *a* with skin sensitive to light.

dermatosk l ton,—exoskeleton.

dermatosome (dĕr'mătŏsōm') *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin *soma* body] One of vital units forming cell membrane.

dermatozoon (dĕr'mătŏzō ŏn) *n* [Gk. *derma* ski *zoon* nimal.] Any animal parasite of the ski ; ectozoon.

de me toglossum (dĕrm ĕntŏglŏs ŭm) *n* [Gk. *derma* skin *entos* within *glossa* tongue] A bone arising by fusion of dentinal bases, covering entoglossum, in some fishes.

dermethmoid (dĕrmĕth moid) *n.* [Gk *derma* skin *ēthmos* sieve; *eidos* form.] S pra-ethmoid, *q.v*

d rmic (dĕr'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *derma* skin] *Pert* or derived from, skin.

dermis (dĕr'mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin.] Derm *q.v.* corium.

dermoblast (dĕr'mōblăst') *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *blastos* bud.] The layer of mesoblast which gives rise to the derma.

dermoccipital (dĕrm ŏksĭp'ĭtăl) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma* skin L. *occiput* back of head.] Two bones taking the place of interparietal in some lower forms and in development of higher

dermo-ossification (dĕr'mōŏs'ĭfĭkā shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin L. *os* bone *fieri* to become.] A bone formed in the skin.

dermopharyngeal (dĕr'mōfărĭn'jēăl) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *pharynx* gullet.] Superior or inferio plate of membrane bone supporting pharyngeal teeth in some fishes.

derm phyte —dermatophyte, *q.v.*

dermosclerites (dĕr'mosklēr'īts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *skleros* hard.] Masses of picules found in tissues of Alcyonidae.

dermoskeleton (dĕr'mōskĕl'ĕtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *derma* skin *skeletos* dried.] Exoskeleton, *q.v.*

dermotrichia (dĕr'mōtrĭk'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin *thrix* hair] Dermal fin-rays.

dermozoon,—dermatozoon, *q.v.*

derotreme (dĕr'ōtrēm) *n.* [Gk. *dere* skin *trema*, aperture.] Skin form ing an operculum as in Megalobatrachus.

dertrotheca (dĕr'trothē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *dertron* beak *theke* cup.] Th horny casing of bird maxilla.

dertrum (dĕr'trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dertron* beak.] Any modification of the casing of maxilla in birds.

D scemet's m mbran [*f. Descemet* French anatomist]. The posterior elastic lamina of cornea Demour' membrane.

descending (dēsĕn ding) *a.* [L. *de* down *scendere* t climb.] Directed downwards, or towards caudal region; *appl* blood vessels, nerves, etc.

desegmentation (dēsĕg'mĕntā shŭn) *n.* [L. *de* from *segmentum*, piece cut off] F sion of segments originally separate.

d sertical us (dĕz ĕrtĭk'ŏlŭs) *a* [L. *desertus* waste *colere* to inhabit.] Desert inhabiting

desma (dĕs mă, dĕz) *n.* [Gk. *desma* bond.] Megasclere which forms characteristic skeletal network of Lithistida.

desmactinic (dĕs'măktĭn'ĭk,) *a.* [Gk. *desma*, bond; *aktis* ray] With podia continued upwards to pical plate *appl* Stelleroidea; *cf* lysactinic.

d mergate (dĕs'mĕrgăt) *n.* [Gk. *desmos* bond *ergates* worker] A type of ant intermediat between worker and soldier

d mocyte (dĕs mōsīt) *n* [Gk. *desmos* bond *kytos* hollow] A connective tissue cell fibroblast.

desmogen (dĕs mōjĕn,) *n.* [Gk. *desmos* bond *genos* descent.] Meristematic or growing tissue.

desmognathous (dĕsmŏg'năthŭs) *a* [Gk. *desmos* bond *gnathos* jaw] Having maxillopalatines fused in middle line owing to other peculiarities in skull *appl* certain birds.

desmology (dĕsmŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *desmos* bond *logos* discourse.] The anatomy of ligaments *cf* syndesmology

desmones (dĕs'mōnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *desmos* bond.] Chemical substances exchanged by way of protoplasmic bridges between cells amboceptors *q*

desmose (dĕs'mōs) *n.* [Gk. *desmos* bond.] A strand connecting blepharoplasts at mitosis.

d smosom (dĕs mōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *desmos* bond *soma* body] A thickening of intercellular connec tions in epithelium; bridge cor puscle.

desquamation (dĕs'kwămā shŭn) *n.* [L. *de* way *squama*, scale.] Shedding of cutic or epidermis in flakes.

determinant (dētĕr'mĭnănt) *n.* [L. *determinare* to limit.] A hypothetical unit, being an aggregation of biophores determining the

development of a cell or f an inde pendently variable group of cells hereditary factor

determinate (dĕtĕr′minăt) *a.* [L. *determinare* to limit.] With certain limits *appl* inflorescence with primary axis terminated early with a flower bud *appl* cleavage.

d termination (dĕtĕr minā shŭn) *n* [L. *determinatio* boundary] Th process adjusting regional development according to relative loca tion of region and organisation centre.

detorsion (dĕtôr′shŭn) *n* [L. *de* way *torquere* to twist] Torsion in an opposit direction to that of original, resulting i a more or less posterio position of anus and circumanal complex.

detoxication (dĕ′tŏksĭkā shŭn) *n.* [L. *de* way Gk. *toxikon* poison.] The inhibition of effects of toxins in the body either by a protective synthesis of comparatively harmless substances, or by means of antibodies.

detrusor (dĕtroo sôr) *n.* [L. *detrudere* to thrust from.] The outer of three layers of the muscular coat of the urinary bladder physiologic ally all three layers detrusor urinae.

d uter ell,—eurycyst *q.v*

deut ro- —*also see* deuto-

d uterocerebrum(dū′tĕrŏsĕr ĕbrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second L. *cerebrum* brain.] That portion f crustacean brain from which antennular nerves arise *Cf* deutocerebrum.

deuterocoele (dū′tĕrosēl) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *koilos* hollow] The coelom

deuteroc ne (dū′tĕrŏkōn′) *n* [Gk. *deuteros* second *konos*, cone] Mammalian premolar cusp corresponding to molar protocone.

deuterog esis (dū′tĕrojĕn ĕsis) *n* [Gk. *deuteros* second *genesis* origin.] Second phase of embryonic development involving growth in length and consequent bilateral symmetry / protogenesis.

deuteroplasm —deutoplasm *q.v*

deuteropolydesmic (dū tĕrŏpŏlĭdĕsmĭk) *a.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *desmos* bond.] *Appl* cyclomorial scales composed mainly of synpolydesmic scales.

deuteroproteose (dū′tĕrŏprō′tēōs) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *protos* first.] A secondary product from digestion of proteids.

deuterostoma (dū′tĕrŏs′tōmă) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *stoma*, mouth.] A mouth formed secondarily as distinct from gastrula mouth.

deuterotoky (dū′tĕrŏt′ŏkĭ) *n* [Gk. *deuteros* second *tokos* birth.] Reproduction of both sexes from parthenogenetic eggs *cf* arthenotoky and thelyotoky

Deut rozoi (dū′tĕrŏzō′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *zoe* life.] *Appl* and *pert* the newer Palaeozoic faunal epoch the ge of fishes, also of pteridosperms.

d uterozooid (dū′tĕrŏzō oid) *n.* [Gk. *deuter* second *zoon*, animal; *eidos* form] A zooid produced by budding from a primary zooid

deuthyalosome (dūthī′ălōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *hyalos* glass *soma*, body] The nucleus remaining in ovum after formation of first polar body

deuto- —*also see* deutero-

de toblasts (dū′toblăsts) *n* *plu* [Gk. *deuteros* second *blastos* bud.] The amoeba like bodies formed from protoblasts in zygote of Microcloeia, and liberated to multiply in the blood.

deut broch (dū′tōbrŏk) *a.* [Gk. *deuteros* second *brochos* mesh.] *Appl* uclei of gonia preparing for leptotene stage *cf* protobroch.

deutocerebrum (dū′tōsĕr ĕbrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros* second L. *cerebrum* brain] Portion of insect brai derived from fused ganglia of antennary segment of head deutocerebron. *Cf* deuterocerebrum.

deutomalae (dū'tōmā'lē) *n plu* [Gk. *deuteros* second *malon* cheek.] The broad plate in Chaetognatha, formed by fusion of second pair of mouth appendages.

deutomerite (dūtōm'ērīt) *n* [Gk. *deuteros* second *meros* part.] The posterior division of certain gregarines *cf* primite.

deutonephros (dū'tōnĕf'rōs) *n*. [Gk. *deuteros* second *nephros* kidney] Mesonephros.

deutoplasm (dū'tōplăzm) *n*. [Gk. *deuteros* second *plasma*, mould.] Yolk or food material in cytoplasm of ovum or other cell.

deutoscolex (dū'tōskō'lĕks) *n*. [Gk. *deuteros* second *skolex* worm.] A secondary scolex produced by budding, in bladderworm stage of certain tape-worms.

deutosomes (dū'tōsōmz) *n plu*. [Gk. *deuteros* second *soma*, body] Granules of nucleolus cast out into cytoplasm from which yolk is said to arise.

deutovum (dūtō'vŭm) *n*. [Gk. *deuteros* second L. *ovum* egg] A stage in the metamorphosis of certain mites.

development (dēvĕl'ŏpmĕnt) *n*. [F *développer* to unfold] The changes undergone by an organism from its beginning to maturity

deviation (dēvĭā'shŭn) *n*. [L. *de* away from *via*, way] Divergence from corresponding developmental stages.

Devonian (dēvō'nĭăn) *a*. [*Devon*, where strata were first studied] *Pert* or *appl*. Palaeozoic geological period preceding Carboniferous.

dexiotropic (dĕk'sĭōtrŏp'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *dexios* right *trope* turn.] Turning from left to right, as whorls *appl* shells *appl* spiral cleavage of cells; *appl*. movement of Volvox.

dextral (dĕk'străl) *a*. [L. *dexter* right hand.] Dexiotropic, *q.v*

dextrin (dĕk'strĭn) *n*. [L. *dexter* right hand.] A soluble substance derived from starch by exposure to high temperature for short time.

dextrorse (dĕkstrôrs') *a*. [L. *dexter* right *vertere* to turn.] Growing in a spiral which twines from left to right clockwise. *Opp* sinistrorse.

dextrose (dĕk'strōs) *n*. [L. *dexter* right.] Grape sugar or glucose, the end product of starch digestion, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

diabetogenic (dīăbē'tōjĕn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *diabainein*, to cross over *gignesthai* to beget.] Causing diabetes; *appl* prepituitary hormone antagonistic to insulin, affecting carbohydrate metabolism *appl*. a hormone of sinus gland of eye stalk in crustaceans.

diachaenium (dī'ăkē'nĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *dis* twice; *a* not *chainein* to gape.] Each part of cremocarp.

diachronous (dīăk'rŏnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *dia*, asunder *chronos* time.] Dating from different periods *appl* fossils occurring in the same geological formation, though in different areas, due *e g* to changes in sea-level.

diachyma (dīăk'ĭmă) *n* [Gk. *dia* throughout *chymos* juice.] Leaf parenchyma.

diacoel (dī'ăsēl) *n*. [Gk. *dia*, through *koilos* hollow] Third ventricle of brain.

diacranteri (dī'ăkrăntĕr'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *dia*, asunder *kranteres* wisdom teeth.] With diastema between front and back teeth, as in snakes.

diactinal (dīăk'tĭnăl) *a*. [Gk. *dis* twice *aktis* ray] With two rays pointed at ends.

diadelphous (dī'ădĕl'fŭs) *a*. [Gk. *dis* twice *adelphos* brother] Having stamens in two bundles owing to fusion of filaments.

diadematoid (dī'ădēm'ătoid) *a*. [Gk. *diadema*, crown *eidos* shape.] Of Echinoidea, having three primary pore plates with occasionally secondary between aboral and middle primary as *opp* arbacioid one primary with secondary on each side, and triplechinoid, two primaries, with one or more secondaries between.

diadromous (dīăd′rŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diadromos* wandering.] Having nerves or veins radiating fan-like manner *appl.* leaves.

diaen (dī′ĕn) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice an analogy of triaene from Gk. *triaina*, trident.] A form of triaene, with one of th cladi reduced or absent.

diageotropism (dīăjēŏt′rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dia* through *ge* earth *trope* turn.] Tendency in certain parts of plants to assume position at right angles to direction of gravity

diagnosis (dīăgnō′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dia gnosis* discrimination.] A concise description of an organism with full distinctive characters discrimination of a physiological or pathological condition by its distinctive signs.

diagnostic (dīăgnŏs′tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diagnosis* discrimination.] Distinguishing differentiating the species or genus, etc. from others similar

diaheliotropism (dīăhēlĭŏt′rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through *helios* sun *trope* turn.] Diaphototropism.

diakinesis (dīăkĭnē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through *kinesis* movement.] The later prophase stage of meiosis, between diplotene and prometaphase movement of chromosomes between metaphase and telophase.

dialyneury (dīălĭnū′rĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dialyein* t reconcile *neuron* nerve.] In certain gastropods condition of having pleural ganglia united to opposit visceral nerve by anastomosis with pallial nerve.

dialypetalous (dīălĭpĕt′ălŭs) *a.* [Gk *dia* asunder *lyein* to loose *petalon* petal.] Polypetalous.

dialyphyllous (dīălĭfĭl′ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dia* asunder *lyein* to loose *phyllon* leaf] With separat leaves

dialysepalous (dīălĭsĕp′ălŭs) [Gk. *dia* asunder *lyein* t loose F *sépale* sepal.] Polysepalous.

dialysis (dīăl′ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dia* asunder *lysis* loosing] Separation of dissolved crystalloids and colloids through semipermeable membrane, crystalloids passing more readily permeation

dialystely (dīălĭstē′lĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dia* asunder *lyein*, to loose *stele* post.] A condition in which the steles in the stem remain more or less separate.

dianciatron (dīănsĭă′trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *agkistron*, hook.] A spicul resembling a stout sigma, but the inner margin of both hook and shaft thins out t knife edge and is notched. *Plu.* diancistra.

diandrous (dīăn′drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *aner* man.] Having two free stamens.

diapause (dī′ăpôz) *n.* [Gk. *diapausis* to mak t cease.] A spontaneou stat of dormancy d ring development as of insects resting stage between anatrepsis and katatrepsis in blastokinesis sexual rest period *appl.* annelids *cf.* quiescence.

diapedesis (dīăpēdē′sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *diapedesis* leaping through.] Emigration of white blood corpuscles through walls of capillaries into surrounding tissu migration of cells t exterio in certain larval sponges.

diaphototropism (dīăfōtŏt′rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through *phos* light *trope* turn.] Tendency of plant organs to assume position at right angles to rays of light dia heliotropism.

diaphragm (dī′ăfrăm) di phragma (dīăfrăg′mă) *n.* [Gk. *diaphragma* midriff] The wall which separates the small cell the prothallus, from rest of macrospore in Hydropterideae septum t nodes in Equisetum sheet of muscular tissue attached t ntrovert in worms single strongly developed septum in Terebelliformia perforated tissue that subdivides tentacle cavity in Polyzoa a fibro-muscular bdominal septum enclosing perineural sinus in certal insects the transverse septum separating cephalothorax from abdomen in certain Arachnida

special fan-shaped muscle spreading from anterior end of ilia to oesophagus and base of lungs in Anura; partition partly muscular partly tendinous, separating cavity of chest from abdominal cavity in mammals fold of dura mater on sella turcica.

diaphysis (dīăf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *dia* through *phyein* to bring forth.] Shaft of limb bone *opp.* epiphysis; abnormal growth of an axis or shoot.

diapophysis (dīăpŏf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through *apo* from *phyein* to produce.] Lateral or transverse process of neural arch.

diapsid (dīăp'sid) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *apsis* arch.] *Appl.* skulls with supra and infra-temporal fossae distinct *cf.* synapsid.

diarch (dī'ark) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *arche* origin.] With two xylem and two phloem bundles *appl.* root in which protoxylem bundles meet and form a plate of tissue across cylinder with phloem bundle on each side *appl.* a bipolar type of spindle.

diarthric (dīar'thrik) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *arthron* joint.] *Pert.* two joints diarticular

diarthrosis (dīarthrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *arthron* joint.] An articulation allowing considerable movement.

diaschistic (dīăskis'tik) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through *schistos* split.] *Appl.* type of tetrads which divide once transversely and once longitudinally in meiosis *cf.* anaschistic.

diaspore (dī'ăspōr) *n.* [Gk. *diaspora*, dispersion (*dia*, asunder *spora*, seed.)] Any spore seed, fruit, or other portion of plant when being dispersed and able to produce new plant disseminule, propagule.

diastase (dī'ăstās) *n.* [Gk. *diastasis* to separate.] An enzyme which acts principally in converting starch into sugar

diastasis (dīăs'tăsis) [Gk. *dia*, through *stasis* halt.] Rest period preceding systole.

diastatic (dīăstăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dia* through *histanai* to set.] *Pert.* diastase or having similar properties *pert.* diastasis.

diastem (dī'ăstĕm) **diastema** (dīăs'tēmă) *n.* [Gk. *diastema*, space.] A toothless space usually between two types of teeth an equatorial modification of protoplasm preceding cell division.

diaster (dīăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *aster* star.] The stage in mitosis where daughter chromosomes are grouped near spindle poles ready to form new nucleus.

diastole (dīăs'tōlē) *n.* [Gk. *diastole* difference.] Rhythmical relaxation of heart rhythmical expansion of a contractile vacuole *Opp.* systole.

diastomatic (dīăstŏmăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through *stoma* mouth.] Through stomata or pores giving off gases from spongy parenchyma through stomata.

diathesis (dīăth'ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *diathesis* disposition.] A constitutional predisposition to type of reaction, disease or development.

diatom (dī'ătŏm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through *temnein*, to cut.] A unicellular form of alga with walls impregnated with silica.

diatomin (dīăt'ŏmin) *n.* [Gk. *diatemnein* to cut through.] A yellow pigment resembling fucoxanthin, in plastids of diatoms.

diatropism (dīăt'rŏpizm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through *trope* turn.] The tendency of organs or organisms to place themselves at right angles to line of action of stimulus.

diaxon (dīăk'sŏn) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *axon* axis.] With two axes, as certain sponge spicules.

diaxon (dīăk'sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *axon* axis.] A nerve-cell with two axis-cylinder processes.

diblastula (dīblăs'tūlă) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *blastos* bud.] A coelenterate embryo consisting of two layers arranged round central cavity

dibranchiat (dībrăng'kiăt) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *brangchia* gills.] With two gills.

dicaryon,—dikaryon.

dicellate (dīsĕl'āt) *a.* [Gk. *dikella*, two-pronged hoe.] With two prongs: *appl.* sponge spicules.

dicentral (dīsĕn'trăl) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *kentron*, centre.] *Appl.* canal in fish vertebral centrum.

dicentric (dīsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *kentron*, centre.] Having two centromeres: *appl.* chromatids, chromosomes.

dichasium (dīkā'zĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dichasein*, to divide in two.] A cymose inflorescence in which two lateral branches occur about same level.

dichlamydeous (dīklămĭd'ēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having both calyx and corolla.

dichogamy (dīkŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *gamos*, marriage.] Maturing of sexual elements at different times, ensuring cross-fertilisation; *cf.* protandry, protogyny.

dichoptic (dīkŏp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *opsis*, sight.] With eyes quite separate.

dichotomous (dīkŏt'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *temnein*, to cut.] *Pert.*, characterised by dichotomy.

dichotomy (dīkŏt'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two; *temnein*, to cut.] Branching which results from division of growing point into two equal parts.

dichroic (dīkrō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *chros*, colour.] Exhibiting dichroism, as chlorophyll solution; *cf.* dichromatic.

dichroism (dī'krōĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *chros*, colour.] Property of showing two colours, as one colour by transmitted and the other by reflected light.

dichromatic (dīkrōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *di-*, two; *chroma*, colour.] With two colour varieties; seeing only two colours.

dichromophil (dīkrōm'ōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *di-*, two; *chroma*, colour; *philein*, to love.] Staining with both acid and basic dyes.

dichthadiigyne (dĭkthădĭ'ĭjīnē) *n.* [Gk. *dichthadios*, double; *gyne*, female.] A gynaecoid ant with voluminous ovaries, and without eyes and wings: a dichthadiiform female.

diclinous (dī'klĭnŭs, dĭklī'nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di-*, asunder; *kline*, bed.] With stamens and pistils on separate flowers; with staminate and pistillate flowers on same plant.

dicoccous (dīkŏk'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di-*, two; *kokkos*, kernel.] Having two one-seeded coherent capsules.

dicostalia (dī'kŏstā'lĭă) *n.* [Gk. *di-*, two; L. *costa*, rib.] The secundibrachs or second brachial series in a crinoid.

dicotyledon (dīkŏtĭlē'dŏn) *n.* [Gk. *di-*, two; *kotyledon*, cup-shaped hollow.] A plant with two seed-leaves.

dictyodromous (dĭktĭŏd'rŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net; *dromein*, to run.] Net-veined: when the smaller veins branch and anastomose freely.

dictyogen (dĭk'tĭōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net; *-genes*, producing.] A net-leaved plant.

dictyokinesis (dĭk'tĭōkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net; *kinesis*, movement.] The breaking-up of the Golgi-apparatus at mitosis and segregation of dictyosomes to daughter-cells.

dictyonalia (dĭk'tĭŏnā'lĭă) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net.] The principal parenchyma spicules of Dictyonina and of many Lyssacina.

dictyosome (dĭk'tĭōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net; *soma*, body.] An element of the Golgi-apparatus, *q.v.*

dictyospore (dĭk'tĭōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net; *sporos*, seed.] A spore with transverse and longitudinal septa, of reticular appearance.

dictyostele (dĭk'tĭōstē'lē) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net; *stele*, post.] A network formed by meristeles.

dictyotic (dĭk'tĭŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net.] *Appl.* moment of shell or skeleton formation, or lorication moment, as of siliceous skeleton of radiolarians; *appl.* stage in cell growth where chromosomes are lost to view in nuclear reticulum.

dicyclic (dīsĭk'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *di* two *kyklos* circle.] Having a row of perradial infrabasals, *appl.* theca of Crinoidea; with two whorls biennial *appl.* herbs.

didactyl (dīdăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *di* two *daktylos* digit.] Having two fingers or two toes.

didelphic (dīdĕl'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *di-* double *delphys* womb.] Having two uteri as marsupials amphidelphic.

didymospore (dĭd'ĭmōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *didymos* twin *sporos* seed.] A two-celled spore.

didymous (dĭd'ĭmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *didymos* twin.] Growing in pairs.

didynamous (dīdĭn'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di-* two *dynamis* power.] With four stamens, two long two short.

diecious,—dioecious, *q.v.*

diencephalon (dī'ĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *dia* between *enkephalos* brain.] Part of the fore-brain comprising thalamencephalon, pars mamillaris hypothalami and posterior part of third ventricle between-brain 'tween-brain inter brain.

diestrum,—dioestrus, *q.v.*

differentiation (dĭf'ĕrĕn'shĭā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *differre* to differ.] Modification in structure and function of the parts of an organism, owing to division of labour.

diffluence (dĭf'looĕns) *n.* [L. *dis* away *fluere* to flow.] Disintegration by vacuolisation.

diffuse (dĭfūs') *a.* [L. *diffundere* to pour.] Widely spread not localised not sharply defined at margin *appl.* placenta with villi on all parts except poles.

diffuse-porous, — *appl.* wood in which vessels of approximately the same diameter tend to be evenly distributed in growth ring *cf.* ring-porous.

digametic (dĭgămĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *gametes* spouse.] Exhibiting digamety having two types of gametes, one producing males, the other females heterogametic.

digastric (dīgăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *di-* two; *gaster* belly.] Two-bellied *appl.* muscles fleshy at ends, tendinous in middle biventral *appl.* one of the suprahyoid muscles *appl.*, a branch of facial nerve.

digenesis (dījĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *genesis* descent.] Alternation of generations, *q.v.*

digenetic (dī'jĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *genesis* descent.] *Pert.* digenesis requiring an alternation of hosts, *appl.* certain parasites.

digenoporous (dī'jĕnŏp'ŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *genos* birth *poros* pore.] With two genital pores, *appl.* many Turbellaria.

digestion (dĭjĕs'chŭn) *n.* [L. *digestio* digestion.] The process by which nutrient materials are rendered absorbable by action of various juices.

digestive (dĭjĕs'tĭv) *a.* [L. *digestio* digestion.] *Pert.* digestion, or having power of aiding in digestion.

digit (dĭj'ĭt) *n.* [L. *digitus* finger.] Terminal division of limb in any vertebrate above fishes, toe or finger distal part of chelae and chelicerae.

digital (dĭj'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *digitus* finger.] *Pert.* finger or digit also *appl.* structures resembling a digit. *n.* Distal joint of spiders' pedipalp.

digitaliform (dĭj'ĭtăl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *digitus* finger *forma* shape.] Finger-shaped *appl.* corollas which are like the finger of a glove.

digitate (dĭj'ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *digitus* finger.] Having parts arranged like the fingers in a hand with fingers.

digitiform (dĭj'ĭtĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *digitus* finger *forma*, shape.] Finger shaped; *appl.* roots.

digitigrade (dĭj'ĭtĭgrād') *a.* [L. *digitus* finger *gradus* step.] Walking with only the digits touching the ground.

digitinervate (dĭj'ĭtĭnĕr'vāt) *a.* [L. *digitus* finger *nervus* sinew.] Having veins radiating out from base like fingers of a hand with usually five or seven veins *appl.* leaves.

digitipartite (dĭj'ĭtĭpâr'tīt) *a.* [L. *digitus* finger *partire* to divide.] Having leaves divided up in a hand-like pattern.

digitipinnate (dĭj'ĭtĭpĭn'āt) *a.* [L. *digitus* finger *pinna* feather.] Having digitat leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate.

digitule (dĭj'ĭtūl) *n.* [L. *digitulus* l ttle finger.] Any small finger-like process small process on insect tarsi.

digoneutic (dī'gōnū'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *gennaein* to produce.] Breeding twice a year

digonic (dīgŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *gone* seed.] Producing mal and female gametes in separate gones in the sam individual *cf* amphigonic.

digonoporous (dī gŏnŏp orŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *gone*, seed *poros* pore.] With two distinct genital apertures, mal and female.

digynous (dĭj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *di* two *gyne* woman.] Having two carpels.

diheliotropi m, — diaheliotropism *q.v.*

diheterozygote (dī'hĕtĕrŏzī'gōt) *n* [Gk. *dis* twice *heteros* other *zygotos* yoked together.] A dihybrid.

dihybrid (dīhī'brĭd) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice L. *hibrida*, mixed offspring.] A cross whose parents differ in two distinct characters an organism heterozygous regarding two pairs of alleles.

dikaryon (dīkă rĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *dis* twice *karyon* ucleus.] A pai of uclei as in cells of ascogenous hyphae.

dilatator —dilator *q*

dilat d (dĭlā'tĕd) *a.* [L. *dilatare* to flatten.] Expanded or flattened *appl* parts of insects etc. with a wide margin

dilator (dĭlā'tŏr) *n.* [L. *dilatare* to expand.] Name *appl* any muscle that expands or dilates an organ.

dilophous (dĭlŏf'ŭs) *a* [Gk *di* two *lophos*, crest] *Appl* tetractinal spicule with two rays forked lik crest.

diluvial (dĭlū vĭăl) *a.* [L. *diluvium* del ge] *Pert* the present i geological reckoni g

dimegaly (dīmĕg'ălĭ) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *megalos* great.] Condition of having two sizes or a bimodal size frequency *appl* spermatozoa, ova.

dimerous (dĭm ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *meros* part.] In two parts; having each whorl of two parts with a two-jointed tarsus.

dimidiate (dĭmĭd'ĭāt) *a.* [L. *dimidius* half.] H ving only one-half developed having capsule split on one side.

dimorphism (dīmôr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *morphe* shape.] Condition of having stamens of two different lengths, of having two different kinds of leaves, flowers, etc. stat of having two different forms according to sex or of one sex, two different kinds of zooids, or of offspring of broods which owing to differing conditions, differ in size colouring

dimyaric (dĭmĭăr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *mys* muscl] Having two adductor muscles dimyarian.

dinergate (dĭnĕr'găt) *n.* [Gk. *deinos* to roam *ergates* worker] A soldier ant.

din uroni (dīnūrŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *neuron* nerve.] W th doubl innervation *appl* chromatophores with concentrating and dispersing nerve fibres.

dinomi (dīnŏm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *nomos* district] *Appl* an organism restricted t two of the biogeographical divisions of the globe.

dioecious (dīē sĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *oikos* house.] Having sexes separat having male and female flowers on different individuals gonochoristic exh biting dioecism or gonochorism.

dioestrus (dīē strŭs) *n* [Gk. *dia* between *oistros* gadfly] The quiescent period between heat periods in polyoestrous animals dioestrum.

dionychous (dīŏn'ĭkŭs) *a* [Gk. *di* two *onyx* nail.] Having two claws, on tarsi of certain spiders.

dioptrate (dīŏp'trāt) *a*. [Gk. *di* twice *op* eye] Having eyes or ocelli separated by narrow line

dioptric (dīŏp'trĭk) *a*. [Gk. *dioptron* spying-glass.] *Pert* transmission and refraction of light *appl* structures, as cornea, lens aqueous and vitreous humors.

diorchic (dīôr'kĭk) *a*. [Gk. *dis* twice *orchis* testis.] Having two testes.

dipetalous (dīpĕt'ălŭs) *a*. [Gk. *dis* twice; *petalon* petal.] Having two petals.

diphasic (dīfā'zĭk) *a*. [Gk. *dis* twice *phainein* to appear] *Appl* extended life cycle of some protozoa, including the active stage *cf* monophasic periodically changing two states or appearances, as of winter and summer pelage or plumage.

diphycercal (dĭf'ĭsĕr'kăl) *a* [Gk. *diphyes* twofold *kerkos* tail.] With a tail in which vertebral column runs straight to tip, thereby dividing the fin symmetrically

diphygenetic (dĭf'ĭjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *diphyes* twofold *genetes* begotten.] Producing embryos of two different types, as Dicyemida.

diphygenic (dĭf'ĭjĕn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk *diphyes* twofold *genos* descent.] With two types of development

diphyletic (dĭf'ĭlĕt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *dis* twice *phylon* race.] *Pert* or having origin in two lines of descent.

diphyodont (dĭf'ĭŏdŏnt) *a*. [Gk. *diphyes* twofold *odous* tooth] With deciduous and permanent sets of teeth.

diplanetary (dīplăn'ĕtărĭ) diplanetic (dī'plănĕt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *dis* twice *planetikos* wandering] With two distinct types of zoospores

diplanetism (dīplăn'ĕtĭzm) *n* [Gk. *dis* twice *planetikos* wandering] Condition of having two periods of motility in one life history as of zoospores in some fungi.

diplarthrous (dĭplâr'thrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *diploos* double *arthron* joint.] With tarsal or carpal bones of one row articulating with two bones i the other

dipleurula (dĭploor'ūlă) *n* [Gk. *di* twice *pleuron* side.] A bilaterally symmetrical larva of echinoderms an echinopaedium.

diplobiont (dĭp'lōbī'ŏnt) *n*. [Gk *diploos* double; *bion* living] An organism characterised by two kinds of individuals, asexual and sexual.

diploblastic (dĭp'lōblăs'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *diploos* doubl *blastos* bud.] Having two distinct germ layers.

diplocardiac (dĭp'lōkâr'dĭăk) *a*. [Gk. *diploos* double *kardia* heart.] With the two sides of the heart quit distinct.

diplocaulescent (dĭp'lōkôlĕs'ĕnt) *a*. [Gk. *diploos* double; *kaul* stem.] With secondary stems.

diplochromosome (dĭp'lōkrō'mōsōm) *n* [Gk. *diploos* double *chroma* colou *soma*, body] Anomalous chromosome having fou chromatids instead of two attached to centromere.

diplodal (dĭp'lōdăl) *a*. [Gk. *diploos* double *hodos* way] Having both prosodus and aphodus *appl* Porifera.

diploe (dĭp'lōē) *n* [Gk. *diploe* double.] The cancellous tissue between outer and inner lamellae of certain skull bones tail of scorpion mesophyll.

diplogangliate (dĭp'lōgăng'glĭāt) *a*. [Gk. *diploos* double *ganglion* ganglion] With ganglia in pairs.

diplogenesis (dĭp'lōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *diploos* double *genesis* descent.] Supposed change in germ plasm that accompanies use and disuse changes occurring in body tissues development of two parts instead of usual single part.

diploic (dĭplō'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *diploos* double] Occupying channels in cancellous tissue of bones.

diploid (dĭp'loid) *a*. [Gk. *diploos* double *eidos* form.] Having a double set of chromosomes *appl* typical or zygotic somatic number of chromosomes of species. *n* A diploid organism *cf* haploid.

diploidisation,—doubling of number f chromosomes in haploid cell or hyphae.

diplonema (dĭp'lōnē mă) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *nema*, thread.] Double thread of diplotene stage in meiosis.

diplonephridia (dĭp'lōnĕfrĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *diploos* doubl *nephros* kidney *idion* dim.] Nephridia derived partly from ectoderm partly from mesoderm.

diploneural (dĭp'lōnū răl) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* doubl *neuron* nerve.] Suppl ed with two nerves.

diplont (dĭp'lŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* doubl *on* being.] An organism having diploid somatic nuclei, *opp* haplont.

diploperistomous (dĭp'lōpĕrĭs tŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *peri* around *stoma*, mouth.] Having a double projection or peristome.

diplophase (dĭp'lŏfāz) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *phasis* aspect.] Stage in life history of an organism when uclei are diploid sporophyte phase diplotene stage in meiosis.

diplophyll (dĭp'lŏfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *phyllon* leaf.] A leaf having palisade tissue on upper and lower side with intermedial pongy parenchyma.

diploplacula (dĭp'lōplăk'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* doubl *plakous* flat cake.] A flattened blastula consisting of two layers of cells.

diplopore (dĭp'lopōr) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *poros* passage.] Respiratory organ in Cystoidea.

diploptil (dĭp lŏtĭl ptĭl) *a.* [Gk *diploos* double *ptilon* feather.] Double neossoptile without rachis formed by precocious development of the barbs of the teleoptile.

diplosis (dĭplō sĭs) *n.* [Gk *diploos* double.] Doubling of the chromosome umber in syngamy.

diplosome (dĭp'lŏsōm) *n.* [Gk *diploos* doubl *soma* body.] A double centrosome lying outside the nuclear membrane paired heterochromosome.

diplosomit (dĭplōsō mĭt) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *soma*, body.] Body segment consisting of two annular parts prozonite and metazonite, in Diplopoda.

diplosphene (dĭp'lŏsfēn) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double; *sphen* wedge.] Wedge-shaped process on neural arch of certain fossil reptiles.

diplospondylic (dĭp'lŏspŏndĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *sphondylos* vertebra.] With two centra to each myotome or with one centrum and well-developed intercentrum exhibiting diplospondyly

diplostemonous (dĭp'lŏstĕm'ŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double; *stemon* warp.] With two whorls of stamens in regular alternation with perianth leaves with stamens double the number of petals.

diplostichous (dĭplŏs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *stichos* row.] Arranged in two rows or series.

diplotegia (dĭp'lŏtē'jĭă) *n.* [Gk. *diploos* double *tegos* roof.] An inferior fruit with dry dehiscent pericarp

diplotene (dĭp'lŏtēn) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *tainia* band.] *Appl* stage in meiosis at which bivalent chromosomes split longitudinally

diploxylic (dĭp'lŏzĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *xylon* wood.] *Appl* leaf trace bundles with inner and outer strands of wood in certain extinct plants.

diplozoic (dĭp'lŏzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos* double *zoon* animal.] Bilaterally symmetrical

dipnoan (dĭp nōăn) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *pnein* t breathe.] Breathing by gills and lungs.

diprotodont (dīprō'tŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *protos* first *odous* tooth.] H ving two anterior incisors large and prominent, the rest of incisors and canines being smaller or absent.

dipterocecidium (dĭp'tĕrŏsĕsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dis* twice *pteron* wing *kekis* gall ut *dion* dim.] Gall caused by dipterous insect.

dipterous (dĭp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *pteron* wing] With two wings or wing-like expansions.

directive mesenteries,—in Zoantharia, the dorsal and ventral pairs of mesenteries.

disc (dĭsk) *n.* [L. *discus* disc.] Any flattened portion like a disc in shape middle part of capitulum in Compositae adhesive tip of tendril base of sea-weed thallus circumoral area i many animal; circular areas at opposite poles of many animals any modification of thalamus area marking entrance of optic nerve into eye cup-shaped tactile structures in skin mass of cells of membrana granulosa which projects into cavity of egg follicle anisotropic and isotropic parts of contractile fibrils of muscular tissue disk.

disc florets,—inner florets borne on abbreviated and reduced peduncle in many inflorescences.

discal (dĭs'kăl) *a.* [L. *discus* disc.] *Pert* any disc-like structure; *appl.* cross-vein between third and fourth longitudinal veins of insect wing *n.* A large cell at base of wing of Lepidoptera completely enclosed by wing nervures, also in some Diptera.

disciflorous (dĭs'kĭflō'rŭs dĭs'ĭflō'rŭs) *a.* [L. *discus* disc *flos* flower] With flowers in which receptacle is large and disc-like.

disclimax (dĭs'klī'măks) *n.* [Gk. *dis* double *klimax* ladder] Disturbance climax, stage in plant succession replacing or modifying true climax, usually due to animal and human agency *q* cultivated crops.

discoblastic (dĭs'kōblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *diskos* disc *blastos* bud.] *Pert* meroblastic eggs in which area of segmentation is disc-shaped.

discoblastula (dĭs'kōblăs'tūlă) *n.* [Gk. *diskos* disc *blastos* bud.] A blastula formed from meroblastic egg with disc-like blastoderm.

discocarp (dĭs'kōkărp) *n.* [Gk. *diskos* disc *karpos* fruit.] Special enlargement of thalamus below calyx apothecium

discoctast r (dĭsk'ŏktăs tĕr) *n.* *pl* [Gk. *diskos* disc *okto* eight; *aster* star] Sponge spicules with eight rays terminating in discs, each disc corresponding in position to corners of a cube modified hexactines.

discodactyl us (dĭs'kōdăk'tĭlŭs) *a* [Gk. *diskos* disc *daktylos* finger] With sucker at end of digit.

discohexactine (dĭs'kōhĕksăk'tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *diskos* disc *hex* six *aktis* ray] A sponge spicul with si equal rays meeting at right angles.

discohexaster (dĭs'kōhĕksăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *diskos* disc *hex* six *aster* star] A hexactine with rays ending in discs.

discoid (dĭs'koid) *a.* [Gk. *diskos* disc *eidos* form] Flat and circular disc-shaped.

discoidal (dĭskoi'dăl) *a.* [Gk. *diskos* disc; *eidos* form.] Disc-like *appl.* segmentation in which blastoderm forms one-layered disc or cap which spreads over yolk *appl* placenta.

discontinuity (dĭs'kŏntĭnū'ĭtĭ) *n.* [O F *discontinuer* from L. *dis* asunder *continuare* to continue.] Occurrence in two or more separate areas or geographical regions disjunction.

discontinuous variation, — mutation, *q.v*

disco nla (dĭskŏn ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *diskos* disc.] Eight rayed stage in larval development of certain Coelentera.

discooctaster,—discoctaster *q v*

discoplace ta (dĭs'kōplăsĕn'tă) *n.* [L. *discus* disc *placenta* placenta.] A placenta with villi on circular cake-like disc.

discoplasm (dĭs'kōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *diskos* disc *plasma*, form.] Colourless framework or stroma of red blood corpuscle.

discorhabd (dĭs'kōrăbd) *n.* [Gk *diskos* disc; *rhabdos* rod.] A linear sponge spicule with disc-like outgrowths or whorls of spines.

discus proligerus,—in a Graafian follicl the mass of cells of membrana granulosa in which the ovum is embedded.

disjunct (disjŭngkt') *a*. [L. *dis junctus* separated.] With body regions separated by deep con strictions.

disjunction (disjŭngk'shŭn) *n*. [L. *disjunctus* separated.] Divergence of paired chromosomes t anaphase geographical distribution in discontinuous areas.

disjuncti e symbiosis,—a mutually helpful condition of symbiosis although there is no direct connection between the partners.

di junctor (disjŭngk tŏ) *n*. [L. *disjunctus* separated.] Weak connective structure and zon of separation between successive conidia bridge

disk (disk) *n*. [Gk. *diskos* disc] *See* disc.

disomi (dĭ'sōmik) *a*. [Gk. *dis* twice *soma* body] *Pert* o having two homologous chromosomes genes

disoperation (dĭs'ŏpĕrā shŭn) *n*. [L. *dis* asunder *opus* work.] Co-actions resulting in disadvantage t individual or to group indirectly harmful influence f organisms pon each other

dispermi (dispĕr mĭk) *a* [Gk. *dis* twice *sperma* seed.] *Pert* or by tw spermatozoa *appl* fertilisa tion of an ovum

dispermous (dispĕr'mŭs) *a* [Gk. *dis* twice *sperma*, seed] H ving two seeds.

dispermy (dispĕr mĭ) *n*. [Gk *dis* twice *sperma* seed] The entrance of two spermatozoa into an ovum.

dispersal (dispĕr'săl) *n* [L. *dis pergere* t disperse.] Th actual scattering distributing f organisms on earth surface transport f diaspores.

diaphotic,—dysphotic.

dispireme (dĭspī' ēm) *n* [Gk. *dis* twice *speirema* skein] The stage of karyokinesis in which each daughter nucleus has given rise to a spireme.

displacement (displās mĕnt) *n*. [O F *desplacier* to displace.] An abnormal position of any part of a plant due to its shifting from its normal place of insertion.

disporocystid (dī'spōrōsis'tĭd) *a*. [Gk. *dis* twice *spora* seed *kystis* bladder] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when two sporocysts are present.

disporous (dispō rŭs) *a*. [Gk. *dis* twice *sporos* seed.] With two spores.

dissected (dĭsĕk'tĕd) *a* [L. *dissecare* to cut open.] Having lamina cut into lobes, incisions reaching nearly to midrib with parts displayed.

dissepiment (dĭs sĕp'ĭmĕnt) *n* [L. *dissaepire* to separate.] The partition found i some compound ovaries in corals, one of oblique calcareous partitions stretching from septum to septum and closing interseptal loculi below

dissili nt (dĭsĭl'ĭent) *a*. [L. *dissilire* to burst asunder] Springing pen *appl*. capsules of various plants which dehisce explosively

dissimilati n (dĭs'sĭmĭlā shŭn) *n*. [L. *dissimilis* unlike.] Katabolism, *q v*

dissoconch (dĭs'ŏkŏngk') *n* [Gk. *dissos* double *kongche* shell.] The shell of a veliger larva.

dissogeny (dĭsŏj ĕnĭ) *n* [Gk. *dissos* double *genos* descent] Condition of having two sexually mature periods the same animal—one in larva one in adult also dissogony

distad (dĭs'tăd) *adv*. [L. *distare* t stand apart *ad* to.] Towards or t position way from centre or from point of attachment in a distal direction.

distal (dĭs'tăl) [L. *distare* to stand part.] Standing fa part distant, *appl* bristles, etc. *pert* end of any structure farthest from middle line of organism or from point of attachment. *Opp* proximal

distalia (dĭstā'lĭă) *n. pl.* [L. *distare* to stand apart.] The distal or third row of carpal or of tarsal bones.

distanc eceptor,—a sense-organ which reacts to stimuli emanating from distant objects an olfactory visual or auditory receptor distoceptor distoceptor teleceptor

distichalia (distĭkā'lĭă) *n. plu* [Gk. *distichos* with two rows.] I Crinoidea, the secondary brachials.

distichous (dĭs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *distichos* with two rows.] Two-ranked *appl.* alternate leaves, so arranged that first is directly below third.

distipharynx (dĭs'tĭfăr'ĭngks) *n.* [L. *distans* standing part Gk. *pharynx* gullet.] A short tube formed by union of epi- and hypopharynx in some insects.

distiproboscl (dĭs'tĭprōbŏs'ĭs) *n.* [L. *distans* standing apart Gk. *proboskis* trunk.] Distal portion of insect proboscis, part of ligula.

dististyl (dĭs'tĭstīl) *n.* [L. *distans* standing apart Gk. *stylos* pillar] Distal part or style borne on basistyle, *q.v.* of gonostyle in mosquitoes.

distoceptor (dĭs tŏsĕp tŏr) *n.* [L. *distare* to stand apart *recipere* to receive.] A distance receptor *q.v.* teleceptor

distractil (dĭstrăk'tĭl) *a.* [L. *distractus* pulled asunder] Widely separate *appl.* usually to long stalked anthers.

distribution (dĭs'trĭbū shŭn) *n.* [L. *distributus* divided.] Range of an organism or group in biogeographical divisions of globe.

disymmetrical (dĭsĭmĕt rĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *syn*, with *metron* measure.] Biradial *q.v.*

dithecal (dĭthē'kăl) [Gk. *dis* twice *thēkē* box] Two-celled as anthers.

ditokous (dĭt okŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *tokos* birth] Producing two at time, either eggs or young

ditrematous (dĭtrē'mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice *trēma*, opening] With separate genital openings; with anus and genital openings separate

ditrochous (dĭt rŏkŭs) *a* [Gk. *dis* twice *trochos* runner] With divided trochanter

diuresis (dĭū ē'sĭ) *n* [Gk *dia*, through *ouron* urine] Increased or excessive secretion of urine.

diurnal (dĭūr'năl) *a* [L. *dies* day] Opening during the day only active in the day-time.

divaricate (dĭvăr'ĭkāt) *a* [L. *divaricatus* stretched part.] Widely divergent; bifid forked.

divaricators (dĭvăr'ĭkātŏrz) *n plu* [L. *divaricatus* stretched apart.] Muscles stretching from ventral valve to cardinal process in brachiopods muscles in vicularia.

diverg ncy (dĭvĕr'jĕnsĭ) *n* [L. *divergere* to bend way] The fraction of a stem circumference, usually constant for a species, which separates two consecutive leaves in a spiral.

di ergent (dĭvĕr'jĕnt) *a* [L. *divergere* to bend away] Separated from one another *appl.* leaves.

diverticul m (dĭ' ĕrtĭk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *de* way *vertere* to turn.] A tube or sac, blind at distal end, branching off from a canal or cavity

divided (dĭvĭ'dĕd) *a.* [L. *dividere* to divide.] With lamina cut by incisions reaching midrib *appl* leaves.

dizoi (dĭzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert* spore containing two sporozoites.

dizygotic (dĭ'zīgŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dis* twice; *zygotos* yoked.] Originating from two fertilised ova *appl.* twins dizygous binovular.

Dobi s line,—Z-disc or telophragma.

dodecagynous (dōdĕkăj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dōdeka*, twelve *gynē* woman.] Having twelve pistils.

dodecamerous (dōdĕkăm ĕrŭs) [Gk. *dōdeka*, twelve *meros* part.] H ving each whorl composed of twelve parts.

dodecandrous (dōdĕkăn drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dōdeka*, twelve *anēr* man.] H ving at least twelve stamens.

dolabriform (dŏlă'brĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *dolabra* mattock. *forma* shape.] Axe-shaped.

dolichocephalic (dŏl'ĭkŏkĕfăl'ĭk,-*sĕf*) *a.* [Gk. *dolichos* long *kephalē* head.] Long-headed with cephalic index of under 75 *cf* brachycephalic.

dolichohieri (dŏl'ĭkŏhī'erĭk) *a* [Gk. *dolichos* long *hieros* sacred] With sacral index below 100 *cf* platyhieric.

dolichostylous (dŏl'ĭkŏstī'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dolichos* long *stylos* pillar] *Pert* long-styled anthers in dimorphic flowers.

dolioform (dō'lĭŏfôrm) *a.* [L. *dolium* wine-cask *forma*, shape] Barrel-shaped.

dominant (dŏm'ĭnănt) *a.* [L. *dominans* ruling] *Appl.* plants which by their extent determine biotic conditions in given area *appl.* species prevalent in a particular community or at a given period *appl.* character possessed by one parent which in hybrid masks the corresponding alternative character derived from the other parent *appl* the parental allele manifested in the F heterozygote *opp* recessive *appl.* stimulated part of brai when excitation is in creased by stimuli usually inducing *other reflexes* *appl parts of body* controlling less active parts

dominator (dŏm'ĭnātŏr) *n* [L *dominator* rule] A broad band of the spectrum which evokes sensation of luminosity i light adapted eye *cf* modulator

d pa (dō pă) *n* [*D*ihydroxy*p*henyl *a*lanine.] A am no-acid formed from tyrosine by action of ultraviolet rays, and oxidised by dopa oxidase or dopase t red precursor of melanin as in basal l yers of epidermis C_9H O N

dormancy (dôr mănsĭ) *n* [F *dormir* from L *dormire* to sleep.] A resting or quiescent condition reduction in protoplasmic act vity due to carbon dioxide concentration, *appl* seed hibernation and aestivation

dormancy callus,—callose deposited on sieve areas at the onset of winter

dorsad (dôr săd) *adv* [L. *dorsum* back *ad* to.] Towards back or dorsal surface *opp* ventrad.

dorsal (dôr săl) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back] *Pert* or lying near back, *opp* ventral surface *pert*, surface farthest from axis upper surface f thallus or prothallus of ferns etc

dorsalis (dôrsă'lĭs) *n.* [L. *dorsum* back.] The artery which supplies the back of any organ.

dorsiferous (dôrsĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *ferr* to carry] With sori on back of leaf; carrying the young on the back.

dorsifixed (dôr'sĭfĭk'st) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *figere* t fix.] H ving filament attached to back of anther

dorsigrad (dôr'sĭgrăd) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *gradus* step] Having back of digit on the ground when walking

dorsispinal (dôr'sĭspī'năl) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *spina* spine] *Pert* or referring to back and spine.

dorsi ntral (dôr'sĭvĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *venter* belly] With upper and lower surfaces distinct bifacial *f* dorsoventral

dorsocentral (dôr'sōsĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *centrum* centre.] *Pert.* mid-dorsal surface *pert* aboral surface of echinoderms.

dorsolumbar (dôr'sōlŭm'băr) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back; *lumbus* loin.] *Pert* lumba region of back

dorsoumbonal (dôr'sōŭm'bōnăl) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back, *umbo* shieldboss.] Lying on the back near the umbo.

dorsoventral (dôr'sōvĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *dorsum* back *venter* belly] *Pert* structures which stretch from dorsal to ventral surface *cf* dorsiventral

dorsul m (dôr sŭlŭm) *n* [*Dim* of L. *dorsum* back] Upper surface lying between colla and scutellum mesonotum.

dorsum (dôr'sŭm) *n* [L. *dorsum* back.] The sulcular surface of Anthozoa t rgum or notum of insect and crustaceans inner

margin of insect wing the back of higher animals.

dorylaner (dŏr'ĭlănĕr) *n.* [Gk. *dory* spear *aner* male.] An exceptionally large male ant of driver-ant group.

doublure (dooblūr') *n.* [F *doublure* lining.] The reflected margin of carapace in Trilobita and Xiphosura.

Doyèr cone ([*L. Doyère* French physiologist]. End plate or eminence where nerve fibre branches and enters sarcolemma.

dr panium (drĕpā nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *drepane* sickle.] A helicoid cyme with secondary axes developed in plane parallel to that of main peduncle and its first branch.

drift (drĭft) *n* [A.S. *drifan*, to drive.] Transported *opp.* bed-rock, soils process of change in gene frequencies in a population of breeding individuals; Sewall Wright effect genetico-automatic process.

dromaeognathous (drŏm eŏg' năthŭs) [Gk. *dromaios* t run *gnathos* jaw] Having a palate in which palatines and pterygoids do not articulate, owing to intervention of vomer

dromotropi (drŏm otrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dromos* course *trope* turn.] Bent in spiral influencing erve conductivity

drone (drōn) *n.* [A.S *dran*.] The male bee.

dropper (drŏp er) *n.* [A.S *droppian*, to drop.] Rhizomatous downward outgrowth of bulb which may form a new bulb.

drupaceous (droopā shŭs) *a.* [Gk *dryppa*, olive.] *Pert* drupe bear ing drupes drupe-like.

drupe (droop) *n.* [Gk. *dryppa*, olive.] A superior one-celled fruit with one or two seeds and the pericarp differentiated into a thin epicarp fleshy sarcocarp, and hard endocarp, as of plum.

drupel (droop'ĕl) *n.* [Gk. *dryppa*, olive.] An individual component of aggregate fruit, as of raspberry also drupelet.

dry (drī) *a.* [A.S. *dryge* dry] *Appl* achenial capsular and schizocarpic fru ts. *Opp* succulent.

drymophytes (drī'mōfīts) *n* *plu* [Gk. *drymos* coppice *phyton* plant.] Small trees, bushes, and shrubs.

duct (dŭkt) *n.* [L. *ducere* to lead.] Any tube which conveys fluid or other substance a tube formed by a series of cells which have lost their walls at the points of contact ductus.

d ctless glands,—glands which do not communicate with any organ directly by means of a duct endocrine organs.

ductule (dŭk'tūl) *n.* [L. *ducere* t lead.] A minute duct fine thread like terminal portion of a duct.

d ctus (dŭk'tŭs) *n* [L. *ducer* to lead.] Duct, *q.v*

ductus deferens,—vas deferens.

ductus ejaculatorius,—a narrow muscular tube at end of vas deferens in various invertebrates.

Dufour' gland [*L. Dufour* French entomologist]. An alkaline gland with duct leading to terebra or sting of certain Hymenoptera.

dulosis (dūlō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *doulosis* subjugation.] Slavery among ants.

dumb-bell bone,—prevomer *q.v*

duodenal (dū'ŏdē'năl) *a.* [L. *duodeni* twelve each.] *Pert* duodenum.

duodenum (dū'ŏdē'nŭm) *n.* [L. *duodeni* twelve each.] That portion of small intestine next to pyloric end of stomach.

d plex (dū'plĕks) *a.* [L. *duplex* twofold.] Double compound, *appl* flowers diploid having two dominant genes, in polyploidy consisting of two distinct structures having two distinct parts.

d plication (dū plĭkā shŭn) *n* [L. *duplex* doubl] Chorism, *q.v* translocated chromosome fragment attached to one of normal set.

duplicature (dū'plĭkătūr) *n.* [L. *duplex* double.] A circular fold near base of protrusible portion of polyzoan polypide.

duplicident (dūplis'idĕnt) *a* [L. *duplex* double *dens* tooth] With two pairs f incisors i upper jaw one behind the other

d plicity (dūplis'iti) *n*. [L. *duplicitor* doubly] Condition of being two-fold *appl* theory that cones are the photopic, or colour receptors, and rods the scotopic or brightness receptors.

duplicodentat (dū pĭkodĕn tāt) *a* [L. *duplex* double *dens* tooth.] With marginal teeth on leaf beari g smaller teeth-like structures.

dura mater (dū rä mā tĕr) *n* [L. *dura*, hard *mater* mother] The tough membrane lining th whole cerebro-spinal cavity

dura spinalis,—th tough membrane lining th pinal canal.

dural (dū rāl) *a*. [L *dura* hard.] *Pert*. dura mater *appl* sheath f optic nerve.

duramen (dūrā mĕn) *n*. [L *durare* to harden.] The hard darker central region of tree-stem the heart wood.

d v t (dūvā') *n*. [F *duvet* down] Downy coating as soft matted oat ng by certain fungi

dwarf mal —small three or four celled plant formed from andro-pore of Oedogonium small usually simply formed individual in many classes of animals, eithe free or carried by th female

dyad (dī'ăd) *n* [Gk *dyas* two] The half of tetrad group bivalen chromosome.

dynamic (dīnăm'ik) [Gk. *dynamis* power] Producing or manifesting activity *opp* static *appl* specific dynamic action the calorigenic action of food increasing meta bolism bove basal rat

dynamoplastic (dĭ'nămoplăs'tik) [Gk *dynamis* power *plastos* formed.] *Appl* active type of energid product *opp* paraplastic

dysgeni (dĭsjĕ 'ik) *a* [Gk *dy* *genea* low birth] *Pert* tending towards, or productive of racial degeneration kakogenic *pp* eugenic

dysmerism (dĭs mĕrĭzm) *n* [Gk. *dys* mis- *meros* part.] An aggregate of unlike parts.

dysmerogenesis (dĭs mĕrōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *dys* mis- *meros* part *genesis* descent.] Segmentation resulting in unlik parts.

dysphoti (dĭs fō'tik) *a* [Gk. *dys-* mis- *phos* light.] Dim *appl* one waters at depths between 80 and 600 metres, between euphotic nd aphotic zones *q.v* lower layer of photic zone

dysploid —aneuploid, *q.v*

dyspnoea (dĭspnē ă) *n* [Gk. *dyspnoos* breathless.] Difficulty in breathing

dyst leology (dĭs'tĕlĕŏl'ŏjĭ) *n*. [Gk. *dys* mis- *teleos* ended *logos* discourse.] Haeckel' doctrine of purposelessness in N ture ppear ance of uselessness as of certain rgans or other structures frustra tion of function.

dystrophic (dĭstrŏf'ik) *a* [Gk. *dy* mis- *trephein* to nourish] Wrongly or inadequately nourished inhibiting adequat nutrition *pert* faulty utrition.

Dzi rzon theory [*J Dzierzon*, Silesian apiculturist]. Belief that males of honey bee are always produced from unfertilised eggs.

E

ear (ēr) *n*. [A.S *eare*] The auditory organ among invertebrates the various structures supposed to have an uditory f nction the specialised tufts of hai or feathers which are close to, similar t an xternal ear pi na ear shaped structure the spik of grasses us lly of cereals.

eared (ērd) *a* [A S *eare*] H ing external ears or pinna with tuft of feathers resembling ears having long bristles or processes, as in grains of corn uriculat

ebracteate (ēbrăk'tĕāt) **ebracteolate** (ēbrăk'tĕolāt) *a* [L. *ex* out of *bractea* thin plat] Without bracts; without bracteoles

ecad —oecad *q v*

ecalcarate (ēkăl'kărāt) *a.* [L. *e*, out of; *calcar*, spur.] Having no spur or spur-like process.

ecardinal (ēkâr'dĭnăl) *a.* [L. *e*, out of; *cardo*, hinge.] Having no hinge; also ecardinate.

ecarinate (ēkăr'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *e*, out of; *carina*, keel.] Not furnished with keel or keel-like ridge.

ecaudate (ēkô'dāt) *a.* [L. *e*, out of; *cauda*, tail.] Without a tail.

ecblastesis (ĕk'blăstē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ek*, out of; *blastos*, bud.] Proliferation of main axis of inflorescence.

eccritic (ĕkrĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ekkrinein*, to expel, to select.] Causing or *pert.* excretion; preferred, *appl.* temperature, etc.

ecdemic (ĕkdĕm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ek*, out of; *demos*, people.] Not native.

ecderon (ĕk'dĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ek*, out; *deros*, skin.] The outer or epidermal layer of skin.

ecderonic (ĕkdĕrŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ek*, out; *deros*, skin.] Ectodermic; epiblastic.

ecdysial (ĕkdĭs'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *ekdysai*, to strip.] *Pert.* ecdysis; *appl.* fluid between old and new cuticle which aids in disintegration of old cuticle, moulting fluid; *appl.* line along which cuticle splits in moulting; *appl.* glands, Vernon glands, secreting moulting fluid.

ecdysis (ĕk'dĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ekdysai*, to strip.] The act of moulting a cuticular layer or structure; *cf.* endysis.

ece,—oike, *q.v.*

ecesis,—oikesis, *q.v.*

echard (ĕkârd') *n.* [Gk. *echein*, to keep; *ardo*, I water.] Soil water not available for plant growth; *cf.* chresard, holard.

echinate (ĕk'ĭnāt) *a.* [Gk. *echinos*, hedgehog.] Furnished with spines or bristles.

echinenone (ĕkĭn'ĕnōn) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, sea-urchin.] A carotenoid pigment of sea-urchin gonads, provitamin A.

echinochrome (ĕkī'nōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, sea-urchin; *chroma*, colour.] A red-brown respiratory pigment of echinoderms, $C_1H_1O_4$.

echinococcus (ĕkī'nōkŏk'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine; *kokkos*, berry.] A vesicular metacestode developing a number of daughter cysts each with many heads.

echinoid (ĕk'ĭnoid) *a.* [Gk. *echinos*, sea-urchin; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* or like sea-urchins.

echinopaedium (ĕkī'nōpē'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, sea-urchin; *paidion*, young child.] Dipleurula, *q.v.*

echinopluteus (ĕkī'nōploo'tĕŭs) *n.* [L. *echinus*, sea-urchin; *pluteus*, shed.] Larva or pluteus of echinoids, from supposed resemblance to an upturned easel.

echinulate (ĕkĭn'ūlāt) *a.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine.] Having small spines; having pointed outgrowths, *appl.* bacterial cultures.

echolocation (ĕk'ōlōkā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *echo*, echo; *locare*, to place.] Location of objects by means of echoes, as of supersonic sounds emitted by animals, *e.g.* by bats.

eclipse (ĕklĭps') *n.* [Gk. *ekleipein*, to leave incomplete.] Plumage assumed after spring moult, as in drake.

eclosion (ĕklō'zhŭn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *clausus*, shut.] Hatching from an egg or imago.

eco-,—*see also* oeco-, oiko-.

ecobiotic (ē'kōbīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oikos*, household; *biotos*, manner of life.] *Appl.* adaptation to particular mode of life within a habitat.

ecodeme (ē'kōdēm) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, household; *demos*, people.] A deme occupying a particular ecological habitat.

ecoid,—oecoid, *q.v.*

ecology (ēkŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, household; *logos*, discourse.] That part of biology which deals with relationship between organisms and their surroundings; bionomics.

economic density,—of a population, the number of individuals per unit of the inhabited area, *opp.* population density in an area only partly inhabited.

ecostate (ēkōs tāt) *a* [L. *e* out *costa* rib] Without costae not costate.

ecosystem (ē'kōsis tēm) *n* [Gk. *oikos* household *systema* composite whole.] Ecological system formed by the interaction of co-acting organisms and their environment.

ecotone (ē'kōtōn) *n*. [Gk. *oikos* household *tonos* brace] A transitional species in intermediate area between two associations the boundary line transitional area between two communities.

ecotope (ē'kōtōp) *n* [Gk. *oikos* household *topos* place] A particular kind of habitat within region.

ecotype (ē'kōtīp) *n* [Gk. *oikos* household *typos* pattern] A biotype resulting from selection i particular habitat habitat type.

ecphoria (ěkfō riā) *n*. [Gk. *ekphorion* produce.] The revival of a latent memory pattern or engram.

ecsoma (ěksō mā) *n*. [Gk. *ek* from out of *soma*, body] Retractile posterior part of body in certain trematodes.

ectad (ěk tăd) *adv* [Gk. *ektos* outside L. *ad* towards] Towards the exterior outwards externally *Opp* entad

ectadenia (ěk tădē niā) *n pl* [Gk. *ektos* outside *aden* gland] Ectodermal accessory genital glands in insects *cf* mesadenia

ectal (ěk tăl) *a*. [Gk. *ektos* outside] Outer external *appl* layer or membrane on margin of exciple *Opp* ental.

ectamni n (ěktăm niōn) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outsd *amnion* foetal membrane] Ectodermal thickening in proamnion, beginning of head fold

ect ndotrophic (ěk'těndōtrŏf'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *ektos* without *endon* within; *trophe* nourishment] Partly ectotrophic and partly endotrophic, *appl* mycorhizic fungus

ectental line,—the line where ectoderm and endoderm meet at bl stopore of gastrula.

ectepicondylar (ěkt ěpĭkŏn dĭlăr) *a* [Gk. *ektos* outside *epi* upon *kondyl* knob.] *Appl* radial foramen of humerus.

ectethmoid (ěktěth moid) [Gk. *ektos* outside *ethmos* sieve *eidos* form.] Lateral ethmoid bone.

ecthoraeum (ěk'thōrē ŭm) *n* [Gk. *ekthrosko* to leap out.] The thread of a nematocyst.

ectoblast (ěk'tōblăst) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *blastos* bud.] Epiblast, *q v*

ectobronchus (ěk'tōbrŏng'kŭs) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *bronchos* windpipe] Lateral branch of main bronchus in birds also ectobronchium.

ectocarpous (ěk'tokăr'pŭs) *a*. [Gk. *ektos* outsd *karpos* fruit.] Having gonads of ectodermal origin.

ectochondrostosis (ěk'tŏkŏndrŏstŏ'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *chondros* cartilage *osteon* bone] Deposition of lime-salts beginning perichondrium and gradually invading cartilage.

ectochone (ěk'tokō ē) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outsd *choane* funnel.] A funnel-shaped chamber into which lead the ostia certain sponges.

ectocoell (ěk'tosē'lĭk) *a*. [Gk. *ektos* outside *koilos* hollow] *Pert* structures situated outsd the enteron of coelenterates.

ectocondyle (ěk'tokŏn dīl) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outsd *kondyl* knob.] The outer condyle of bone.

ectocranial (ěk'tŏkrā niăl) *a*. [Gk. *ektos* outside *kranion* skull.] *Pert* outside of sk ll.

ectocu eiform (ěk'tŏkū ē'ĭfōrm) *n* [Gk *ektos* outside L *cuneus* wedge *forma* shape] A bone in distal row of tarsus th rd cuneiform.

ctocyst (ěk'tōsĭst) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *kystis* bladder] Outer layer f zooecium Polyzoa outer covering of encysted Protozoa epicyst

ectod rm (ěk'tōděrm) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *derma* skin.] The outer

layer of a multicellular animal the epidermis in higher mammals.

ecto-ethmoid,—ectethmoid, *q.v.*

ectogenesis (ĕk'tŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *genesis* descent.] Embryonic development outside the maternal organism development in an artificial environment.

ectogenous (ĕktŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *genos* birth.] Able to live an independent life originating outside the organism.

ectoglia (ĕktŏglĭ'ă) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *glia* glue.] An outer layer in central nervous system.

ectolecithal (ĕk'tŏlĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *lekithos* yolk of egg.] Having yolk surrounding formative protoplasm.

ectoloph (ĕk'tŏlŏf) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *lophos* crest.] The ridge stretching from paracone to metacone in lophodont molar.

ectomere (ĕk'tŏmēr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *meros* part.] An epiblast cell which gives rise to ectoderm.

-ectomy (ĕk'tŏmĭ) [Gk. *ek* out; *temnein* to cut.] Suffix signifying an excision, *e.g.* thyroidectomy, gonadectomy, etc.

ectoneural (ĕk'tŏnū'răl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *neuron* nerve.] *Appl.* system of oral ring, radial and subepidermal nerves in echinoderms.

ectoparasite (ĕk'tŏpăr'ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *para* beside; *sitos* food.] A parasite that lives on the exterior of an organism.

ectopatagium (ĕk'tŏpătā'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; L. *patagium* border.] The part of the wing-like membrane of bats which is carried on metacarpals and phalanges.

ectophyte (ĕk'tŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *phyton* plant.] An external plant parasite.

ectopic (ĕktŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ek* out of; *topos* place.] Not in normal position, *appl.* organs, gestation, etc. *Opp.* entopic.

ectopic pairing,—pairing between bands located in different regions of chromosome.

ectoplasm (ĕk'tŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *plasma* mould.] The external layer of protoplasm in a cell usually modified: ectosarc of protozoan cell: layer next cell-wall.

ectoplast (ĕk'tŏplăst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *plastos* formed.] The protoplasmic film or plasma-membrane just within the true wall of a cell.

ectopterygoid (ĕk'tŏtĕr'ĭgoid, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *pteryx* wing; *eidos* form.] A ventral membrane bone behind palatine and extending to quadrate: mesopterygoid or transversum between pterygoid and maxilla in many reptiles and in some fishes: *cf.* entopterygoid.

ectosarc (ĕk'tŏsârk) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *sarx* flesh.] The external layer of protoplasm in a protozoon.

ectosome (ĕk'tŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *soma*, body.] The enveloping portion of a sponge containing no flagellated chambers: type of cell granule.

ectosphere (ĕk'tŏsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *sphaira* globe.] The outer zone of attraction sphere.

ectospore (ĕk'tŏspōr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *sporos* seed.] The spore formed at end of each sterigma in Basidiomycetes.

ectostosis (ĕk'tŏstō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *osteon* bone.] Formation of bone in which ossification begins under the perichondrium and either surrounds or replaces the cartilage.

ectotheca (ĕk'tŏthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *thēkē* cup.] Outer coating of gonotheca in certain hydroids.

ectotrachea (ĕk'tŏtrākē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; L. *trachea*, windpipe.] An epithelial layer on outer side of insect tracheae.

ectotrophic (ĕk'tŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ektos* outside; *trephein* to nourish.] Finding nourishment from outside, *appl.* fungi which surround roots of host with hyphae. *Opp.* endotrophic.

ectoturbinal (ĕk tōtŭr'bĭnăl) *n.* [Gk. *ektos* outside L *turbo* whirl] A division of th ethmoid rbinal

ecto oon (ĕk'tōzō ŏn) *n* [Gk. *ektos* outside *zoon* animal.] An ex ternal animal parasit epizoon.

ecumene (ĕk'ūmēn ē) *n* [Gk. *oikoumene* habitabl world.] Any inhabited region the biosphere.

edaphic (ēdăf'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *edaphos* ground.] *Pert* or influenced by conditions of soil or substratum.

edaph logy (ēdăfŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *edaphos* ground *logos* discourse.] Soil science particularly the study of the influence of soil on living organisms *cf* pedology

edaph n (ĕd'ăfŏn) *n.* [Gk. *edaphos* ground.] The organisms living within the soil soil flora and fauna.

de tate (ēdĕ tāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *dens* tooth] Without teeth or tooth-lik projections.

edestin (ēdĕs'tĭn) *n* [Gk. *edestos* eatabl] A plant globuli main protein of sunflower and certain other seeds.

edri phthalmic (ĕd rĭŏfthăl mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *dra* seat *ophthalmos* eye.] H ving sessile eyes *appl.* certai Crustacea.

ffector (ĕfĕk tŏr) *n* [L. *ficere* to carry out] An organ which reacts t stimulus by producing work or substance as muscl electric and l minous organs, glands motor end-organ in muscle.

efferent (ĕf erĕnt) *a.* [L. *ex* out *ferre* to carry] Conveying from *appl* vessels lymphatics etc. carrying outwards, *appl* impul ses carried outward by motor nerves.

efflorescenc (ĕflorĕs ns) [L. *efflorescere* t blossom.] Blossoming time of flowering bloom.

effoliation (ĕfōlĭā shŭn) *n* [L. *x* out of *fol m* leaf] Shedding or removal of lea es

ffuse (ĕfūs') [L. *effusus* poured out.] Spreading loosely *appl* nflorescence spreading thinly *appl* bacterial cultures.

egest (ējĕst') *v* [L. *ex* out *gerere* to carry] T throw out to void to excrete.

egesta (ējĕs'tă) *n plu* [L. *egestus* discharged.] The sum-total of substances and fluids discharged from body

egg (ĕg) *n* [A.S *æg* Icel. *egg*] The matured female germ-cell ovule.

egg-albumin,—the chief constituent of white of egg a mixture of glucoproteins.

gg-apparatus,—the two synergids and ovum proper near micropyle in embryo-sac of seed plants.

gg-case,—a protective covering for eggs.

egg-cell,—the ovum proper part from any layer of cells derived from it or from other cells.

egg membrane,—the layer of tough tissue lining an egg shell.

egg n cle s, — the female pronucleus.

egg tooth,—a small structure on tip of upper jaw or f beak, by which the embryo breaks its shell

elloid (ī'loid) *a* [Gk *eilei* t roll p *eidos* form.] Shaped lik coil.

ejaculate (ējăk ūlāt) *n.* [L. *ejaculatus* thrown out.] The emitted seminal fluid

jaculatory (ējăk ūlāt rĭ) *a* [L. *ejaculari* to throw out.] Throwing out *appl* certai ducts.

ej culatory sac,—organ pumping ejaculate from vas deferens through ejaculatory duct t penis, certain insects.

laborat (ēlăb orāt) *v* [L *elaborare* to work out.] T hange from crude stat to stat capable of assimilation t form complex organic substances from simple materials

lae blast (ēlā'ōblăst) [Gk *elaion* oil *blastos* bud.] A mass of nutrient material t posterior end of body in certain tunicates.

ela ocyt (ĕlē ōsīt) [Gk *elaion* oil *kytos* hollow] A cell containing fatty droplets, found i coelomic fluid of annelid

laeodochon (ēl'ēōd ōkŏn) *n* [Gk *elaeodochos* oil-containing.] The preen-gland or oil-gland in birds.

elaioplast (ĕlī'ōplăst) *n* [Gk. *elaion* oil *plastos* moulded.] A plastid in a plant cell which forms or helps to form oil globules.

elaiosome,—elaioplast.

elaiospher (ĕlī'ōsfēr) *n* [Gk. *elaion* oil *sphaira* globe.] An oil globule in a plant cell.

elastic fibro-cartilage,—consists of cartilage cells and matrix pervaded by a network of yellow elastic fibres which branch and anastomose in all directions.

elastica externa,—external layer of notochordal sheath.

elastica interna,—the epitheliomorph layer of notochordal cells.

elastin (ĕlăs'tĭn) *n* [Gk. *elaunein* to draw.] The sclero-protein of which elastic fibres are composed.

elater (ĕl'ătĕr) *n.* [Gk. *elater* driver.] One of cells with a spiral thickening which assist in dispersing spores from capsule in liverworts; one of spore appendages formed from epispore in horsetails.

elaterophore (ĕlăt'ĕrōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *elater* driver; *pherein* to bear.] Tissue bearing the elaters, in some liverworts.

electosome (ĕlĕk'tosōm) *n* [Gk *eklektos* chosen; *soma*, body.] A chondriosome regarded as a centre for elaborating and fixing chemical constituents of protoplasm.

electric organ,—modifications of muscles or groups of muscles which discharge electric energy; found in certain fishes.

electroendosmotic layer,—a hypothetical membrane present between two neurons or between neuron and muscle cell.

electrolemma (elĕk trolĕm ă) *n* [Gk *elektron* amber; *lemma* skin.] Membrane surrounding an electroplax.

electrophoresis (ĕlĕk trofŏrē'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *elektron* amber; *pherein* to bear.] Transport of substances as of colloidal particles resulting from differences in electrical potential.

electroplasm,—electrotropism, *q.v.*

electroplax (ĕlĕk'tröplăks) *n.* [Gk. *elektron* amber; *plax* plate.] One of the constituent plates of an electric organ.

electrotaxis (ĕlĕk'trōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *elektron* amber; *taxis* arrangement.] Orientation of movement within an electric field.

electrotonic (ĕlĕk'trōtŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *elektron* amber; *tonos* tension.] *Pert.* a state of electric tension.

electrotonus (ĕlĕktrŏt'ŏnŭs, ĕlĕktrōtōn ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *elektron* amber; *tonos* tension.] The modified condition of a nerve when subjected to a constant current of electricity.

electrotropism (ĕlĕktrŏt'rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *elektron* amber; *trope* turn.] Reaction of an organism to electric stimuli; plant curvature in an electric field.

eleidin (ĕlē'ĭdĭn) *n.* [Gk. *elaia* olive.] Substance found as small granules or droplets in stratum granulosum of epidermis.

eleo-,—*see* elaeo-, elaio-.

eleutherodactyl (ĕlū'thĕrōdăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros* free; *daktylos* finger.] Having hind toe free.

eleutheropetalous (ĕlū'thĕrōpĕt ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros* free; *petalon* petal.] Having petals or components of whorl free or separate.

eleutherophyllous (ĕlū'thĕrōfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros* free; *phyllon* leaf.] Having components of perianth whorls free.

eleutherosepalous (ĕlū'thĕrōsĕp ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros* free; F *sépale* sepal.] Having sepals free or separate.

elevator (ĕl ĕvātŏr) *n* [L. *elevare* to lift up.] Any muscle which raises a part.

eligulate (ēlĭg'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ex* out; *ligula*, little tongue.] Having no ligule; *appl.* certain club-mosses.

elimination bodies,—nucleic acid material expelled from each chromosome during meiosis, remaining in middle of spindle and disintegrating during telophase.

elliptical (ĕlip'tikăl) *a.* [Gk. *elleipsis* falling short.] Oval-shaped *appl.* leaves of about same breadth at equal distances from base and apex, which are slightly acute.

eluvial (ēlū'viăl) *a.* [L. *ex* out *luer* to wash.] *Appl.* leached upper layers or A horizon f soil.

elytriform (ĕlĭt'rĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *elytron* sheath L. *forma* shape.] Shaped like an elytrum.

elytroid (ĕl'ĭtroid) *a.* [Gk. *elytron* sheath *eidos* resemblance.] Resembling an elytrum.

elytrum (ĕl'ĭtrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *elytron*, sheath.] The anterior wing of certain insects hard and case-like one of scales or shield-like plates found on dorsal surface of some worms also elytron.

emarginate (ēmâr'jĭnāt) *a.* [L. *ex* out *marginare* to delimit.] Having a notch t apex having notched margin.

embole (ĕm'bōlē) *n.* [Gk. *embole* a throwing in.] Invagination also emboly

embolic (ĕmbŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *embole* throwing i] Pushing or growing in.

embolium (ĕmbō'lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *embolos* wedge.] Outer or costal part of wing or basal part of hemelytron, in certai insects.

embolomerous (ĕm'bŏlŏm'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk *embolos* wedge *meros* part.] Having two vertebral rings in each segment, due to union of hypocentra with neural arch and mon of two pleurocentra below notochord

embolus (ĕm'bolŭs) *n.* [Gk. *embolus* wedge] Apical division of the palpus in certain spiders a clot blocking a blood-vessel

embryo (ĕm'brĭō) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo.] A young organism in early stages of development before it becomes self-supporting

embryo cell,—one f two cells formed from first division of fertilised egg in certain plants, developing later into embryo th other developing into suspensor

embryogenesis (ĕm'brĭōjĕn'esĭs) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *genesis* descent.] Origin of the embryo embryogeny *q.v.*

embryogeny (ĕmbrĭŏj'ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *gennaein* to produce.] The processes by which the embryo is formed origin, cellular pattern, and functions of the embryo.

embryology (ĕmbrĭŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *logos* discourse.] That part of biology dealing with formation and development of the embryo.

embryonal knot,—inner cell mass f blastodermic vesicle.

embryonic (ĕmbrĭŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo.] *Pert.* embryo.

embryonomy (ĕmbrĭŏn'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *nomos* law] The laws of embryonic development; classification of embryos. *a* Embryonomic.

embryophore (ĕm'brĭōfō) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *pherein* to bear] Ciliated mantle enclosing embryo in many tape-worms, and formed from superficial blastomeres of embryo.

embryophyta (ĕm'brĭofĭ'tă) *n. plu.* [Gk *embryo* embryo *phyton* plant.] Plants having an enclosed embryo as those with an archegonium or bearing seeds.

embryo-sac,—the megaspore female gametophyte in angiosperms.

embryotectonics (ĕm'brĭŏtĕktŏn'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *tekton* builder] The structure or cellular pattern of the embryo.

embryotega (ĕm'brĭŏt'ĕgă) *n.* [Gk. *embryon* embryo *tege* roof] Small hardened portion of testa which marks micropyle in some seeds and separates like little lid at period of germination.

embryotrophy (ĕm'brĭŏt'rōfĭ) *n.* [Gk *embryon* embryo *trophe* nourishment.] Nourishment of embryo or means adapted therefor

emergence (ĕmĕr'jĕns) *n.* [L. *e*, out; *mergere*, to dip.] An outgrowth from subepidermal tissue and epidermal ... ppendag
emersed (ĕmĕrs't) *a.* [L. *e*, out; *merger*, to dip.] Rising above surface of water; *appl.* leaves.
eminence (ĕm'inĕns) *n.* [L. *eminens*, eminent.] Ridge or projection on surface of bones; eminentia.
emissary (ĕm'isări) *a.* [L. *emittere*, to send out.] Coming out; name *appl.* veins passing through apertures in cranial wall and establishing connection between sinuses inside and veins outside.
emmenin (ĕm ĕnin) *n.* [Gk. *emmenos*, monthly.] A placental gonadotropic hormone.
empodium (ĕmpō'diŭm) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *pous*, foot.] A small variable median structure between claws of feet in many insects.
emulsin (ĕmŭl sĭn) *n.* [L. *emulgere*, to milk out.] A hydrolytic enzyme found in certain plants and some invertebrates.
enamel (ĕnăm'ĕl) *n.* [O.F. *esmailler*, to coat with enamel.] The hard material containing over 90 per cent. calcium and magnesium salts which forms a cap over dentine or may form a complete coat to tooth or scale.
enamel cells,—cells which form enamel, collectively the enamel organ; adamantoblasts, ameloblasts.
enantiobiosis (ĕnăn'tiobīō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *enantios*, opposite; *bios*, life.] Antagonistic symbiosis.
enantioblastic (ĕnăn'tiŏblăs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *enantios*, opposite; *blastos*, bud.] Formed at end of seed opposite placenta.
enantiomorphic (ĕnăn'tiŏmôr'fik) *a.* [Gk. *enantios*, opposite; *morphe*, form.] Similar but contraposed as mirror image; right and left hand; deviating from normal symmetry.
enarthrosis (ĕn ărthrō sis) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *arthron*, joint.] Ball-and-socket joint.
enation (ĕnā shŭn) *n.* [L. *enatus*, grown from.] A non-reproductive accessory part emerging from surface of telome; outgrowth from a previously smooth surface.
encephalisation (ĕnkĕf'ălīzā shŭn, -sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *engkephalos*, brain.] Brain formation by the forward shifting and centralising tendency of co-ordinating neurones.
encephalocoel (ĕnkĕf'ălōsēl, -sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *engkephalos*, brain; *koilos*, hollow.] Cavity within the brain; cerebral ventricle, the anterior dilatation of neurocoel.
encephalomere (ĕnkĕf'ălōmēr, -sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *engkephalos*, brain; *meros*, part.] A brain segment.
encephalon (ĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf') *n.* [Gk. *engkephalos*, brain.] The brain.
encephalospinal (ĕnkĕf'ălŏspī'năl, -sĕf') *a.* [Gk. *engkephalos*, brain; L. *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* brain and spinal cord.
enchondral,—endochondral; intracartilaginous, *q.v.*
enchylema (ĕnkīlē mă) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *chylos*, juice.] The more fluid portion of a cell; cell sap.
encretion (ĕnkrē'shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *en*, within; *krinein*, L. *cernere*, to put apart.] Endocrine secretion; hormone.
encyst (ĕnsĭst') *v.* [Gk. *en*, in; *kystis*, bladder.] Of a cell or small organism, to surround itself with an outer coat or capsule.
encystation (ĕnsĭstā shŭn), encystment (ĕnsĭst'mĕnt) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *kystis*, bladder.] Formation of a firm, resistant envelope or capsule.
endarch (ĕnd'ărk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *arche*, beginning.] With central protoxylem, or with several surrounding a central pith.
endaspidean (ĕnd ăspĭd'ēăn) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *aspis*, shield.] With scutes extending on inner surface of tarsus.
end-brain,—telencephalon, *q.v.*
end-bulbs,—minute cylindrical or oval bodies, consisting of capsule containing a semi-fluid core in which axis cylinder terminates either in a bulbous extremity or in a coiled plexiform mass.

end cell—a cell incapable of further differentiation.

ndemic (ĕndĕm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endemos* native.] Restricted to a certain region or part of a region.

enderon (ĕn dĕrŏ) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *deros* skin.] Th inne or endodermal layer

nderonic (ĕn dĕrŏn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *en* in *deros* skin.] Endodermal.

endites (ĕndīts) *n plu* [Gk. *endon* within.] Offshoots on mesial border of certain appendages f arthropods.

ndo-—*see als* ento-

endobasal (ĕn dŏbā sal) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *basis* base.] *Appl* body the kinetic element of central intranuclear structure *cf* endosome

endoblast (ĕn dŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *blastos* bud.] Hypoblast coeloblast and myoblast.

ndocardia (ĕn dokăr'dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *kardia* heart.] Situated within the heart endocardial

endocardium (ĕn dŏkăr'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *kardia*, heart.] The membrane which lines inner surface of heart.

endocarp (ĕn dokărp) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *karpos* fruit.] The inner most layer of pericarp usually hard in drupaceous fruits

endocarpoid (ĕn dŏkăr'poid) *a* [Gk. *endon* within *karpos* fruit *eidos* form] H ving the disc-lik ascocarps embedded in the thallus

endochiton (ĕndŏkī'tŏn) *n.* [Gk *endon* within *kiton* coat.] Inner most layer of oogonial wall as in Fucales endochite other layers exochiton mesochiton.

endochondral (ĕn dŏkŏn drăl) *a* [Gk. *endon* within *chondros* cartilage] Beginning or forming inside the cartilage *appl* ossification *cf* perichondral.

ndochondrostosis (ĕn dŏkŏndrŏstŏ'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *chondros* cartilage *osteon* bone.] Ossification cart lage from within outwards.

endoch n (ĕn dŏkōnē) *n* [Gk *endon* within *choane* funnel] Spacious sub-cortical crypt in sponge tissue, from which arise incurrent canals.

ndochorion (ĕn dŏkō rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *chorion* chorion.] Inner lamina of chorion of insect eggs.

ndochrome plate,—a band of yellowish chromatophores found in protoplasmic portion of certain diatoms.

endochromidia (ĕn dŏkrŏmĭd'ĭă) *n. plu* [Gk. *endon* within *chroma* colour *idion dim*] Metachromatic corpuscles, formed from colloidal solution of metachromatin.

endochylous (ĕn dokī'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *chylos* juice.] With water-cells within internal tissue.

endocoelar (ĕn dŏsē'lăr) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *koilos* hollow] *Pert* inner wall f coelom or splanchnopleure.

endocoeli (ĕn dosē'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *endon* within *koilos* hollow] I sea-anemones, *appl* radial area on disc covering space between two mesenteries of the same pair *appl* inner cycle or cycles of tentacles, *opp* exocoelic.

endocone (ĕn dokōn) *n.* [Gk. *endon* within *konos* cone.] A conical structure formed in certain cephalopod shells

endocranium (ĕn dŏkrā nĭŭm) *n* [Gk *endon* within *kranion* skull.] Process on inner surface of cran um of certain insects neurocranium, *q.v*

ndocri (ĕn dokrĭn) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *krinein* to separate] A ductless gland. *a. Appl* or *pert* organs of internal secretion *Opp* exocrine

endocrinology (ĕn dŏkrĭnŏl'ojĭ) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *krinein* to separate *logos* discourse] Study f endocrine glands and secretions, and of hormonal substances and thei effects.

ndocuticula (ĕn dăkūtĭk ūlă) *n* [Gk. *endon* within L. *dim* of *cut* skin.] The elastic inner layer of insect cuticle inner layer of integument in spiders.

endocycle (ĕn'dŏsī'kl) *n* [Gk. *endon*, within *kyklos* circle.] A layer of tissue separating internal phloem from endodermis

endocycli (ĕn dŏsĭk'lĭk) *a* [Gk. *endon* within *kyklos* circle.] With the mouth remaining in axis of coil of gut, *appl* crinoid having an apical system with double circle of plates surrounding anus *appl* echinoids *part* endocycle.

endocyst (ĕn'dŏsĭst) *n*. [Gk. *endon* within *kystis* bladder] The soft body wall in polyzoan zooid the membranous inner lining of a protozoan cyst *cf* epicyst.

endoderm (ĕn dŏdĕrm) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *derma*, skin] The hypoblast the epithelium of digestive and respiratory organs and of glands appended to digestive tract.

ndoderm disc,—posterior unpaired thickening on ventral surface of blastoderm of crayfish

ndoderm lamella,—a thin sheet f endoderm stretching between adjacent radial canals and between circular canal and enteric cavity in certain Coelenterata

endodermi (ĕn'dodĕr'mĭs) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *derma* skin] Innermost layer of cortex in plants layer surrounding pericycle.

endoenzyme (ĕn dŏĕn zīm) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *en* in *zyme* leaven.] Any intracellular enzyme.

ndogamy (ĕndŏg'ămĭ) *n*. [Gk. *endon* within *gamos* marriage] Zygote formation within the cyst by reciprocal fusion of division products of daughter nuclei self pollination inbreeding

ndogastri (ĕn dogăs trĭk) *a*. [Gk. *endon* within *gaster* belly] Having curvature of body with enclosing shell towards ventral side within the stomach.

ndogenous (ĕndŏj ĕnŭs) *a* [Gk. *endon* within *genes* producing] Originating within the organism endogenic, *opp* exogenous autogenic, *opp* allogenic developing from a deep-seated layer *appl*. metabolism concerned with tissue waste and growth.

ndogenous multiplication,—spore formation *q.v*

endogeny (ĕndŏj ĕnĭ) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *genos* descent.] Development from a deep-seated layer

endognath (ĕn'dŏnăth') *n* [Gk *endon* within *gnathos* jaw] The inner branch of oral appendages of Crustacea.

endognathion (ĕn'dŏnăth'ĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *gnathos* jaw] Mesial segment of human premaxilla.

ndogonidium (ĕn dŏgŏnĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *dim* of *gone* seed.] A gonidium formed in a gonidangium or receptacle the colony forming cells in such forms as Volvox.

endolabium (ĕn dŏlă'bĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *endon* within L. *labrum* lip.] A membranous lobe in interior of mouth on middle parts of front of labium.

ndolaryngeal (ĕn'dŏlărĭn jĕăl) *a* [Gk *endon* within *larynx* larynx.] *Pert* or in the larynx.

ndolithic (ĕn dŏlĭth'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *endon* within *lithos* stone.] Burrowing or existing in stony substratum, as algal filaments.

ndolymph (ĕn dŏlĭmf) *n*. [Gk. *endon* within L. *lympha* water] The fluid in membranous labyrinth of ear

ndolymphangial (ĕn dolĭmfăn'jĭăl) *a* [Gk. *endon* within L *lympha* water Gk. *angeion* vessel.] Situated in a lymphatic vessel.

endolymphati (ĕn dŏlĭmfăt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *endon* within L. *lympha* water] *Pert* lymphatics or to ear labyrinth ducts.

ndolysin (ĕndŏl'ĭsĭn) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *lysis* loosing] Intracellular substance of leucocytes which destroys engulfed bacteria.

endomere (ĕn'dōmēr) [Gk. *endon*, within; *meros*, part.] A hypoblast cell which gives rise to endoderm.

endometrium (ĕn'dōmē'triŭm) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *metra*, womb.] Mucous membrane lining the uterus.

endomitosis (ĕn'dōmitō'sis) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *mitos*, thread.] A form of mitosis occurring in endopolyploidy; multiplication of chromonemata or chromosomes without division of nucleus.

endomixis (ĕn'dōmik'sis) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *mixis*, mixing.] A stage comparable with parthenogenesis in the reproductive rhythm of some protozoa; a type of nuclear reorganisation.

endomysium (ĕn'dōmiz'ĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *mys*, muscle.] The connective tissue binding muscle fibres.

endoneurium (ĕn'dōnū'rĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *neuron*, nerve.] The delicate connective tissue holding together and supporting nerve fibres within funiculus.

endoparasite (ĕn'dōpăr'ăsīt) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *parasitos*, eating at another's table.] Any organism living parasitically within another.

endoperidium (ĕn'dōpĕrĭd'ĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *peridion*, little pouch.] Inner layer of peridium.

endophragm (ĕn'dōfrăm) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *phragma*, fence.] A septum formed by cephalic and thoracic apodemes in Crustacea.

endophragmal (ĕn'dōfrăg'măl) *a*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *phragma*, fence.] *Pert.* the endophragm.

endophyllous (ĕn'dōfĭl'ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *phyllon*, leaf.] Sheathed by a leaf; living within leaf, *appl.* parasites.

endophyte (ĕn'dōfīt) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing within another, either as parasite or otherwise.

endophytic (ĕn'dōfĭt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *phyton*, plant.] Living in the tissues of plants.

endoplasm (ĕn'dōplăzm) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *plasma*, mould.] The endosarc or inner portion of protoplasm in a cell.

endoplastule (ĕn'dōplăs'tūl) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *plastos*, moulded.] The micronucleus of certain Protista.

endopleura (ĕn'dōploo'ră) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *pleura*, side.] The inner seed-coat or tegmen.

endopleurite (ĕn'dōploo'rīt) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *pleura*, side.] The epimeral portion of an apodeme infolding between pleurites.

endopodite (ĕn'dōpōdīt) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *pous*, foot.] The inner or mesial branch of a biramous crustacean limb, or the only part of biramous limb remaining.

endopolyploidy (ĕn'dōpŏl'ĭploidĭ) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *poly*, many; *aploos*, onefold; *eidos*, form.] Polyploidy resulting from repeated doubling of chromosome number without normal mitosis.

endoral (ĕndō'răl) *a*. [Gk. *endon*, within; L. *os*, mouth.] *Pert.* structures situated in the vestibule of certain protozoa.

endorhachis (ĕn'dōră'kĭs) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *rhachis*, backbone.] A layer of connective tissue lining canal of vertebral column and cavity of skull.

endosarc (ĕn'dōsărk) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *sarx*, flesh.] Endoplasm, *q.v.*

endoscopic (ĕn'dōskŏp'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *skopein*, to look.] With apex directed inwards toward base of archegonium, *appl.* embryo. *Opp.* exoscopic.

endosiphuncle (ĕn'dōsī'fŭngkl) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; L. *siphunculus*, little tube.] The tube leading from protoconch to siphuncle in certain Cephalopoda.

endoskeleton (ĕn'dōskĕl'ĕtŏn) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *skeletos*, dried up.] Internal skeleton. *Opp.* exoskeleton.

endosmosis (ĕn'dŏsmō'sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *endon*, within; *osmos*, impulse.] The passage inwards through permeable or semipermeable membrane of a less concentrated solution. *Opp.* exosmosis.

ndosome (ĕn dŏsōm) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *soma* body] Chromatinic mass near centre of vesicular nucleus karyosome.

endosperm (ĕn dōspĕrm) *n*. [Gk. *endon* within *sperma* seed] The nutritive tissue of certain seeds nutritive residue of female prothallus surrounding an embryo.

endospore (ĕn dōspōr) ndosporium (ĕn'dōspō rĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *sporos* seed.] Inner coat of porocyst in some protozoa an asexual spore a sporangial spore the inner coat of a spore wall.

endosteal (ĕndŏs'tēăl) *a* [Gk. *endon*, within *osteon* bone.] *Pert* endosteum.

ndosternite (ĕn dŏstĕr'nīt) *n*. [Gk. *endon* within L. *sternum* sternum.] Internal skeletal plate for muscle attachment median sternal apodeme a free skeleton situated in prosoma between alimentary canal and nerve cord in arachnids

ndosteum (ĕndŏs'tĕŭm) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *osteon* bone] The internal periosteum lining the cavities of bones.

endostosis (ĕn dŏstō'sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *endon* within *osteon* bone.] Ossification which begins in cartilage.

ndostracum (ĕndŏs'trăkŭm) *n* [Gk *endon* within *ostrakon* shell.] The inner layer of mollusc shell.

endostyl (ĕn'dŏstĭl) *n*. [Gk. *endon* within *stylos* pillar] A band of thickened epithelium on oesophageal wall of a tornaria two ventral longitudinal folds separated by groove in pharynx of Tunicata a longitudinal groove lined by ciliated epithelium on ventral wall of pharynx of Amphioxus precursor of thyroid gland.

ndotergite (ĕn dŏtĕr'jīt -gīt) *n* [Gk. *endon* within, L. *tergum* back] An infolding f om tergite of insects, for muscle attachment phragma.

endotheca (ĕn dōthē'kă) *n*. [Gk. *endon* within *thēkē* box.] The system of dissepiments in a coral calyx the oval surface of Cystidea.

ndothecial (ĕn dōthē siăl) *a* [Gk. *endon* withi *thēkē* box.] *Pert* endothecium with asci i an ascocarp.

endothecium (ĕn dōthē sĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *thēkē* box.] The central region of an epibasal octant of oospore of liverworts and mosses inner lining of an anther inner dehiscing layer in ginko and angiosperms.

endotheliocyte (ĕn dōthē'lĭōsīt) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *thēlē* nipple *kytos* hollow] A mononuclear phagocyte derived from endothelium endothelial phagocyte or primitive wandering cell a histiocyte a macrophage.

ndothelium (ĕn'dōthē'lĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *thēlē* nipple.] A squamous epithelium which lines serous cavities the heart, blood and lymphatic vessels.

ndothorax (ĕn dōthō'răks) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *thōrax* chest.] The podeme system in crustacean thorax *cf* entothorax.

endotoxin (ĕn dōtŏk'sĭn) *n* [Gk. *endon* within *toxikon* poison.] A toxin within bacterial protoplasm *opp* exotoxin

endotrachea (ĕn dōtrăkē ă) *n*. [Gk. *endon* within L. *trachea* windpipe.] The innermost, chitinous coat of tracheal tubes of insects.

ndotrophic (ĕn dōtrŏf'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *endon* within *trophē* nourishment] *Appl* space within peritrophic membrane of insects finding nourishment from within *appl* fungi inhabiting root cortex of host. *Opp* ectotrophic.

endozoochore (ĕn'dozō ōkōr) *n* [Gk *endon* within *zōon* animal *chōrein* place] Any spore, seed, or organism dispersed by being carried within an animal *Opp* epizoochore

nd plates,—motor end-organs, the ramified expansions within the muscular fibre which form the ends of a motor nerve.

end-sac,—the sac-like vestigial portion of coelom in excretory glands of certain Crustacea.

endysis (ĕn dĭsĭs) *n* [Gk *endysis* putting on.] The development of a new coat of ecd sis.

energesis (ĕn ĕrjē sĭs) *n* [Gk. *energein* to be active.] The process by which energy is liberated through katabolic action.

energid (ĕn erjĭd) *n*. [Gk. *energos* working *idion dim*.] Any living uninucleated protoplasmic unit with or without a cell wall.

enervose (ĕnĕr'vōs) *a*. [L. *ex* with out *nervus* sinew] Having no veins, *appl* certain leaves.

e gram (ĕn grăm) *n*. [Gk. *en* in *graphein* to write.] A character impression in the mnemic theory of heredity a latent memory image.

engraved (ĕngrā d) *a*. (F *en* in A.S *grafan* to dig] With irregular linear grooves on the surface.

ensiform (ĕn sĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *ensis* sword *forma* shape] Sword-shaped xiphoid

entad (ĕn tăd) *adv* [Gk. *entos* within L *ad* towards] Towards the interior inwards internally *Opp* ectad.

ental (ĕn'tăl) *a*. [Gk. *entos* within.] Inner internal. *Opp* ectal.

ntel chy (ĕntĕl'ĕkĭ) *n*. [Gk. *en* in *telos* end *echein* to hold.] Vital principl or influence guiding living organisms in right direction.

t picondylar (ĕnt ĕpĭkŏn dĭlăr) *a* [Gk. *entos* within *epi* upon *kondylos* knob] *Pert* lower or condylar end of humerus *appl* ulnar foramen.

enteral (ĕn'tĕrăl) *a*. [Gk. *enteron* gut.] Within intestine also *appl* the parasympathetic portion of the autonomic nervous system

enteric (ĕntĕr'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *enteron* gut.] *Pert* alimentary canal.

enteroblast (ĕn'tĕrŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *enteron gut blastos* bud.] The hypoblast after formation of the mesoblast.

e terocoel (ĕn tĕrŏsēl') *n* [Gk. *enteron* gut *koilos* hollow] A coelom arising as a pouch-lik outgrowth of archenteric cavity or as series of such outgrowths.

nterocrinin (ĕn tĕrŏkrĭ'nĭn) *n* [Gk *enteron* gut *krinein* to separate.] A hormone of small intestine which stimulates secretion of intestinal juice.

enteroderm (ĕn'tĕrŏdĕrm) *n*. [Gk. *enteron* gut *derma* skin.] Enteroblast.

nterogastrone (ĕn tĕrŏgăs'trōn) *n*. [Gk. *enteron* gut *gaster* stomach.] A duodenal hormone which inhibits secretion and motility of stomach.

nterokinase (ĕn'tĕrŏkĭnās') *n* [Gk. *enteron* gut *kinein* to move.] Incomplete enzyme of intestinal juice which converts trypsinogen into trypsin.

enter n (ĕn'tĕrŏn) *n* [Gk. *enteron*, gut.] The alimentary tract.

teronephric (ĕn'tĕrŏnĕf'rĭk) *a*. [Gk. *enteron* gut *nephros* kidney] With nephridia opening into gut *opp* exonephric, *appl* Oligochaeta.

enteroproct (ĕn tĕroprŏkt) *n*. [Gk. *enteron* gut *proktos* anus.] The opening from endodermal gut into proctodaeum.

enterostome (ĕn'tĕrŏstōm) *n* [Gk. *enteron* gut *stoma* mouth.] The aboral opening of th actinopharynx, leading t coelenteron; the posterior opening f stomodaeum into endodermal gut.

ent rosymp thetic (ĕn'tĕrŏsĭmpăthĕt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *enteron* gut *syn* with *pathos* feeling] *Appl* that part of the nervous system supply ing the intestine

enterozoon (ĕn'tĕrozō ŏ) *n* [Gk. *enteron* gut *zoon* animal.] Any animal parasite inhabiting intestines.

tire (ĕntīr') *a* [M E. *enter* untouched.] Unimpaired with continuous margin, *ppl* leaves, bacterial colony

ento,—*see also* endo

ent b anchi te (ĕn'tŏbrăng'kĭāt) *a* [Gk. *entos* within *brangchia* gills] Having internal gills.

entobro ch s (ĕn'tŏbrŏng'kŭ) *n* [Gk *entos* within *brongchos* windpipe.] The dorsal secondary branch of bronchus in birds entobronchium.

entochondrite (ĕn tŏkŏn drīt) *n* [Gk. *entos* within *chondros* cartilage.] Plastron or endosternum of Limulus.

entochondrostosis (ĕn'tŏkŏndrŏstō' sĭs) *n* [Gk. *entos* within *chondr* cartilage *osteon* bone.] Ossification from within outwards.

ntocodon (ĕn'tōkō dŏn) *n* [Gk. *entos* within *kodon* bell.] The lens-shaped mass of cells, in development of medusoid, which sinks below level of superficial ectoderm, and ultimately develops a cavity

entocoel (ĕn'tōsēl) *n*. [Gk. *entos* within; *koilos* hollow.] The space enclosed by a pair of mesenteries in Anthozoa.

ntocondyl (ĕn'tŏkŏn dĭl) *n*. [Gk. *entos* within *kondylos* knob.] Condyle on mesial surface of bone.

ntoconid (ĕn'tŏkō'nĭd) *n*. [Gk. *entos* within *konos* cone.] The postero-internal cusp of a lower molar

entocuneiform (ĕn'tŏkūnē'ĭfŏrm) *n* [Gk. *entos* within *kuneus* wedge L. *forma* shape.] The most internal of distal tarsal bones.

ntocyemata (ĕn'tōsī ē mătă) *n*. [Gk. *entos* within *kyema*, embryo.] With embryos having amnion and allantois.

ntoderm(al) —endoderm(al) *q v*

entogastric (ĕn'tŏgăs'trĭk) [Gk. *entos* within *gaster* belly.] *Pert* interior of stomach *appl* gastric budding in medusae.

ntoglossal (ĕn'tŏglŏs'ăl) *a*. [Gk. *entos* within *glossa* tongue.] Lying in substance of tongue.

entoglossum (ĕn'tŏglŏs'ŭm) *n* [Gk. *entos* within *glossa* tongue.] Extension of basihyal into tongue in some fishes also glossohyal.

tomogenous (ĕn'tomŏj ĕnŭs) [Gk. *entomon* insect *genos* birth.] Growing on insects as certain fungi.

nt mology ĕn tŏmŏl ojĭ) *n*. [Gk. *entomon* insect *logos* discourse.] That part of zoology which deals with insects.

entomophagous (ĕn tŏmŏf'ăgŭs) *a*. [Gk. *entomon* insect *phagein* to eat.] Insect-eating insectivorous

nt mophilous (ĕn'tŏmŏf'ĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *entomon* insect *philein* t love.] Pollinated by agency of insects.

ntoneural (ĕn'tōnū'răl) *a*. [Gk. *entos* within *neuron* nerve.] *Appl* system of aboral ring and genital nerves in echinoderms.

nt phyte —endophyte *q v*

nt pic (ĕntŏp'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *en* in *topos* place.] In normal position, *opp* ectopic.

entoplasm,—endoplasm *q v*

entoplastron (ĕn'tŏplăs'trŏn) *n* [Gk. *entos* within F *plastron* breast plate.] The anterior median plate in chelonian plastra often called episternum, probably homologou with interclavicle of other reptiles.

ntopterygoid (ĕn'tŏptĕr'ĭgoid) *n* [Gk. *entos* within *pteryx* wing; *eidos* form.] A dorsal membrane bone behind the palatine in some fishes *cf* ectopterygoid.

ntosphere (ĕn'tōsfēr) *n*. [Gk. *entos* within *sphaira* globe.] The inner portion of attraction sphere.

entosternite,—endosternite *q v*

ntosternum (ĕntŏstĕr'nŭm) *n* [Gk. *entos* within L. *sternum* breast bone.] Entoplastron, *q v* an internal process of sternum of numerous arthropods.

ntothorax (ĕn'tōthō'răks) *n* [Gk. *entos* within *thorax* chest.] An insect poophysis or sternite.

entoturbinals (ĕn'tŏtŭr'bĭnălz) *n plu* [Gk. *entos* within L. *turbo* whorl.] A division of ethmoturbinals.

entotympanic (ĕn'tŏtĭmpăn'ĭk) *n* [Gk. *entos* within *tympanon* drum.] A separate tympanic element in some genera; also metatympanic.

ntovarial (ĕnt'ōvā rĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *entos* within L. *ovum* egg] *Pert.* canal formed in ovaries of some fishes by insinking and closure of groove formed by covering epithelium.

entozoa (ĕn'tōzō ă) *n*. *plu* [Gk. *entos* within *zoon* animal.] Internal animal parasites.

entozoic (ĕn'tōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *entos* within; *zoe* subsistence.] Living within the body or substance of another animal or plant *pert* entozoa.

entrochite (ĕn'trŏkīt) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in *trochos* wheel.] The joint of fossil stem of a stalked crinoid.

enucleate (ēnū'klēāt) *v* [L. *e* out of *nucleus* kernel.] To deprive of nucleus, as in microdissection of cells. *a.* Lacking a nucleus.

envelope (ĕn ĕlōp) *n.* [F *envelopper* covering] An outer covering of an egg any surrounding structure *q* floral envelope.

environment (ĕnvī'rŏnmĕnt) *n.* [F *environ*, about.] The sum-total of external influences acting on an organism or on part of an organism.

enzootic (ĕn zōŏt'ĭk) *a* [Gk *en* in *zoon* animal.] Afflicting animals *appl* disease restricted to a locality

enzyme (ĕn zīm) *n.* [Gk. *en* in, *zyme* leaven.] A catalyst produced by living organisms and acting on one or more specific substrates a ferment *f* apo-enzyme co-enzyme.

Eocene (ē'ōsēn) *n.* [Gk. *eos* dawn *kainos* recent.] Early epoch of the Tertiary period, between Palaeocene and Oligocene.

Eogaea (ē'ōjē'ă) *n* [Gk. *eos* dawn *gaia* land.] A zoogeographical division including Africa, South America, and Australasia *cf* Caenogaea.

eosinophil (ē'ōsin ŏfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *eos* dawn *philein* to love] *Appl* cells which readily stain red with eosin oxyphil.

Eozoic (ē'ōzō'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *eos* dawn *zoe* life.] *Appl* Archaean or Pre-Cambrian period.

epacme (ĕpăk'mē) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *akme* prime.] The stage in phylogeny of a group just previous to its highest point of development.

epalpat (ēpăl'pāt) [L. *ex* without *palpus* palp.] Not furnished with palpi.

epanthous (ĕpăn thŭs) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *anthos* flower] Living on flowers *appl* certain fungi.

epapillate (ēpăp'ĭlāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *papilla*, nipple.] Not having papillae.

epapophysis (ĕp'ăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *apophysis* offshoot.] A median process arising from centre of vertebral neural arch.

eparterial (ĕp'ărtē'rĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *arteria*, artery] Situated above an artery *appl* branch of right bronchus.

epaulettes (ĕp ŏlĕts) *n* *plu.* [F *épaule* shoulder] Branched or knobbed processes projecting from outer side of oral arms of many Scyphozoa crescentic ridges of cilia in echinopluteus.

epaxial (ĕpăk'sĭăl) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *axis* axle.] Above the axis, dorsal usually *appl.* axis formed by vertebral column.

epedaphic (ĕp'ĕdăf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *edaphos* soil.] *Pert.*, or depending pon, climatic conditions.

epencephalon (ĕp ĕnkĕf'ălŏn -sĕf) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *enkephalos* brain.] The cerebellum.

ependyma (ĕpĕn dĭmă) *n.* [G *ependyma*, outer garment.] The layer of cells lining cavities of brain and spinal cord ependyme.

ependymal (ĕpĕn dĭmăl) *a.* [Gk. *ependyma* outer garment.] *Pert.* ependyma.

ephapse (ĕfăps') *n.* [Gk. *ephaptein* to reach.] Region of contiguity between two axons lying side by side.

ephaptic (ĕfăp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ephaptein* to reach.] *Pert* an ephapse; *appl.* delay the interval between stimulation of on (pre-ephaptic) axon and response of an pposed other (post-ephaptic) axon.

epharmonic (ĕf'ărmŏn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *epi* towards *harmos* fitting] *Pert* epharmony adaptive adapted t environment *appl* convergence morphological resemblance of different species inhabiting the same environment.

pharmosl (ĕf'ărmō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* towards *harmos* fitting.] Th process of adaptation of organisms to new environmental conditions attainment of the state f adaptation or epharmony

ephebic (ĕfē'bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ephebos* adult.] Adult *pert.* stage in development or phylogeny between childhood and old-age stages.

phemeral (ĕfĕm ĕrăl) *n* [Gk. *ephēmeros* lasting for a day.] A short lived plant or animal species. *a.* Short-lived taking place once only *appl.* plant movements, as expanding of buds completing life cycle within brief time period.

phippial (ĕfĭp'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *ephippion*, saddle-cloth.] *Pert.* ephippium *appl.* winter eggs, as of rotifers and daphnids.

phippium (ĕfĭp'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ephippion* saddle-cloth.] The pituitary fossa, or fossa hypophyseos f sphenoid thickened and indurated part of shell separating from the rest at ecdysis a saddle-shaped modification of cuticle derived, later detached from carapace and enclosing winter eggs in Daphniidae.

phyra (ĕf'īră), phyrula (ĕfīr'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *Ephyra*, nymph name.] The small free-swimming jelly-fish stage of certain Scyphozoa, produced by strobilation of scyphistoma.

epibasal (ĕp'ĭbā sĭl) [Gk *epi* upon *basis* base.] Upper segment of an oospore, ultimately giving rise to the shoot. *Opp* hypobasal.

epibenthos (ĕp'ĭbĕn'thŏs) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *benthos* depths.] Fauna and flora found between low-water mark and hundred fathom line.

epibiotic (ĕp'ĭbīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi-bioun* to survive.] Surviving *appl* endemic species that are relics of former flora or fauna.

epiblast (ĕp'ĭblăst) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *blastos* bud.] The outer layer of the gastrula ectoblast a rudimentary second cotyledon, as in grasses.

epibl ma (ĕp'ĭblē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *epiblema*, cover.] The outermost layer of root-tissue pilliferous layer epiblem.

epibole (ĕpĭb'ŏlē) *n.* [Gk. *epibole* putting on.] Growth of one part over another in embryonic stages also epiboly

epibolic (ĕp'ĭbŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epibole* putting on.] Growing so as to cover over *appl.* type of gastrulation.

pibranchial (ĕp'ĭbrăng'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *brangchia* gills.] *Pert* second upper element in branchial arch efferent branchial, *appl* vessels.

epicalyx (ĕp'ĭkăl'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *kalyx*, cup.] Stipules, fused in pairs, producing an apparent outer or extra calyx structure just below calyx produced by aggregation of bracts or brac teoles.

picanthus (ĕp'ĭkăn'thŭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kanthos* corner of eye.] A prolongation of upper eyelid over inner angle of eye Mongolian fold.

picardium (ĕp'ĭkăr'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kardia*, heart.] The visceral part of pericardium tubular prolongation of branchial sac in many ascidians, which takes part in budding

picarp (ĕp'ĭkărp) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *karpos* fruit.] Outer layer of the pericarp exocarp.

epicentral (ĕp'ĭsĕn'trăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *kentron*, centre.] Attached to or arising from vertebral centra *appl.* intermuscular bones.

epicerebral (ĕp'ĭsĕr'ĕbrăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon L. *cerebrum* brain.] Situated above the brain.

pichilium (ĕp'ĭkĭl'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *cheilos* lip.] Terminal lobe of lower petal of orchid epichile.

epichordal (ĕp'ĭkôr'dăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *chordē* cord.] Upon the notochord *appl* vertebrae; which ventral cartilaginous portions are almost completely suppressed; *appl.* upper lobe of caudal fin in fishes.

epicoel (ĕp'ĭsēl) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *koilos* hollow] Cavity of mid-brain in lower vertebrates cerebellar cavity a perivisceral cavity formed by invagination also epicoele epicoelia.

epicondylar (ĕp'ĭkŏn dĭlăr) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kondylos* knob.] *Pert* epicondyle.

epicondyle (ĕp'ĭkŏn dīl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kondylos* knob.] A medial and a lateral protuberance at distal end of humerus and femur

epicone (ĕp'ĭkōn) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kōnos* cone.] The part anterior to girdle in Dinoflagellata, *opp* hypocone.

epicoracoid (ĕp'ĭkŏr'ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *korax* crow *eidos* form.] *Pert* an element, usually cartilaginous, at sternal end of coracoid in amphibians reptiles, and monotremes.

epicormic (ĕp'ĭkôr'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kormos* trunk.] Growing from dormant bud.

epicotyl (ĕp'ĭkŏt'ĭl) *n.* [Gk *epi* upon *kotylē* vase.] The axis of a plumule.

epicotyl d nary (ĕp'ĭkŏtĭlē dŏnărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kotylē* cup] Above the cotyledons.

picoxit (ĕp'ĭkŏk'sĭt) *n* [Gk *epi* upon L. *coxa*, hip] A small process at posterior end of toothed part of coxa of second to fifth pairs of ppendages in Eurypterida.

picranial (ĕp'ĭkrā nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kranion* skull.] *Pert* cranium *appl* aponeurosis, muscles, bones, suture

epicrani m (ĕp'ĭkrā nĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *epi* pon *kranion* skull.] Th region between and behind eyes insect head scalp the structures covering the cranium.

epicraniu (ĕp'ĭkrā nĭŭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kranion* skull.] The scalp muscle, consisting of occipitalis and frontalis, connected by galea aponeurotica occipitofrontalis.

epicrine (ĕp'ĭkrĭn) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *krinein* to separate.] *Appl* glands in which secretion is voided without disintegration of cells.

epicritic (ĕp'ĭkrĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *kritēs* t judge.] *Appl.* stimuli and nerve systems concerned with delicate touch and other special sensations in skin.

epictesis (ĕpĭt ĕsĭs ĕpĭtē'sĭs ktē-) *n* [Gk. *epiktēsis* further gain.] Capacity f a living cell to concentrat salt solutions diffusing into th cell.

epicuticula (ĕp'ĭkū'tĭk ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *dim of cutis* skin.] Lamella or membrane external to exocuticle of insects.

epicyst (ĕp'ĭsĭst) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon; *kystis* bladder] The external resistant cyst f an encysted protozoan *cf* endocyst.

epicyte (ĕp'ĭsīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi* pon *kytos* hollow] The external layer of ectoplasm in certain protozoa.

epidemes (ĕp'ĭdēmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi* pon *demas* body] I certai insects, small pieces closely related with articulation of wings.

epidermis (ĕp'ĭdĕr mĭ) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *derma*, skin.] The outer most protective layer of stems, roots and leaves scarf-skin or external layer of skin, nonvascular stratified epithelium of ectodermic origin single layer of ectoderm in invert brates.

epididymis (ĕp'ĭdĭd'ĭmĭs) *n* [Gk. *epi* pon *didymos* testicle.] A mass at back of testicle composed chiefly of vasa efferentia the coiled anterior end of Wolffian duct.

pidural (ĕp'ĭdū răl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *dura* hard] *Pert* dura mater *appl* space between dura mater and wall of vertebral canal.

epigamic (ĕp'ĭgăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gamos* marriage.] Tending to attract opposit sex *g* colour displayed in courtship

pigamous (ĕpĭg'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gamos* marriage.] Designating that stage in polychaetes in which immature forms become heteronereid, while sexual elements are ripening: epigamic, *q.v.*

pigaster (ĕp'ĭgăs'tĕr) [Gk. *epi* upon *gaster* belly.] That part of embryonic intestine which later develops into colon.

pigastric (ĕp'ĭgăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gaster* belly.] *Pert.* anterior wall of abdomen: middle region of upper zone of artificial divisions of abdomen.

pigastrium (ĕp'ĭgăs'trĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gaster* stomach.] The epigastric region: sternal portions of meso- and metathorax of insects.

epigastroid,—epipubis, *q.v.*

pigeal (ĕp'ĭjē'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *ge* earth.] Living near the ground: *appl.* insects: borne above ground, *appl.* cotyledons when they form first foliage leaves: also epigean, epigeic, epigeous.

pigenesis (ĕp'ĭjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *genesis* descent.] Theory of generation, that embryo is an entirely new creation, not mere unfolding of preformed structures.

pigenetics (ĕp'ĭjĕnĕt'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *genesis* descent.] Study of the mechanisms causing phenotypic effects to be produced by the genes of genotype.

pigenotype (ĕp'ĭjĕn'ōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *genos* descent *typos* image.] The concatenation of processes linking genotype and phenotype.

pigenous (ĕpĭj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *genos* descent.] Developing or growing on surface.

piglottis (ĕp'ĭglŏt'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *glotta*, tongue.] A thin lamella of fibro-cartilage between root of tongue and entrance to larynx: epistome in Polyzoa: epipharynx in Insecta.

pignathous (ĕpĭgnă'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gnathos* jaw.] Having upper jaw longer than lower.

pigon,—epigonium.

pigonial (ĕpĭgō'nĭăl) [Gk. *epi* upon *gone* seed.] *Appl.* sterile posterior portion of genital ridge.

epigonium (ĕpĭgō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *gone* seed.] The young sporangial sac in liverworts.

pigynal (ĕpĭj'ĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *gyne* woman.] *Pert.* epigynum.

pigynous (ĕpĭj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gyne* woman.] Having the various whorls adnate to ovary: thus apparently inserted in ovary.

pigynum (ĕpĭj'ĭnŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *gyne* woman.] External female genitalia in Arachnida; also epigyne, epigynium.

epigyny (ĕpĭj'ĭnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *gyne* woman.] Condition of having whorls apparently inserted in ovary.

epihyal (ĕp'ĭhī'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *hyoeides* T-shaped.] *Pert.* upper portion of ventral part of hyoid arch. *n.* Upper element of ventral portion, cartilage or bone in centre of stylohyoid ligament.

pilabrum (ĕpĭlā'brŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *labrum* lip.] A process at side of labrum in Myriapoda.

epilemmal (ĕpĭlĕm'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *lemma* skin.] *Appl.* sensory nerve endings on surface of sarcolemma.

pilimnion (ĕp'ĭlĭmnĭ'ŏn, -lĭm'nyŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *limnaios* stagnant *limne* marshy lake.] Upper water layer above thermocline, in lakes. *Opp.* hypolimnion.

pilithic (ĕpĭlĭth'ĭk) [Gk. *epi* upon *lithos* stone.] Attached on rocks: *appl.* algae.

pimandibular (ĕp'ĭmăndĭb'ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon L. *mandibulum* jaw.] *Pert.* bone in lower jaw of vertebrates.

pimeral (ĕpĭmē'răl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *meros* thigh.] *Pert.* epimeron.

epimere (ĕp'ĭmēr) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *meros* part.] The dorsal muscle-plate of mesothelial wall.

pimerite (ĕp'ĭmĕrīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *meros* part.] Deciduous portion of protomerite in certain Gregarinina.

epimeron (ĕpĭmē rŏn) *n* [Gk *epi* upon *meros* thigh.] A portion f pleuron in insects which may be posterior o nearly as far forward as episternum posterior pleurit of subcoxa portion of arthropod segment between tergum and limb insertions.

epimorpha (ĕp'ĭmôr'fă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi* upon *morphe* form.] Larva hatched with all appendages developed *cf* anamorpha.

epimorphosis (ĕp'ĭmôr'fōsĭs) *n* [Gk. *epi* pon *morphosis* shaping] That type of regeneration in which proliferation of new material precedes development of new part.

epimysium (ĕp'ĭmĭz'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *epi* pon *mys* muscle.] The sheath of areolar tissue which invests the entire muscle *cf* perimysium.

epinasty (ĕp'ĭnăstĭ) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *nastos* close-pressed.] The more rapid growth of pper surface of dorso-ventral organ *e g* leaf thus causing unrolling or downward curvature.

epinephrine (ĕp'ĭnĕf'rĕn) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *nephros* kidney] Adrenaline adrenin.

epinephros (ĕp'ĭnĕf'rŏs) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *nephros* kidney] The suprarenal or adrenal body

epineural (ĕp'ĭnū răl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *neuron* nerve] Arising from vertebral neural arch *pert* canal external to radial nerve in certain echinoderms *appl.* sinus between embryo and yolk, beginning of body cavity in insects.

epineurium (ĕp'ĭnū rĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *neuron* nerve] Th external sheath of nerve cord.

epinotum (ĕp'ĭnō'tŭm) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *noton* back] Propodeon *q.v*

epiopticon (ĕp'ĭŏp'tĭkŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *opsis* sight.] The middle zone of optic lobes of insects.

epiotic (ĕp'ĭō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *ous* the ear] *Pert* upper element of bony capsule of ear *appl* centre of ossification of mastoid process.

epiparasite (ĕp'ĭpăr'ăsīt) *n* [Gk. *epi* pon *parasitos* eating at another's table.] Ectoparasit *q.v*

epipelagic (ĕp'ĭpĕlăj'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *epi* upon *pelagos* sea.] *Pert* deep-sea water between surface and bathypelagic zone.

epiperidium,—exoperidium, *q.v*

epipetalous (ĕpĭ'pĕtălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* pon *petalon* petal.] Having stamens inserted on petals.

epipharyngeal (ĕp'ĭfărĭn'jĕăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* pon *pharynx* throat.] *Pert.* pper or dorsal aspect of pharynx.

epipharynx (ĕp'ĭfăr'ĭngks) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *pharynx* throat.] A projection on roof of mouth cavity f certain insects membranous lining of labrum and clypeus drawn out with labrum to form a piercing organ, as in Diptera lingua.

epiphloem (ĕpĭflō'ĕm) *n* [Gk *epi* upon *phloios* ba k.] Oute bark.

epiphragm (ĕp'ĭfrăm) *n.* [Gk. *epiphragma*, coveri g] A layer of hardened mucous matter or a calcareous plate closi g the opening of certain gastropod shells membrane which closes the capsule in certain mosses a closing membrane in sporophores of certain fungi.

epiphyll (ĕp'ĭfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phyllon* leaf] A plant which grows on leaves *g* various lichens.

epiphyllous (ĕp'ĭfĭl ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* pon *phyllon* leaf.] Growing on leaves united to perianth *appl* stamens.

epiphysial (ĕp'ĭfĭz'ĭăl) *a* [Gk *epi* upon *phyein* to grow] *Pert* or similar t the epiphysis epiphyseal.

epiphysis (ĕpĭf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk *epi* upon *phyein* to grow] Any part or process of bone which is formed from a separat centre of oss fication and later fuses with the bone pineal body pineal and parapineal organs *stout ba firmly fused to* alveolus of each jaw and articulat ing with rotulae in sea urchins certain processes on tibia of insects caruncle near hilum of seed.

piphyt (ĕp'ĭfīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *phyton* plant.] Plant which lives on surface of other plants.

piphytic (ĕp'ĭfĭt'ĭk) [Gk. *epi* upon *phyton*, plant.] Living on or attached to surface of a plant, *opp.* endophytic *pert.* or similar to an epiphyte.

piphytotic (ĕpĭ'fĭtŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* pon *phyton* plant.] *Pert.* disease epidemic in plants.

piplankton (ĕp'ĭplăng'ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *planktos* wandering.] That portion of plankton from surface to one hundred fathoms.

piplasm (ĕp'ĭplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *plasma*, mould.] Cytoplasm of a brood mother-cell remaining unused in brood formation cytoplasm of ascus remaining after spore formation.

piplastron (ĕp'ĭplăs'trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon F *plastron* breast plate.] One of anterior pair of bony plates in plastron of Chelonia.

pipleura (ĕp'ĭploo'ră) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *pleura*, rib.] Epithecal part of cingulum in diatoms; one of rib-like structures in teleosts which are not preformed in cartilage; an uncinate process in birds; the turned down outer margin of elytra of certain beetles.

epiploic (ĕpĭplō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epiploon* caul of entrails.] *Pert.* omentum.

epiploic foramen,—opening between bursa omentalis and large sac of peritoneum foramen of Winslow.

epiploon (ĕpĭp'lōŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epiploon* caul of entrails.] Great omentum insect adipose tissue.

pipodial (ĕp'ĭpō'dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon *pous* foot.] *Pert.* epipodium.

epipodite (ĕp'ĭpōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pous* foot.] A process arising from basal joint of crustacean limb and usually extending into gill chamber.

pipodi m (ĕp'ĭpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pous* foot.] The leaf-blade or lamina embryonic leaf lamina ridge, fold, or lobe along edge of foot of Gastropoda raised ri g on an ambulacral plate in Echinoidea.

epiprecoracoid (ĕp'ĭprēkŏr'ăkoid) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *prae* before Gk. *korax* crow *eidos* form.] A small cartilage at ventral end of precoracoid in pectoral girdle in some Chelonia.

epiproct (ĕp'ĭprŏkt) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *proktos* anus.] A supra-anal plate representing tergum of tenth or eleventh segment in some insects.

epipteric (ĕp'ĭptĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* pon *pteron*, wing.] *Pert.* or shaped like, or placed above wing; *appl.* small skull bone between parietal and sphenoidal ala.

epipterygoid (ĕp'ĭtĕr'ĭgoid) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *pteryx* wing.] A small bone extending nearly vertically downwards from prootic to pterygoid also columella cranii.

epip bic (ĕp'ĭpū'bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* pon L. *pubes* adult.] *Pert.* or borne upon pubis *appl.* certain cartilages or bones principally in marsupials *appl.* anterior median process of ischiopubic plate.

epip bis (ĕp'ĭpū'bĭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *pubes* adult.] Unpaired cartilage or bone borne anteriorly on pubis; also epigastroid.

pirhizous (ĕp'ĭrī'zŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *rhiza*, root.] Growing upon root.

pirrhysa (ĕpĭrī'să) *n. pl.* [Gk. *epirrhein* to flow into.] Inhalant canals in sponges, *opp.* porrhysa.

pisematic (ĕp'ĭsēmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sema* sign.] Aiding in recognition *appl.* coloration, markings.

piseme (ĕp'ĭsēm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon; *sema*, sign.] A marking or colour aiding in recognition.

pisepalous (ĕp'ĭsĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon F *sépale* sepal.] Adnate to sepals.

episkeletal (ĕp'ĭskĕl'ĕtăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* pon *skeletos* hard.] Outside the endoskeleton.

episperm (ĕp'ĭspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sperma*, seed.] The outer coat of seed spermoderm testa.

episporangium (ĕp'ispŏrăn′jiŭm) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] An indusium

epispore (ĕp'ispōr) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *sporos* seed.] The outer layer of a spore wall perinium *q.v*

epistasis (ĕpis tăsis) *n* [Gk. *epi* pon *stasis* standing] Dom inance of a gen over another non-allelomorphic gene epistasy *q.v*

epistasy (ĕpis tăsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *stasis* standing] Greater degree f modification manifested by one f two related types in phylogenesis masking of one hereditary character by another epistasis, *q.v*

epistatic (ĕp'istăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* *states* master] *Appl.* the predominating of two characters whose genes are not allelomorphs ex hibiting or *pert.* the condition of epistasis *cf* hypostatic.

episternalia (ĕp'istĕrnā'lĭă) *n plu.* [Gk. *epi* upon *sternon* breast bone.] Two small elements preformed in cartilage frequently inter vening in development between clavicles and sternum and ultimately fusing with sternum.

episternite (ĕp'istĕr nit) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *sternon* breast bone.] One of portions of an ovipositor formed from sid portions of a somut

episternum (ĕp'istĕr' ŭm) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *L. sternum* breast bone.] The tnterclavicl also applied to an anterior cartilaginous element f sternum a lateral division of an arthropod somite above sternum and in front of epimeron anterior pleurite of subcoxa.

epistome ĕp'istōm) *n* [Gk *epi* upon *stoma* mouth] A small lobe overhanging mouth in Polyzoa and containing part of body cavity the region between antennæ and mouth in Crustacea subcheliceral plate in certain ticks that portion of insect head immediately behind labrum portion of rostrum of certain Diptera also epistoma.

epistroph (ĕpis'trŏf) *n* [Gk. *epi* *strophe* moving bout] The posi tion assumed by chloroplasts along outer and inner cell-walls when exposed to diffuse light.

epistropheus (ĕp'istrō feŭs) *n* [Gk. *epistrophe* turning] The second cervical or axis vertebra.

epithalamus (ĕp'ĭthăl'ămŭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thalamos* chamber] Part of thalamencephalon, comprising trigonum habenulae pineal body and posterior commissure.

epithalline (ĕp'ĭthăl'ĭn) *a.* [Gk. *epi* pon *thallos* branch.] Growing pon the thallus.

epitheca (ĕp'ĭthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *theke* cup.] An external layer surrounding lower part of theca in many corals theca covering epicone in Dinoflagellata older half of frustule in diatoms.

epithecium (ĕp'ĭthē'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* pon *theke* cup] The surface f spore-cases in lichens and f ngi.

epithelial (ĕp'ĭthē'lĭăl) *a* [Gk *epi* pon *thele* nipple.] *Pert* epithelium epitheliomorph

epithelial bodies,—the parathyroids.

epith li fibrilla (ĕpĭthē'lĭofĭbrĭl ē) *n plu* [Gk *epi* pon *thele* nipple L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Parallel or reticular fibrils of columnar epithelium analogous t myofibrillae

epitheli morph (ĕpĭthē'lĭomŏrf) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thele* nipple *morphe* form.] Resembling epithel um epitheloid *appl* layer of cells, or elastica interna, which secretes notochordal sheath

epithelium (ĕp'ĭthē'lĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon *thele* nippl] Any cellular tissue coveri g a free surface o l ning tube or cavity

epithem (ĕp'ĭthĕm) *n* [Gk. *epi* pon *tithenai* t put] A plant tissue of specialised cells and inter cellular paces forming hydathode th secretory layer in nectaries an excrescence on th beak of birds also epithema and epitheme

pitok na (ĕpĭt'ŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi* pon *tokos* birth.] Designating the heteronereid stage of certain polychaetes.

pitr mati (ĕp'trēmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *trema*, pore.] *Appl* pper lateral bar of branchial basket of lamprey

epitrichial (ĕp'trĭk'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thrix* hair] *Pert.* or resembling the epitrichium.

epitrichium (ĕp'trĭk'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *thrix* hair] An outer layer of foetal epidermis of many mammals, usually shed before birth.

epitrochlea (ĕp'trŏk'lēă) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon L. *trochlea*, Gk. *trochilea*, pulley] Inner condyle at distal end of humerus.

epitympanic (ĕp'tĭmpăn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* pon L. *tympanum*, kettle-drum.] Situated bove tympanum.

pivalve (ĕp'ĭvălv) *n.* [Gk *epi* upon L. *valva*, fold.] The pical part of envelope in certain Dinoflagellata epicone.

pixylous (ĕpĭzī'lŭs, ĕpĭk sĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk *epi* upon *xylon* wood] Growing upon wood.

pizoi (ĕp'ĭzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi* upon *zoon* animal] Living or attached to the body of an animal.

pizoochor (ĕp'ĭzō'ŏkŏ) *n.* [Gk *epi* pon *zoon* animal *chora*, place.] Any spore, seed, or organism dispersed by being carried pon the body of an animal *Opp* endozoochore.

pizoon (ĕp'ĭzō'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, pon *zoon*, animal] An animal living on another an external parasite ectozoon

epizootic (ĕp'ĭzōŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, pon *zoon*, animal.] Common among animals. Disease affect ing large number of animals simultaneously corresponding to epidemic in man.

epizygal (ĕpĭz'ĭgăl) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *zygon* yoke.] The upper ossicle in syzygial pai of brachials or columnars in crinoids.

ponychium (ĕp ŏnĭk'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi* upon *onyx* nail.] The thin cuticular fold which overlaps lunula of nail dorsal portio of a neonychium.

epoophoron (ĕp'ŏŏf'ŏrŏn) *n* [Gk. *epi* upon; *oon*, egg *pherein*, to bear] A rudimentary organ (homologous with epididymis) remains of Wolffian body of embryo, lying in mesosalpinx between ovary and uter ine tube organ of Rosenmüller

qual (ē'kwăl) *a.* [L. *aequalis* equal.] Having the portions of the lamina equally developed on the two sides of midrib *eppl.* leaves.

equati n division,—homeotypic o second division in meiosis.

quatorial furrow—division round equator of segmenting egg

equatorial plate,—group of chromosomes lying at equator of spindle during mitosis locus of new cell-wall after cell-division.

quibiradiate (ē'kwĭbīră dĭāt) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *bis* twice *radius* ray] With two equal rays.

equicellular (ē'kwĭsĕl'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *cellula*, cell.] Composed of equal cells.

equifacial (ē'kwĭfā shĭăl) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *facies* face.] Having equivalent surfaces or sides, as vertical leaves.

equilateral (ē'kwĭlăt'erăl) *a.* [L. *aequus* equal *latus* side.] Hav ing the sides equal *appl* shells symmetrical about transverse line drawn through umbo.

equil nin (ĕkwĭlē'nĭn) *n.* [L. *equus* horse.] An oestrogenic hormone present in urine of the pregnant mare $C_{18}H_{18}O_2$.

equilin (ĕk'wĭlĭn) *n.* [L. *equus* horse.] An oestrogenic hormone, more physiologically active than equilenin, occurring in urine of the pregnant mare $C_{18}H_{20}O$

equipotent (ĕkwĭp'ŏtĕnt) *a.* [L *aequus* equal *potens* powerful.] Totipotent, *q.v*

equitant (ĕk'wĭtănt) *a.* [L. *equitare* to ride.] Overlapping saddlewise, as leaves in leaf-bud.

equivalve (ē'kwĭvălv') *a*. [L. *aequus* equal *valva*, valve.] Having two halves of a shell alike in form and size.

erect (ĕrĕkt') *a*. [L. *erigere* to raise up.] Directed towards summit of ovary *appl*. ovule; not decumbent.

erectile (ĕrĕk'tĭl) *a*. [L. *erigere* to raise up.] Capable of being erected.

erectile tissue,—a tissue capable of being made rigid by distention of blood-vessels within it.

erection (ĕrĕk'shŭn) *n*. [L. *erigere* to raise up.] The state of a part which has become swollen and distended through accumulation of blood in erectile tissue.

erector (ĕrĕk'tŏr) *n*. [L. *erigere* to raise up.] A muscle which raises up an organ or part.

ereidesm (ĕrī'dĕzm) *n*. [Gk. *ereidein* to support *desma* bond.] An epithelial intracellular fibre.

eremobic (ĕrēmō'bĭk) *a*. [Gk. *eremos* solitude *bios* life.] Growing or living in isolation; having solitary existence.

eremochaetous (ĕr'ēmōkē'tŭs) *a*. [Gk. *eremos* lonely *chaite* bristle.] Having no regularly arranged system of bristles; *appl*. flies.

eremophyte (ĕr'ēmōfīt) *n*. [Gk. *eremos* solitude *phyton* plant.] A desert plant.

erepsin (ĕrĕp'sĭn) *n*. [L. *eripere* to set free.] A proteolytic enzyme of intestinal juice and body tissues.

ergaloid (ĕr'găloid) *a*. [Gk. *ergon* work *eidos* form.] Having the adults sexually capable though wingless.

ergastic (ĕrgăs'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *ergastikos* fit for working.] *Pert*. metaplasm; *appl*. lifeless cell-inclusions, as fat, starch, etc.

ergastoplasm (ĕrgăs'tōplăzm) *n*. [Gk. *ergazesthai* to work; *plasma*, mould.] Archoplasm; kinoplasm.

ergastoplasmic (ĕrgăs'tōplăz'mĭk) *a*. [Gk. *ergazesthai* to work; *plasma*, mould.] *Appl*. fibrillae of gland cells which may induce production of secretory granules.

ergatandromorph (ĕrgătăn'drōmôrf) *n*. [Gk. *ergates* worker *aner* male *morphe* form.] A ant or other social insect in which worker and male characters are blended.

ergatandrous (ĕrgătăn'drŭs) *a*. [Gk. *ergates* worker *aner* man.] Having worker-like males.

ergataner (ĕrgătă'nĕr) *n*. [Gk. *ergates* worker *aner* male.] A male ant resembling a worker; an ergatoid or ergatomorphic male.

ergate (ĕr'găt) *n*. [Gk. *ergates* worker.] A worker-ant; ergates.

ergatogyne (ĕrgătōjīn'ē) *n*. [Gk. *ergates* worker *gyne* female.] A female ant resembling a worker; an ergatoid or ergatomorphic female.

ergatogynous (ĕrgătōj'ĭnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *ergates* worker *gyne* woman.] Having worker-like females.

ergatoid (ĕrgă'toid) *a*. [Gk. *ergates* worker *eidos* form.] Resembling worker; *appl*. ants; ergatomorphic.

ergones (ĕr'gōnz) *n plu*. [Gk. *ergon* work.] Organic substances of which small amounts suffice for activation or regulation of physiological process, as enzymes, hormones, and vitamins; also ergines.

ergonomy (ĕr'gŏn'ōmĭ) *n*. [Gk. *ergon* work *nomos* law.] The differentiation of functions; physiological differentiation associated with morphological specialisation.

ergosterol,—a sterol occurring in plants and animals with photochemical reaction products leading to formation of its isomer vitamin D, $C_{28}H_{44}O$.

ergot (ĕr'gŏt) *n*. [O.F. *argot* spur.] A small bare patch found on limbs of horse-tribe representing last remnant of naked palm of hand and sole of foot; condition of ovary of grasses produced by a fungus; rye smut; sclerotium of *Claviceps* yielding several alkaloids, e.g. ergotoxine and ergometrine which stimulate uterine muscle.

erichthoidina (ĕrĭk'thoid'īnă) *n*. [Gk. *ereichein* to break *eidos* form.] Larval stage of Stomatopoda comparable with zoaea.

erichthus (ĕrĭk thŭs) *n.* [Gk. *ereck thein* to break.] Larval stage of Stomatopoda comparabl with pseudozoaea.

eriocomous (ĕrĭŏk'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *erion* wool *kome* hair] Having woolly hair fleece-haired.

eri phyll (ĕr'ĭŏfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *erion* wool *phyllon* leaf.] Having leaves with cottony appear ance.

erose (ĕrōs') *a.* [L. *erodere* to wear away] H ving margin irregularly notched *appl* leaf, bacterial colony

erosi n (ĕrō'zhŭn) *n.* [L. *erodere* to wear way] Decay which usually starts at apex of many gastropod shells.

erostrat (ĕrŏs'trāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without; *rostrum* beak.] Having no beak *appl* anthers.

eras me (ĕr sōm) *n.* [Gk. *erse* young] Th free monogastric generation of Siphonophora.

ruciform (ĕroo sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *eruca* caterpillar *forma*, shape] Having the shape of or resembling caterpillar *appl* insect larvae *appl.* spores of certain lichens.

erumpent (ĕrŭm pĕnt) *a.* [L. *erumpere* to break out] Breaking through suddenly *appl* fungal hyphae.

erythrin (ĕrĭth rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red.] A red colouring matter found in certain algae and lichens $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$.

erythrism (ĕrĭth rĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *eryth ros* red.] Abnormal presence, or excessive amount, of red colouring matter as in petals, feathers, hair eggs *cf* rufinism.

erythr blasts (ĕrĭth rŏblāsts) *n. plu* [Gk. *erythros* red; *blastos* bud.] Nucleated cells, derived from mesoderm, which later contain haemoglobin and develop into red blood corpuscles.

erythrocruorin (ĕrĭth rokroo'ŏrĭn) [Gk. *erythros* red L. *cruor* blood.] Red iron-containing respiratory pigment in some invertebrates.

rythrocyte (ĕrĭth rŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red; *kytos* hollow] A red blood corpuscle

rythrocyte-maturing f ctor — formed by action of pyloric gland secretion (intrinsic factor) on extrinsic factor in food, and stored in liver and necessary for matura tion of red blood cells in bone-marrow symbol EMF

erythrocytolysis (ĕrĭth rŏsītŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *kytos* cell *lysis* loosing] Destruction of red blood corpuscles; haemolysis.

erythr n (ĕrĭth rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *on* being] The red cells in bone marrow and circulating blood, collectively

erythrophil us (ĕr'ĭthrŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *erythros* red *philein* to love.] H ving special affinity for red stains *appl* structures in cell or to type of cells.

erythrophore (ĕrĭth rŏfôr) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red; *pherein* to bear] A reddish purple pigment bearing cell.

erythrophyll (ĕrĭth rŏfĭl) *n* [Gk. *erythros* red *phyllon* leaf.] A red colouring matter of some leaves and of red algae.

erythr poiesi (ĕrĭth ropoi ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red; *poiesis* mak ing] The production f red blood corpuscles.

erythropsin (ĕrĭthrŏp sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *opsis* sight.] Red colouring matter in insect eyes rhodopsin, *q.v.*

erythrotin (ĕrĭth rōtĭn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red.] Vitamin B_{12}, extracted from liver anti-pernicious anaemia factor and growth factor for certain micro-organisms.

erythrozym (ĕrĭth rōzīm) *n.* [Gk. *erythros* red *zyme* leaven.] An enzyme capabl of decomposing ruberythric acid and acting upon glucosides.

escape (ĕskāp') *n.* [M.E. *escapen.*] A plant originally cultivated, now found wild.

escutcheon (ĕskŭch ŏn) *n.* [O F *escuchon*, shield.] Area on rump of many quadrupeds which is either

variously coloured or has the hair specially arranged mesoscutell m of certain insects ligamental area of certain bivalves.

esoptate (ēsĕp'tāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *septum* enclosure.] Not supplied with septa.

esophagus,—oesophagus, *q.v.*

esoteric (ĕsōtĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *esoterikos* arising within.] Arising within the organism.

espathate (ēspăth'āt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *spatha*, broad blade.] H ving no spathe.

esquamate (ēskwā māt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *squama* scale.] Having no scale

essential oils,—volatile oils composed of various constituents and contained in plant rgans, with characteristic odour

esth-,—*see* aesth-

estipulate (ēstĭp ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *stipula*, stem.] Having no stipules.

estr —*see* oestr

estuarin (ĕs'tūărĭn) *a.* [L. *aestuarium* estuary] *Pert* or found in an estuary *appl.* organisms.

etaerio (ētē rĭō) *n.* [Gk. *etaireia* association.] A fruit composed of achenes or drupels carried on an enlarged thalamus, or f fol licles eterio.

etheogenesis (ē thēōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *etheos* youth *genesis* descent.] Parthenogenesis producing males development of a male gamet without fertilisation.

Ethiopian (ē'thĭō pĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *aithiops* burned face.] *Appl* or *pert* a zoogeographical region including Africa south of the Sahara and southern Arabia and divisible into African and Malagasy subregions.

ethmohyostylic (ĕth mōhī'ōstĭl'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *hyoeides* T *stylos* pillar] With mandibular suspension from ethmoid region and hyoid bar

ethmoid (ĕth moid) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *eidos* shape] *Pert* bones which form considerable part of walls of nasal cavity

ethmoidal (ĕthmoi dăl) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *eidos* shape] *Pert.* ethmoid bones or region.

ethmoidal notch,—a quadrilateral space separating the two orbital parts of the frontal bone incisura ethmoidalis.

ethmolysian (ĕth mōlĭs'ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *lyein* to loosen.] *Pert* an apical system in which the madreporite extends backwards till it separates the two posterolateral genitals.

ethmopalatine (ĕth mōpăl'ătĭn) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve L. *palatus* palate.] *Pert* ethmoid and palatine bones, or their region.

ethmophract (ĕth mōfrăkt) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve *phrassein* to fence in.] *Pert.* a simple compact, apical system with pores occurring only in right anterior corner

ethmoturbinals (ĕth mōtŭr'bĭnălz) *n. plu.* [Gk *ethmos* sieve L. *turbo* whorl.] Cartilages or bones in nasal cavity which are folded so as to increase olfactory area.

ethmovomerine (ĕth mōvō mĕrĭn) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos* sieve; L. *vomer* ploughshare] *Pert* ethmoid and vomer regions *appl* the cartilage which forms nasal septum in early embryo.

ethnography (ĕthnŏg răfĭ) *n* [Gk. *ethnos* nation *graphein* to write.] Th description of the races of mankind

ethnology (ĕthnŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ethnos* nation *logos* discourse.] Science dealing with the different races of mankind thei distribution rela tionship and activities.

ethology (ĕthŏl ojĭ) *n* [Gk. *ethos* custom *logos* discourse.] Bionomics study of habits in relation t habitat study of behaviour

ethomerous (ĕthŏm ĕrŭs) *a* [Gk *ethos* custom *meros* part] Hav ing the normal mber of part or segments with normal umbe of chromosomes

etiolati n (ē'tĭōlā shŭ) *n* [F *étioler* t blanch] Blanched condition produced i plant reared in darkness, or by disease.

etiolin (ē'tiōlin) *n* [F *étioler* to blanch.] A yellowish pigment found in chloroplasts of plants grown in darkness protochlorophyll.

etiology —aetiology *q.v.*

euapogamy (ū ăpŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *apo* away *gamos* marriage.] Diploid apogamy haploid pogamy being meiotic euapogamy

euaster (ūăs'tĕr) *n* [Gk. *eu* good *aster* star.] An aster in which the rays meet at a common centre.

eucarpic (ūkâr'pĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *karpos* fruit.] *Appl* Phycomycetes having rhizoids, or haustoria. *Opp* holocarpic.

eucentric (ūsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *kentron* centre.] Pericentric *q.v.*

eucephalous (ūkĕf'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk *eu* good *kephalē* head.] With well-developed head *appl* certain insect larvae.

euchromatic (ūkrōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *chrōma* colour.] *Pert* euchromatin *appl* chromosome regions which never become heteropycnotic. *Opp* heterochromatic

euchromatin (ūkrō'mătĭn) *n* [Gk. *eu* well *chrōma*, colour.] Chromatin making up bulk of chromonema and including active genes.

euchromosome (ūkrō'mosōm) *n* [Gk. *eu* well *chrōma* colour *sōma* body.] A typical chromosome or autosome.

eucoen (ūsēn) *n* [Gk. *eu* well *koinos* common.] Those members of a biocoenosis which are unable to live in different environment. *Opp* tychocoen.

eucone (ūkōn) *a.* [Gk. *eu* good *kōnos* cone.] Having crystalline cones fully developed in single elements of compound eye

eudipleural (ūdĭplōo'răl) *a.* [Gk *eu* good *dis* double *pleuron* side.] Symmetrical about median plane bilaterally symmetrical.

eudoxome (ūdŏk'sōm) *n* [Gk. *eu* well *doxa* glorious.] Monogastric free swimming stage of a siphonophore without nectocalyx.

eugamic (ūgăm'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *eu* well *gamos* marriage.] *Appl* mature period *opp* agamic or youthful and aged or senescent.

eugenic (ūjĕn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *eu* well; *genos* birth.] *Pert* or tending towards racial improvement.

eugenics (ūjĕn'ĭks) *n* [Gk. *eu* well *genos* birth.] The science dealing with the factors which tend to improve or impair stock.

euglenoid (ūglē'noid) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *glēnē* eyeball, puppet *eidos* form.] *Pert* or like Euglena *appl* characteristic movement of Euglena.

euhaline (ūhăl'ĭn) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *halinos* saline.] Living only in saline inland waters *cf* euryhaline

eumelanin (ū mĕl'ănĭn) *n* [Gk. *eu* well *melas* black.] Black melanin *cf* phaeomelanin.

eumerism (ū mĕrĭzm) *n* [Gk. *eu* well *meros* part.] An aggregation of like parts.

eumeristem (ū mĕr'ĭstĕm) *n* [Gk. *eu* well *meristos* divided.] Meristem composed of isodiametric thin walled cells.

eumerogenesis (ū mĕr'ōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk *eu* well *meros* part *genesis* descent.] Segmentation in which the units are similar at least for a certain time

eumitosis (ūmĭtō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *eu* well *mitos* thread.] Typical mitosis.

eumitotic (ūmĭtŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *mitos* thread.] Anaschistic, *q.v.* *pert* eumitosis.

euphotic (ūfō'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *phōs* light.] Well illuminated *appl* zone surface waters to depth of about 80 metres upper layer of photic zone *cf* dysphotic.

euphotometric (ūfōtōmĕt'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *phōs* light *metron* measure.] *Appl* leaves oriented to receive maximum diffuse light *cf* panphotometric.

euplastic (ūplăs'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *eu* well *plastos* moulded.] Readily organised easily forming a tissue.

euploid (ū ploid) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *haploos* onefold *eidos* form.] Polyploid when total chromosome umber is an exact multipl of the haploid number *Opp* aneuploid

upotamic (ūpŏt'ămĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *potamos* river] Thriving both in streams and in their backwaters *appl.* potamoplankton.

eupyrene (ū pĭrēn') *a* [Gk. *eu* well *pyren* fruit-stone.] *Appl* sperms of normal type *cf* apyrene ol gopyrene.

eurybaric (ū rĭbăr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* wide *baros* weight.] *Appl* animals adaptable t great differences i altitude, *opp* stenobaric.

eurybathic (ū rĭbăth'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* wide *bathy* deep.] H ving large vertical range of distribu tion, *opp* stenobathic.

eurychoric (ū rĭkō'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* wide *choros* place.] Widely distributed *opp* stenoch ric.

eurycyst (ū'rĭsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *eurys* wid *kystis* bladder] Large cell of middle vein in mosses deuter cell pointer cell.

euryhaline (ū rĭhăl'ĭn) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* wid *halinos* saline] *Appl* marine organisms adaptable to wide range of salinity *opp* stenohaline.

uryhygric (ū rĭhī'grĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* wide *hygros* wet.] *Appl.* organisms adaptable to a wid range of atmospheric humidity

uryphagous (ūrĭf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* wid *phagein* to eat.] Sub isting on a large variety of foods *opp* stenophagous *f* omnivorous

eurypylous (ū rĭpī'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* broad *pyle* gate.] Wide at th opening *appl* canal system of sponges i which th chambers open directly into excurrent canals by wide apopyles, and receive water from incurrent canals through prosopyles.

eurysome (ū rĭsōm) *a.* [Gk. *eury* broad *soma* body] Short and stout, *opp* leptosome.

eurythermic (ū rĭthĕr mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* wide *therme* heat.] *Appl* organisms adaptable to a wide range of temperature eurythermous, *opp* stenothermic.

eurytopic (ū rĭtŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eurys* wide *topos* place.] Having a wide range of geographical distribution *opp* stenotopic.

e sporangiate (ū spŏrăn'jĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] H ving sporogenous tissue derived from inner cell that follows periclinal division of superficial initial *cf* leptosporangiate.

Eustachian (ūstā'kĭăn) *a.* [*B Eustachio* Italian physician]. *Pert* tube or canal connecting tympanic cavity with pharynx; *pert* valve guarding orifice of inferior vena cava in atrium of heart.

eustele (ūstē'lē) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *stele* pillar] The arrangement of vascular tissue into collateral or bicollateral bundles with conjunctive tissue between, as in gymnosperms and dicotyledons.

eusternum (ūstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *eu* well *sternon* breastplate.] A sternal sclerite of insects antester nite, basisternum.

eustomatous (ūstŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *stoma*, mouth.] Having a distinct mouth like opening

eutelege esis (ū'tēlējĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *eu* well *tele* afa *genesis* descent.] Improved breeding by artificial insemination.

uthenics (ūthĕn'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *euthen ein* t thrive.] The science of betterment of human race on the side of intellect and morals the study of environmental agencies contributing to racial improvement.

eutheria (ūthē rĭă) *a* [Gk. *eu* well *therion* small animal.] *Appl.* placental mammals with development uterine till full-time.

euthycomous (ūthĭk'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *euthy* straight *kome* hai] Straight haired.

e thyneurous (ū'thĭnū rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *euthys* straight *neuron* nerve] H ving visceral loop of nervous system untwisted.

utrophic (ūtrŏf′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *eu* well *trophe* nourishment.] Providing or *pert.* adequate nutrition. *Opp.* dystrophic.

evagination (ēvăjĭnā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *e* out *vagina*, sheath.] The process of unsheathing or product of this process; an outgrowth.

evanescent (ĕvănĕs′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *evanescere* to vanish.] Disappearing early, *appl.* flowers which fade quickly.

evection (ēvĕk′shŭn) *n.* [L. *e* out; *vehere* to convey.] Displacement of parent cell at septum of filament, causing dichotomous appearance, as in certain algae.

eviscerate (ēvĭs′ĕrāt) *v.* [L. *e* out *viscera*, entrails.] To disembowel; to eject the viscera as do holothurians on capture.

evocator (ēv′ŏkātŏr) *n.* [L. *evocator* caller forth.] The chemical stimulus furnished by an organiser *q.v.*

evolute (ĕv′ŏlūt) *a.* [L. *evolvere* to unroll.] Turned back; unfolded.

evolutility (ēv′ŏlūtĭl′ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *evolvere* to unroll.] Capability to evolve or change in structure; capacity to change in growth and form as result of nutritional or other environmental factors.

evolution (ēv′ŏlū′shŭn) *n.* [L. *evolvere* to unroll.] The gradual development of organisms from preexisting organisms since the dawn of life.

exalate (ĕksā′lāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *ala*, wing.] Not having wing-like appendages; apterous.

exalbuminous (ĕk′sălbū′mĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *ex* without *albumen* white of egg.] Without albumen; *appl.* seeds without endosperm or perisperm; exendospermous.

exannulate (ĕksăn′ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ex* without *annulus* ring.] Having sporangium not furnished with an annulus, *appl.* certain ferns.

exarate (ĕks′ărāt) *a.* [L. *exaratus* ploughed up.] *Appl.* pupa with free wings and legs.

exarch (ĕks′ărk) *n.* [L. *ex* without Gk. *arche* beginning.] With protoxylem strands outside metaxylem or in touch with pericycle.

exasperate (ĕgzăs′pĕrāt) *a.* [L. *ex*; *asperare* to roughen.] Furnished with hard stiff points.

excentric (ĕksĕn′trĭk) *a.* [L. *ex* out of *centrum*, centre.] One-sided, having the two portions of lamina unequally developed.

exciple (ĕk′sĭpl) *n.* [L. *excipula*, receptacles.] The marginal wall or outer covering of apothecium in certain lichens; excipulum.

excitability,—capacity of living cell, or tissue to respond to an environmental change or stimulus.

excitation (ĕksĭtā′shŭn) *n.* [L. *excitare* to rouse.] Act of producing or increasing stimulation; immediate response of protoplasm to a stimulus.

excitatory cells,—motor cells in sympathetic nervous system.

excitonutrient (ĕksī′tōnū′trĭĕnt) *a.* [L. *excitare* to rouse; *nutriens* feeding.] Causing or increasing nutrient activities.

exconjugant (ĕkskŏn′joogănt) *n.* [L. *ex* out; *conjugare* to yoke.] An organism which is leading an independent life after conjugation with another.

excreta (ĕkskrē′tă) *n.* *plu.* [L. *ex*; *cretus* separated.] Waste material eliminated from body or any tissue thereof; deleterious substances formed within plant.

excrete (ĕkskrēt′) *v.* [L. *ex* out; *cernere* to sift.] To eliminate waste material from body; to withdraw useless materials from the place of most active metabolism in plant.

excretion (ĕkskrē′shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out; *cernere* to sift.] Act of eliminating waste material; or the product of the elimination.

excurrent (ĕkskŭr′ĕnt) *a.* [L. *ex* out; *currere* to run.] *Pert.* ducts, channels, or canals in which there is an outgoing flow; with undivided main stem; having midrib projecting beyond apex.

excurved (ěkskŭrvd') *a.* [L. *ex* out; *curvar* to curve.] Curved outwards from centre.

excystation (ěks-sistā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out of; Gk. *kystis* bladder.] Emergence from encysted condition.

exendospermous (ěks ěndōspěr'mŭs) *a.* [L. *ex* without; Gk. *endon*, within; *sperma* seed.] Exalbuminous *q.v.*

exflagellation (ěksflăj ělā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out of; *flagellum* whip.] Process of microgamete formation by microgametocyte in Haemosporidia.

exfoliation (ěksfō'lĭā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out; *folium*, leaf.] The shedding of leaves or scales from a bud.

exhalant (ěks'hā'lănt) *a.* [L. *ex* out; *halare* to breathe.] Capable of carrying from the interior outwards.

exindusiate (ěk'sindū'zĭāt) *a.* [L. *ex* out; *indusium* cover.] Having the sporangia uncovered or naked.

exin —extine *q.v.*

exi guinal (ěk sing'gwinăl) *a.* [L. *ex* out; *inguen* groin.] Occurring outside the groin; *pert.* second joint of arachnid leg.

xites (ěk'sīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *exo* without.] Offshoots on outer lateral border of axis of certain arthropod limbs.

exocardiac (ěk sōkăr'dĭăk) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without; *kardia* heart.] Situated outside the heart.

exocarp (ěk'sōkărp) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *karpos* fruit.] Outer layer of the pericarp; epicarp.

exoccipital (ěk sŏksĭp'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *ex* without; *occiput* back of head.] *Pert.* a skull bone on each side of the foramen magnum.

exochiton (ěk sōkī'tŏ) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *kiton* coat.] Outer most layer of oogonial wall as in Fucales; exochite; *cf.* endochiton, mesochiton.

exochori n (ěk sōkō rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *chorion* chorion.] Outer layer of membrane secreted by follicular cells surrounding the egg in ovary f insects.

exocoel (ěk sōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *koilos* hollow.] The space between mesenteries of adjacent couples in certain Zoantharia; exocoelom *q.v.*

exocoelar (ěk'sōsē'lăr) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without; *koilos* hollow.] *Pert.* parietal wall of coelom.

exocoelic (ěk'sōsē'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without; *koilos* hollow.] I Zoantharia, *pert.* space between adjacent couples of mesenteries; *appl.* radial areas on disc; *appl.* outermost cycle of tentacles.

exocoelom (ěk sōsē'lŏm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *koilos* hollow.] Extra-embryonic body cavity of embryo.

exocone (ěk sōkōn) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without; *konos* cone.] *Appl.* insect compound eye with cones of cuticular origin.

exocrine (ěk'sōkrīn) *a.* [Gk. *ex* without; *krinein* t separate.] *Appl.* glands whose secretion is drained by ducts; *cf.* endocrine; apocrine.

exocuticul (ěk sōkŭtĭk'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; L. *dim.* of *cutis* skin.] Middle layer of insect cuticle between endocuticula and epicuticula; outer layer of integument in spiders.

xoderm (ěk'sōděrm) *n.* [Gk. *xo* without; *derma* skin.] The dermal layer of sponges.

exodermis (ěk sōděr'mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; L. *dermis* skin.] A specialised layer below the piliferous layer; ectoderm *q.v.*

xoenzym (ěk sōěn zīm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* outside; *zyme* leaven.] Any extracellular enzyme.

exogamet (ěk sŏgăm ēt') *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *gametes* mat] A reproductive cell which fuses with one derived from anothe source

exogamy (ěksŏg ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *x* without; *gamos* marriage.] Conjugation or fusion of isogametes with others of different brood; outbreeding.

exogastric (ěk sŏgăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *xo*, without; *gaster* stomach.] H ving the hell coiled towards dorsal surface of body

exogastrula (ĕk sŏgăs'troolă) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without; *gaster* stomach.] An hour-glass shaped sea-urchin larva induced experimentally

exoge ous (ĕksŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ex* outside; *genes* producing.] Originating outside the organism, developed from superficial tissue, the super ficial meristem; growing from parts which were previously ossified *appl.* metabolism concerned with effector activities and temperature.

exognathi n (ĕk'sŏgnăth'ĭŏn) [Gk. *exo* without *gnathos* jaw.] The maxillary portion of upper jaw; the maxilla with exception of endognathion and mesognathion.

exo-intine (ĕk sŏin tĭn) *n* [Gk. *exo* without L. *intus* within.] Middle layer of spore-covering between extine and intine.

exonephri (ĕk'sŏnĕf'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without *nephros* kidney] With nephridia opening t exterior *opp* enteronephric, *appl.* Oligochaeta.

exoperidium (ĕk'sopĕrĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *exo* without *peridion* small wallet.] The outer layer of spore case in certain fungi epiperidium.

exophylaxis (ĕk'sŏfĭlăk sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *phylax* guard.] Protection afforded against pathogenic organisms by skin secretions.

exoplasm (ĕk'soplăzm) *n* [Gk. *ex* without *plasma*, mould.] Ectoplasm, *q.v*

exopodit (ĕks'ŏpŏdĭt) *n.* [Gk. *ex* without *pous* foot] The outer branch of typical biramous crustacean limb.

exoscopi (ĕk sŏskŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without *skopein*, to look.] With pex emerging through archegonium *appl.* embryo. *Opp* endoscopic.

exoskeleton (ĕk'sŏskĕl ĕtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *skeletos* hard.] A hard supporting structure secreted by ectoderm or by skin.

exosmosis (ĕk sŏsmō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *osmos* impulse.] The passing out through membrane of gas or fluid. *Opp* endosmosis.

exospore (ĕk'sŏspŏr) exosporium (ĕk sŏspŏ rĭŭm) *n* [Gk. without *sporos* seed.] Outer coating f sporangial wall a conidium.

exost me (ĕk'sŏstŏm) *n* [Gk. *exo* without *stoma* mouth.] Opening or foramen in outer wall of ovule.

exostosis (ĕk'sŏstō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *osteon*, bone] Formation of knots on surface of wood; formation of knob-like outgrowths of bone at a damaged portion, or of dental tissue in similar way

exotheca (ĕk'sŏthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *theke* box.] The extra capsular tissue of a coral.

exothecal (ĕk sŏthē'kăl) *a* [Gk. *exo* without *theke* box.] *Pert* tissue outside the theca of a coral.

exothecate (ĕk'sŏthē'kāt) *a.* [Gk. *exo* without *theke* box.] Having an exotheca.

exothecium (ĕk'sŏthē sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *theke* case.] The outer specialised dehiscing cell layer of the gymnosperm sporangium *cf* endothecium.

exoti (ĕgzŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *exotikos* foreign.] Introduced or non-endemic. *n.* A foreign plant o animal not acclimatised.

exotospore (ĕksŏ'tŏspŏr) *n.* [Gk. *exotos* outward *sporos* seed.] A sporozoite.

exotoxin (ĕk'sŏtŏk sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *toxikon* poison.] A soluble toxin excreted by bacteria *opp* endotoxin.

exotropism (ĕksŏt rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *exo* without *trope* turn.] Curvature way from axis, exhibited by laterally geotropic organ.

expantin,—presumable neurohumor inducing expansion of chromatophores in crustaceans. *Opp* contractin.

expiration (ĕk'spĭrā shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out *spirare* to breathe.] The act of emitting air from lungs emission of carbon dioxide by plants and animals.

xplantatio (ĕk'splăntā shŭn) *n.* [L. *ex* out of *plantare* to plant.] Tissue culture way from organism of its origin.

explosive —*appl* flowers in which pollen is suddenly discharged on decompression of stamens by alighting insect, as of Cytisus and Ulex *appl* fruits with sudden dehiscence, seeds being discharged to some distance *appl* evolution rapid formation of numerous types tachytypogenesis *appl* speciation rapid formation of species from a single species in one locality

expressivity —the degree to which gene produces an effect.

exsculptate (ĕks skŭlp'tāt) *a*. [L. *ex* out *sculpere* to carve.] Having the surface marked with more or less regularly arranged raised lines with grooves between.

exscutellate (ĕkskū'tĕlāt) *a*. [L. *ex* without *scutellum* small shield.] Having no scutellum *appl* insects.

exserted (ĕksĕr'tĕd) *a*. [L. *exserere* to stretch out.] Protruding beyond some including organ or part *appl* stamens which project beyond corolla.

exsertile (ĕksĕr'tĭl) *a*. [L. *exserere* to stretch out.] Capable of extrusion.

exstipulat (ĕkstĭp ūlāt) *a*. [L. *ex* without *stipula* stem.] Without stipules.

exstrophy (ĕks'strŏfĭ) *n*. [Gk. *exo* outwards *strophe* turning] Eversion, as normal or anomalous projection of luteal tissue t exterio of ovary

exsufflation (ĕks sŭflā shŭn) *n*. [L. *ex* out *sufflare* to blow] Forced expiration from lungs.

extend (ĕkstĕnd') *v* [L. *ex* out *tendere* to stretch.] To straighten out *opp* to flex or bend any organ.

extensor (ĕkstĕn sŏr) *n* [L. *ex* out *tendere* t stretch.] Any muscle which extends a limb or part. *Opp* flexor

exterior (ĕkstē'rĭŏr) *a*. [L. *externus* on outsid] Situated on side way from axis or definitive plane

external (ĕkstĕr'năl) *a*. [L. *xternus* outside.] Outside or near the outside way from the mesial plane.

externum (ĕkstĕr nŭm) *n* [L. *ex ternus* outward.] Outer region or cortex of a mitochondrium or of Golgi apparatus.

exteroceptor (ĕk'stĕrŏsĕp'tŏr) *n*. [L. *exter* outside *capere* to take.] A receptor which receives stimuli from outside the body; a contact receptor or distance receptor

extine (ĕk'stĭn) *n* [L. *exter* outside.] Outer coat of spore or pollen grain exosporium. *Opp* intine.

extra-axillary (ĕk'stră-ăks'ĭlărĭ) *a*. [L. *extra*, beyond *axilla*, armpit.] Arising above axil of leaf said of branches which develop from upper bud when there are more than one in connection with axil.

extrabranchial (ĕk'străbrăng'kĭăl) *a*. [L. *extra*, beyond Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Arising outside the branchial arches.

extracapsular (ĕk'străkăp'sūlăr) *a*. [L. *extra* outside; *capsula* small box.] Arising or situated outside a capsule *appl* ligaments, etc. in connection with joint *appl* protoplasm lying outside the central capsule i some protozoa *appl* dendrites.

extracellular (ĕk străsĕl'ūlăr) *a* [L. *extra*, outside *cellula*, littl cell.] Occurring outside the cell diffused out of the cell.

extracolumella (ĕk'străkŏl'ūmĕl'ă) *n*. [L. *xtra* beyond *columella*, small col mn.] Distal element of uditory skeletal structure also hyostapes.

extra mbryonic (ĕk'străĕm'brĭŏn'ĭk) *a*. [L. *xtra* outside Gk. *embryon* foetus.] Situated outside the embryo proper as portion of blastoderm.

extra nt ric (ĕk străĕntĕr'ĭk) *a* [L. *xtra* outside Gk. *enteron* gut.] O tside the alimentary tract.

extrafloral (ĕk străflō răl) *a*. [L. *extra outside flos flower*] Situated outside the flower *appl* nectaries.

extrafoveal (ĕk străfō vĕăl) *a* [L. *extra* beyond *fovea*, depression.] *Pert* macula l tea surrounding fovea centralis *appl* rod vision. *Opp* foveal.

xtran clear (ĕk strănū'klēăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside *nucleus* kernel.] *Pert.* structures or forces acting outside the nucleus situated out side the nucleus.

extraocular (ĕk'străŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside *oculus* eye.] Ex terior to the eye *appl.* antennae of insects.

extraperitoneal,—subperitoneal.

extraspicular (ĕk'străspĭk ūlăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *spicula*, small spike.] With spicules having one end embedded in spongin and the other end free.

extrastapedial (ĕk străstăpē'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *extra* beyond; *stapes* stirrup.] Extending beyond the stapedio-columellar junction.

extrastelar (ĕk'străstē'lăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside Gk. *stēlē* column.] *Pert* ground tissue outside vascular tissue.

extravaginal (ĕk'străvăj'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *extra* outsid *vagina*, sheath.] Forcing way through the sheath as shoots of many plants.

xtravasate (ĕkstrăv'ăsāt) *v* [L. *extra*, outside *vas* vessel.] T force its way from the proper channel int the surrounding tissue, said of blood etc.

extraventricular (ĕk'străvĕntrĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond *ventriculus* belly] Situated or arising beyond the ventricle.

extraxylary (ĕk străz'ĭlărĭ) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside Gk. *xylon*, wood.] On the outside of the xylem *appl.* fibres.

extr mity (ĕkstrĕm'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *ex tremitas* limit.] The limb or distal portion of limb distal end of any limb-like structure.

extrinsic (ĕkstrĭn sĭk) *a.* [L. *ex trinsecus* on outside.] *Pert.* muscles not wholly within the part *appl.* brightness due to objective light intensity *Opp* intrinsic.

extrorse (ĕkstrôrs') *a.* [L. *extrorsus* outwardly] Turned away from axis *appl.* dehiscence of anthers.

exudation (ĕk'sūdā shŭn) *n.* [L. *exudare* to sweat.] Any discharge through an incision or pore *e g* gums, resins, moisture, etc.

exumbral (ĕksŭm'brăl) *a.* [L. *ex* out *umbra* shade.] *Pert* rounded upper surface of jelly-fish.

exumbrella (ĕks ŭmbrĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *ex* out; *umbra*, shade.] Upper convex surface of jelly-fish.

exuvia (ĕksū'vĭē) *n. plu.* [L. *exuere* to strip off.] Cast-off skins, shells, etc. of animals.

exuvial (ĕksū vĭăl) *a.* [L. *exuere* to strip off.] Ecdysial *appl.* insect glands whose secretion facilitates ecdysis.

eye (ī) *n.* [A.S. *ēage*] The organ of sight or vision a pigment spot in various animals and in lower plants the bud of tuber

eye-spots,—certain pigment spots in many lower plants and animals and also in some vertebrates, which are supposed to have a visual function ocelli.

eye-t th,—upper canine teeth.

F

F_1 —denotes first filial generation, or hybrids arising from first cross, successive generations arising from this one being denoted by F_2, F_3, etc. P denotes parents of F generation, P the grandparents, etc.

fabella (făbĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *fabella*, small bean.] A small fibro-cartilage ossified in the gastrocnemius.

fabiform (făb'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *faba*, bean *forma*, shape.] Bean-shaped.

Fabrician [*J C Fabricius* Danish entomologist]. *Appl.* classification of the Arthropoda based on the anatomy of the mouth-parts.

facet (făs'ĕt, făsĕt') *n.* [L. *facies* face.] A smooth, flat, or rounded surface for articulation an ocellus corneal portion of insect eye.

facial (fā'shăl) *a.* [L. *facies* face.] *Pert.* face *appl* artery nerve bone, vein, etc.

faciation (fāsiā shŭn) *n* [L. *facies* face.] Formation o character of facies a grouping of dominant species within an association geographical differences in abundance or proportion of dominant species in a community *cf* location.

facies (fā'shiēz) *n*. [L. *facies* face.] The face a surface, in anatomy the general aspect of a plant aspect, as superior and inferior a particular modification of a biotope a grouping of dominant plants in the course of a successional series one of different types of deposit in a geological series or system the palaeontological and lithological character of a deposit.

facilitation (fasĭlĭtā shŭn) *n*. [L. *facilitas* easiness.] Diminution of resistance to a stimulus subsequent to previous stimulation, as of nerves Ger Bahnung

faciolingual (fā siŏling'gwăl) *a* [L *facies* face *lingua* tongue.] *Pert* or affecting face and tongue.

factor (făk'tŏ) *n* [L. *facer* to make.] Any agent (biotic, climatic nutritional etc.) contributing t a result Mendelian factor or gene determinant.

factorial (făktō rĭăl) *a*. [L. *facer* t make] *Pert* genetic factors or genes.

facultative (făk'ŭltă'tĭv) *a* [L *facultas* faculty] Having the powe of living under different conditions conditional *appl* organisms which may be normally self-dependent but which are adapt ble to a parasitic or semiparasitic mode of life *appl* aerobes, anae robes *appl* parthenogenesis symbionts, saprophytes gametes etc. *Opp* obligate

f eces (fē' ēz) *n pl*. [L. *faeces* dregs] Excrement from alimentary canal

falcate (făl'kāt) *a* [L. *falx* sickle.] Sickle-shaped hooked.

falces (făl'sēz) *n. pl*. [L. *falces* sickles] Chelicerae f arachnids

falciform (făl sĭfŏrm) *a* [L. *falx* sickle *forma* shape] Sickle shaped or scythe-shaped *appl* ligament a dorso-ventral fold of peritoneum, attached to under surface of diaphragm and anterior and upper surfaces of liver *appl* process processus falciformis, a fold of choroid penetrating retina near optic disc and ending at back of lens, functioning in accommodation in teleosts *appl*. body a sporozoite.

falcula (făl'kūlă) *n*. [L. *falcula* little hook.] A curved scythe-like claw

falculate (făl'kūlāt) *a*. [L. *falcula* little hook.] Curved and sharp at the point.

Fallopian tube [*G Fallopio* Italian anatomist]. Uterine tube uppe portion of oviduct in mammals anterior portion of the Müllerian duct.

false or **ast rnal ribs**,—those ribs whose cartilaginous ventral ends do not join the sternum directly

fals vocal cords,—ventricular folds of larynx two folds of mucous membrane each covering a ligament, anterior to true vocal cords.

falx (fălks) *n* [L. *falx* sickle] A sickle-shaped fold of the dura mater inguinal poneurosis of transverse and internal oblique muscles of abdomen.

family (făm'ĭlĭ) *n* [L. *familia*, household] Term used in classification signifying group of related genera families being grouped into orders.

fan (făn) *n* [A.S. *fann* fan.] A bird tail feathers a flabellum *q.v* rhipidium *q v* vannus, *q v*

fang (făng) *n* [A.S *fang* grip.] A long-pointed tooth, especially the poison tooth of snakes the root of a tooth.

faradisation (făr'ădĭzā shŭn) *n* [*M Faraday* English physicist]. Method of stimulation inducing partial or complete tetanus

farctate (fărk tāt) *a*. [L. *fartus* stuffed.] Filled not hollow

farina (fă ē nă fărī'nă) *n* [L. *farina* flou] The pollen of plants the fine mealy-like powder found on some insects.

farinaceous (făr'ĭnā'shŭs) *a* [L. *farina* flour] Containing flour starchy farinose.

farinose (făr'ĭnōs) *a*. [L. *farina*, flour] Producing or covered with, fine powder or dust.

fascia (fă'sĭă, făsh'ĭă) *n*. [L. *fascia*, band.] An ensheathing band of connective tissue.

fascial (fă'sĭăl făsh'ĭăl) *a*. [L. *fascia* bundle.] *Pert* a fascia, ensheathing and binding

fasciated (făs'ĭā'tĕd, făsh'ĭā'tĕd) *a*. [L. *fascis* bundle.] Banded; arranged in fascicles *appl*. stems or branches malformed and flattened.

fasciation (făshĭā shŭn) *n*. [L. *fascia*, bundle.] The formation of fascicles coalescent development of branches of a shoot-system as in cauliflower

fascicl ((făs'ĭkl) *n* [L. *fasciculus* small bundle.) A small bundle or tuft, as of fibres or of leaves.

fascicular (făsĭk'ūlăr) *a*. [L. *fasciculus* small bundle.] *Pert*. fascicle arranged in bundles or tufts *appl* cambium tissue.

fasciculus (făsĭk'ūlŭs) *n*. [L. *fasciculus* small bundle.] A fascicl group, bundle, or tract of nerve fibres as of medulla spinalis.

fasciola (făsī'ōlă) *n*. [L. *fasciola*, small bandage.] A narrow colour band delicate lamina continuous with supracallosal gyrus.

fasciol (făs'ĭōl) *n*. [L. *fasciola*, small bandage.] Ciliated band on certain echinoids for sweeping water over surrounding parts.

fastigiate (făstĭj'ĭāt) *a*. [L. *fastigare* to slope up.] With branches close to stem and erect *appl* patent in pyramidal or conical form.

fastigi m (făstĭj'ĭŭm) [L. *fastigium*, gable.] Angular top of roof of fourth ventricle, formed by contact of anterior and posterior medullary vela of cerebellum.

fat (făt) *n*. [A.S *fæt*, fat.] Adipose tissue any part of animal tissue which has its cells filled with greasy or oily reserve material.

fat body,—one of the vascularised tissue structures filled with fat globules and associated with gonads in Amphibia one of the subcutaneous organs along ventral sides and enlarged during breeding season in Lacertilia tissue of indeterminate form distributed throughout body of insects and functioning as nutritive reserve corpus adiposum; epiploon.

fat soluble,—*appl* vitamins A D E, and K.

fatigue (fătēg') *n*. [L. *fatigare* to weary] Effect produced by long stimulation on cells of an organ.

fauces (fô'sēz) *n*. *plu*. [L. *fauces* throat.] Upper or anterior part of throat between palate and pharynx; mouth of a spirally coiled shell; throat of a corolla.

f una (fôn'ă) *n*. [L. *faunus* god of woods.] All the animals peculiar to a country area, period.

faunal r gion,—an area character ised by a special group or groups of animals.

faunula (fôn ūlă) *n*. [*Dim*. of *fauna*.] Animal population of small unit area, as of intestine bark, etc.

favella (făvĕl'ă) *n*. [L. *favus* honeycomb.] A conceptacle of certain red algae.

faveolate (fă vē'ōlāt) *a*. [L. *faveolus dim* of *favus* honey-comb] Honeycombed or alveolate.

faveolus (făvē'ōlŭs) *n*. [L. *faveolus* small honey-comb.] A small depression or pit alveola.

favoid (făv oid) *a*. [L. *favus* honeycomb Gk. *eidos* form.] Resembling a honey-comb.

f os (fāvōs') *a*. [L. *favus* honeycomb.] Honeycombed alveolate.

feather veined, —*appl*. leaf in which veins run out from mid-rib in regular series at an acute angle pinnately veined.

feces,—faeces.

Fechner' Law [*G T Fechner* German psychophysicist] The tendency of intensity of sensation to vary as the logarithm of the stimulus.

fecundity (fĕkŭn dĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *fecundus* fertile.] Power of species to multiply rapidly capacity to form reproductive lements.

female (fē māl) *n* [L. *femina* women.] A pistillate flower an egg producing r young producing animal—symbol ♀

femal pronucleus,—the ucleus left in the ovum after maturation.

femoral (fĕm ŏrăl) *a.* [L. *femur* thigh.] *Pert.* thigh *appl* artery vein, nerve, etc. crural.

femur (fē mŭ) *n.* [L. *femur* thigh.] The thigh-bone, proximal bone of hind limb in vertebrates third joint in insect and spider leg counting from proximal end.

fenchone (fĕn chōn) *n* [Ger *Fenchel* fennel.] A ketone, the essential oil in oil of fennel $C_{10}H_{16}O$

fenestra (fenĕs'tră) *n.* [L. *fenestra* window] An opening in a bone, or between two bones or in a plant membrane pit on head of cockroach a transparent spot on wings f insects.

f nestrate (fĕnĕs'trāt) *a.* [L. *fenestra* window] Having small per forations or transparent spots, *appl* insect wings having umerous perforations, *appl* leaves, dissepments.

fenestrated membrane,—a close network f yellow elastic fibres resembling membrane with per forations, as in inner tunic of arteries.

fenestrule (fĕnĕs'trool) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *fenestra* window] Small open ing between branches of polyzoan colony

feral (fē răl) *a.* [L. *fera* wild animal] Wild, or escaped from cultivation domestication and reverted to wild state.

ferment (fĕr'mĕnt) *n.* [L. *fermentum* ferment.] An organised substance, capable of producing fer mentation an enzyme.

fermentation (fĕr'mĕntā shŭn) *n* [L. *fermentum* ferment] A transformation occurring in organic substance usually of carbohydrate caused by action of ferment zymosis.

ferruginous (fĕroo jĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *ferrugineus* rusty] Having the appearance of iron rust.

fertile (fĕr'tĭl) *a.* [L. *fertilis* fertile.] Capable of producing living offspring of eggs or seeds, capable of developing

fertilisation (fĕr'tĭlĭzā shŭn) *n.* [L. *fertilis* fertile.] The union of male and female pronuclei pollina tion.

fertilisation tube,—process of an antheridium penetrating oogonial wall, for passage of male gamete in certain fungi.

fertility vitamin,— tocopherol or vitamin E anti-sterility vitamin.

fertilizin (fĕr'tĭlĭ'zĭn) *n* [L. *fertilis* fertile.] A soluble colloidal substance produced by certain eggs and causing sperm agglutination also inducing cleavage

festoon (fĕstoon') *n.* [F *feston* garland.] The margin with rect angular divisions, of integument in ticks.

fetlock (fĕt'lŏk) *n* [Icel. *fet* step *lokkr* tuft of hai] The tuft of hair behind a horse pastern joint the pastern joint tsel

f tus,—*see* foetus.

fibre (fī'bĕr) *n* [L. *fibra* band.] A strand of nerve muscle connective or bast tissue elongated plant-cell for mechanical strength fiber

fibre tracheids,—fibres of a nature intermediate between that of libriform fibres and of tracheids.

fibril (fī'brĭl) *n* [L. *fibrilla* small fibre.] A small thread-l k structure or fibre component part of fibre root hair a slender filif rm outgrowth on some lichens.

fibrillae (fĭbrĭl ē) *n* *plu.* [L. *fibrilla* small fibre] Thread-like branches of roots minut elastic fibres secreted within spongin cells; minut muscl -lik thread found in various infusorians fibrils.

fibrillate (fī'brĭlāt) *a* [L. *fibrilla* small fibre.] H vi g fibrillae or hai -like structures.

fibrillose (fī'brilōs, fibril ōs) *a.* [L. *fibrilla* small fibre.] Furnished with fibrils *appl* mycelia of certain fungi.

fibrin (fī'brin) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band.] An insol ble protein found in blood after coagulation readily digested in gastric juice.

fibrinog n (fibrin'ōjĕn) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band Gk. *-genes* producing] A soluble protein of blood which, by activity of thrombin yields fibrin and produces coagulation.

fibroblast (fī'brōblast) *n.* [L. *fibra* band Gk. *blastos* bud.] A connective tissue cell fibrocyte, desmocyte.

fibro-cartilage (fī'brō-kar'tilĕj) [L. *fibra*, band; *cartilago* gristle.] A kind of cartilage whose matrix is mainly composed of fibres similar t connective tissue fibres, found at articulations, cavity margins, and osseous grooves.

fibrous (fī'brŭs) *a.* [L. *fibra*, band.] Composed of fibres *appl* tissue, roots, mycelium, etc.

fibula (fib'ūlă) *n.* [L. *fibula* buckle] Outer and smaller shin bone.

fibulare (fib'ūlā rē) *n.* [L. *fibula*, buckle.] The outer element f proximal row of tarsus.

field,—a dynamic system in which all the parts are interrelated and in equilibrium, so that a change in any part affects the whole.

filament (fil'ămĕnt) *n* [L. *filum* thread.] A thread-like structure the stalk of anther; hypha, *q.v* stalk of down-feather crypto-ptile slender apical end of egg-tube of insect ovary

filamentous (filămĕn'tŭs) *a.* [L. *filum* thread.] Thread-like having filaments *appl* form or margin of certain bacterial colonies.

filial generation,—F etc., *q v*

filial regression,—tendency of off spring of outstanding parentage to revert to verage for species.

filicaulin (fil'ikôl'in) *a.* [L. *filum* thread *caulis* stalk.] With thread-like stem.

filiciform (fil'isifôrm) filicoid (fil lkoid) *a* [L. *filix* fern *forma* shape Gk. *eidos* form] Shaped like the frond of a fern fern-like.

filiform (fil'ifôrm) *a.* [L. *filum* thread *forma*, shape.] Thread like.

filiform papillae,—papillae on the tongue ending i numerous minute slender processes.

filigerous (filij'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *filum* thread *gerere* to carry] With thread-like outgrowths or flagella.

Filippi s glands,—paired glands with ducts conveying viscid secretion into silk ducts.

fillet (fil'ĕt) *n.* [L. *filum* thread.] Band of white matter in mid-brain and medulla oblongata lemniscus.

filoplume (fil ōploom) *n.* [L. *filum* thread *pluma* feather] A delicate hair-like feather with long axis and few free barbs at pex.

fil podia (filŏpō'diă) *n.* *plu.* [L. *filum*, thread Gk. *pous* foot.] Protozoan thread-like pseudopodia.

filose (fī'lōs) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread.] Slender, thread-like *appl.* pseudopodia of protozoa.

filter-passers,—organisms capabl of passing through a filter which arrests bacteria; microhenads viruses.

filtration (filtrā shŭn) *n.* [F *filtrer* to strain.] *Appl.* iridial angle of cornea straining as of lymph through capillary walls.

filum terminale,—the terminal thread slender grey filament, of the spinal cord.

fimbria (fim'briă) *n.* [L. *fimbria*, fringe.] Any fringe-like structure posterior prolongation of fornix to hippocampus one of delicate processes fringing the mouth of tube or duct, as of oviduct, or of siphon of mollusca.

fimbriated (fim'briā'ted) *a.* [L. *fimbria*, fringe.] Fringed at margin as petals, tubes, ducts antennae.

fin (fin) *n.* [A.S *finn*, fin.] A fold of skin with fin-rays and skeletal supports, in most fishes.

finials (fin'ēălz) *n. plu.* [L. *finis* end.] The ossicles of the distal rami of crinoids which do not branch again.

fin-rays,—horny supports of fins.

fissilingual (fis'iling'gwăl) *a.* [L. *fissus* cleft *lingua* tongue.] With bifid tongue.

fission (fish ŭn) *n.* [L. *fissus* cleft.] Cleavage of cells division of a unicellular organism into two or more parts.

fissiparous (fisip'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *fissus* cleft *parere* to beget.] Reproducing by fission.

fissip d (fis'ipĕd) *n.* [L. *fissus* cleft *pes* foot.] With cleft feet that is, with digits of feet separated.

fissirostral (fis'irŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *fissus* cleft *rostrum* beak.] With deeply-cleft beak.

fissure (fish ŭr) *n.* [L. *fissus* cleft.] A cleft, deep groove or furrow dividing an organ into lobes, r subdividing and separating certain areas of the lobes sulcus.

fistula (fis'tūlă) *a.* [L. *fistula* pipe.] Pathological or artificial pipe-like opening trachea water-conducting vessel

fistular (fis'tūlăr) *a.* [L. *fistula* pipe.] Like a fistula pipe-like hollow as stems of Umbelliferae

fix (fiks) *v.* [L. *fixus* fixed.] T kill and preserve to establish to retain.

fixati n muscles, — muscles which prevent disturbance of body equi-l brium generally and fix limbs n case of limb-movements.

flabellat (flăbĕl'ăt) *a.* [L. *flabellum* to fan.] Fan-shaped *appl* pectinate antennae with long processes.

flabelliform (flăbĕl'ifŏrm) *a.* [L. *flabellum* fan *forma* shape] Fan-shaped.

flabellinerved (flăbĕl'inĕrvd) *a.* [L. *flabellum* fan *nervus* sinew] *Appl* leaves with many radiating nerves.

flabellum (flăbel ŭm) *n.* [L. *flabellum* fan.] Any fan-shaped organ or structure distal ite of branchiopodan limb epipodite f certain crustacean limbs terminal lobe of glossa in certain insects.

flagellate (flăj'ĕlăt) *a.* [L. *flagellum* whip.] Furnished with flagella like a flagellum.

flagelliform (flăjĕl'ifŏrm) *a.* [L. *flagellum* whip *forma* shape.] Lash-like like flagellum.

flagellula (flăjĕl'ūlă) *n.* [L. *flagellula* dim. of *flagellum* whip.] A flagellate zoospore or flagelli spore.

flagellum (flăjĕl ŭm) *n* [L. *flagellum* whip] The lash-like process of many Protista and of cells as in choanocytes and certain male gametes external structure on basal joint of chelicera of Pseudoscorpiones distal part of antenna in some arthropods as in Diptera; a long slender runner or creeping stem.

flame cell —the terminal cells of branches of excretory system in many worms, with cavity continuous with lumen of duct, and containing a cilium or bunch of cilia, the motions of which give a flickering appearance similar to that of a flame a protonephridiostome.

flavedo (flăvē'do) *n.* [L. *flavus* yellow] Exocarp of hesperidium *cf* albedo.

flavescent (flăvĕs ĕnt) *a.* [L. *flavescere* to turn yellow] Growing yellow

flavin (flă vin) *n* [L. *flavus* yellow] A water-sol bl yellow pigment of cells lyochrome.

flavoxanthi (flă voxăn'thĭ) *n* [L. *flavus* yellow Gk. *xanthos* yellow] A yellow colouring matter in petals as of Ranunculaceae $C_{40}H_{56}O_3$.

fl x (flĕks) [L. *flectere* to bend.] To bend *appl* movement of limbs

flexor (flĕk sŏr) *n* [L. *flexus* bent.] A muscle which bend a limb, or part by its contraction

flexor plate —a median plat supporting praetarsus of insects, for attachment of tendon of law flexor

flexuous (flĕk'sūŭs) *a.* [L. *flexus* bent.] Curving in zig-zag manner flexuose.

flexure (flĕk'shŭr) *n.* [L. *flexus* bent.] A curve or bend *appl* curve in embryonic brain, curve of intestine.

float (flōt) *n.* [A.S. *flotian* to float.] The pneumatophore of siphonophores one of four tracheal sacs in aquatic larva of Culicidae; large spongy mass serving as float in some pteridophytes.

floating ribs,—ribs not uniting at their ventral end with the sternum.

floccose (flŏk'ōs) *a.* [L. *floccus* lock of wool.] Covered with wool-like tufts *appl.* bacterial growth.

floccular (flŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *floccus* lock of wool.] *Pert.* the flocculus.

flocculence (flŏk'ūlĕns) *n.* [L. *floccus* lock of wool.] Adhesion in small flakes, as of precipitate.

flocculent (flŏk'ūlĕnt) *a.* [L. *floccus* lock of wool.] Covered with soft waxy substance giving appearance of wool covered with small woolly tufts.

flocculus (flŏk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L.L. *dim.* of L *floccus* lock of wool.] A small accessory lobe on each lateral lobe of th cerebellum posterior hairy tuft in some Hymenoptera.

floccus (flŏk'ŭs) *n.* [L. *floccus* lock f wool.] The tuft of hair terminating tail downy plumage of young birds mass of hyphal filaments in algae and fungi.

flora (flō'ră) *n.* [L. *flos* flower] The plants peculiar to country area, or period.

floral (flō'răl) *n.* [L. *flos* flower] *Pert* the flora of country or area *pert* flowers.

florescence (flōrĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *florescere* to begi to flower] Bursting into bloom

floret (flō'rĕt) *n* [L. *flos* flower] One of the small individual flowers of composite flower flower with lemma and palea, of grasses.

floricome (flŏ'rikōm) *n.* [L. *flos* flower *coma*, hair] A form of branched hexaster spicule

florigen (flŏ'rijĕn) *n.* [L. *flos* flower; *gignere* to produce.] A plant substance which stimulates change in buds to flowering condition flowering hormone.

florigenic (flŏ'rijĕn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *flos* flower *gignere* to produce.] *Appl* principl originating in leaves which stimulates flowering

florula (flŏ'rūlă) *n* [*Dim* of *flora*.] Plant population of a small unit area, as of compost heap etc.

floscell (flŏsĕl') *n.* [L. *flosculus* little flower] Flower-like structure round th mouth, composed of five bourrelets and five phyllodes, in some echinoids.

flosculus (flŏs'kūlŭs) *n* [L. *flosculus* little flower] A small flower floret, *q.v*

floss (flŏs) *n.* [O F *flosche* down.] A downy silky substance th loose pieces of silk in cocoon.

flower (flow'ĕr) *n* [L. *flos* flower] The blossom of plant, comprising generally sepals, petals, stamens, and pistil leafy shoot adapted for reproductive purposes.

flowering glum —lemma, *q.v*

fluviatil (floo'vĭătĭl) *a.* [L. *fluviatilis* *pert* river] Growing in or near streams inhabiting and developing in streams, *appl.* certain insect larvae caused by rivers, *appl* deposits.

fluviomarine (floo'vĭomărēn') *a.* [L. *fluvius* stream *mare* sea.] *Pert.* or inhabiting rivers and sea.

fluvioterrestrial (floo vĭŏtĕrĕs'trĭăl) *a.* [L. *fluvius* stream *terra* land.] Found in streams and in the land besid them.

flux (flŭks) *n.* [L. *fluere* to flow] Term *appl.* species that are not yet stable.

foetal (fē'tăl) *a.* [L. *foetus* offspring] Embryonic; *pert* foetus.

foetid glands,—small sac-like gland which secrete an ill-smelling fluid in Orthoptera.

foetus (fē'tŭs) *n.* [L. *foetus* offspring.] An embryo in egg or in uterus.

foliaceous (fōlĭā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *folium* leaf.] Having the form or texture of a foliage leaf; thin and leaf-like.

Folian process [*C. Folli* or *Folius*, Italian anatomist]. Anterior process of malleus; processus gracilis.

foliar (fō'lĭăr) *a.* [L. *folium* leaf.] *Pert.* or consisting of leaves.

foliation (fōlĭā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *folium* leaf.] The production of leaves; leafing.

folic (fō'lĭk) *a.* [L. *folium* leaf.] *Appl.* acid obtained from spinach and liver extract, $C_{19}H_{19}O_6N_7$, and existing in various forms with haematopoietic and other effects, *e.g.* vitamins B_c, B_{10}, M, factors R and S, rhizopterine, etc.

foliicolous (fōlĭĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *folium* leaf; *colere* to dwell.] Growing on leaves; *appl.* certain fungi and lichens.

foliobranchiate (fō'lĭōbrăng'kĭăt) *a.* [L. *folium* leaf; *branchiae* gills.] Possessing leaf-like gills.

foliolae (fōlĭ'ōlē) *n. plu.* [L. *folium* dim. leaf.] Leaf-like appendages of telum.

foliolate (fō'lĭōlăt) *a.* [L. *folium* dim. leaf.] *Pert.* having, or like leaflets.

foliole (fō'lĭōl) *n.* [L. *folium* dim. leaf.] Small leaf-like organ or appendage; a leaflet, as of compound leaf.

foliose (fō'lĭōs) *a.* [L. *folium* leaf.] With many leaves; leafy.

folium (fō'lĭŭm) *n.* [L. *folium* leaf.] A flattened structure in the cerebellum, expanding laterally into superior semilunar lobules.

follicle (fŏl'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *folliculus* small sac.] A capsular fruit which opens on one side only; cavity or sheath; an ovarian follicle; a hair follicle.

follicles of Langerhans [*P. Langerhans*, German anatomist]. Groups of cells in submucosa at junction of fore-gut and mid-gut of larval cyclostomes, secreting an insulin-like substance and being homologous to islets of Langerhans.

follicle-stimulating hormone — a gonadotrophic hormone, prolan A, which stimulates ovarian follicles and testis; symbol FSH.

follicular (fŏlĭk'ūlăr), **folliculate** (fŏlĭk'ūlăt) *a.* [L. *folliculus* small sac.] *Pert.*, like, or consisting of follicles; *appl.* an ovarian hormone.

folliculose (fŏlĭk'ūlōs) *a.* [L. *folliculus* small sac.] Having follicles.

fontanelle (fŏn'tănĕl) *n.* [F. *fontanelle* little fountain.] A gap or space between bones in the cranium, closed only by membrane; depression on head of termites.

fonticulus (fŏntĭk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *fonticulus* dim. of *fons* fountain.] A fontanelle; depression at anterior end of sternum; the jugular notch.

food-chain,—sequence of organisms in which each is food of a later member of the sequence.

food vacuole,—a small vacuole containing fluid and food-particles, in endosarc of many Protista.

foot (foot) *n.* [A.S. *fot* foot.] An embryonic structure in vascular cryptogams through which nourishment is obtained from prothallus; basal portion of sporophyte in mosses; an organ of locomotion differing widely in different animals, from tube-foot of echinoderms, muscular foot of gastropods and other molluscs, tarsus of insects, to foot of vertebrates.

foramen (fōrā'mĕn) *n.* [L. *foramen* opening.] The opening through coats of ovule; any small perforation; aperture through a bone or membranous structure.

foramen (occipital) magnum,—the opening in occipital region of skull through which passes the spinal cord.

foramen of Monro [*A. Monro* (primus), Scottish anatomist]. Inter-ventricular foramen, passage between third and lateral ventricles; porta or foramen interventriculare.

foramina,—*plu.* of foramen.

foraminate (fōrăm'ĭnăt) *a.* [L. *foramen* opening.] Pitted; having foramina or perforations.

foraminiferous (fŏrăm'ĭnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *foramen* opening; *ferre* to carry.] Having foramina; containing shells of Foraminifera.

forceps (fŏr'sĕps) *n.* [L. *forceps* tongs.] The clasper-shaped anal cerci of some insects; large fighting or seizing claw of crabs and lobsters; fibres of corpus callosum curving into frontal and occipital lobes.

forcipat (fŏr'sĭpăt) *a.* [L. *forceps* tongs.] Resembling forceps or forked like forceps.

forcipulat (fŏrsĭp'ūlăt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *forceps* tongs.] Shaped like small forceps; *appl.* asteroid pedicellariae.

fore-brain,—prosencephalon, *q.v.*

forespore,—early stage in endospore formation, in bacteria.

forfex (fŏr'fĕks) *n.* [L. *forfex* shears.] A pair of anal organs which open and shut transversely occurring in certain insects.

forficate (fŏr'fĭkāt) *a.* [L. *forfex* shears.] Deeply notched.

forma (fŏr'mă) *n.* [L. *forma*, shape.] Form; taxonomic unit consisting of individuals that differ from those of larger unit by single character; smallest category in botanical classification.

formation (fŏrmā'shŭn) [L. *forma*, shape.] Structure arising from an accumulation of deposits; the vegetation proper to a definite type of habitat; production.

formative (fŏr'mătĭv) *a.* [L. *forma*, shape.] Plastic; *appl.* matter which is living and developable.

formicarian (fŏ'mĭkā'rĭăn) *a.* [L. *formica*, ant.] *Pert.* ants; *appl.* plants which attract ants by means of sweet secretions.

formicarium (fŏr'mĭkā'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *formica*, ant.] Ants' nest, particularly an artificial arrangement for purposes of study; formicary.

fornicated (fŏr'nĭkā'tĕd) *a.* [L. *fornicatus* vaulted.] Concave within, convex without; arched.

fornix (fŏr'nĭks) *n.* [L. *fornix* vault.] A arched recess as between eyelid and eye-ball or between vagina and cervix uteri; an arched sheet of white longitudinal fibres beneath corpus callosum; scutum of Cheilostomata; one of arched scales in th orifice of some flowers.

fossa (fŏs'ă) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] A pit or trench-like depression.

fosse (fŏs) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] A fossa; circular groove formed by upper part of parapet in sea-anemones.

fossette (fŏsĕt') *n.* [F *fossette* small pit, from L. *fossa*, ditch.] A small pit; socket containing base of antennule in arthropods.

fossil (fŏs'ĭl) *n.* [L. *fossilis* dug up.] Petrified animal or plant, or portion thereof as found in rocks.

fossiliferous (fŏs'ĭlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *fossilis* dug up; *ferre* to carry.] Containing fossils.

fossorial (fŏsō'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *fossor* digger.] Adapted for digging; *appl.* animals, claws, feet.

fossula (fŏs'ūlă) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *fossa*, ditch.] A small fossa; small pit with reduced septa on one side of corallite cup in Rugosa.

fossulate (fŏs'ūlāt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *fossa*, ditch.] With slight hollows or grooves.

fossulet (fŏs'ūlĕt) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *fossa*, ditch.] A long narrow depression.

fourchette (foorshĕt') *n.* [F *fourchette* fork.] Frenulum of labia minora.

fovea (fō'vēă) *n.* [L. *fovea*, depression.] A small pit, fossa, or depression; small hollow at leaf base in Isoëtes, containing sporangium; pollinium base in orchids.

fovea centralis,—central and thinnest part of macula lutea, without rods and with long and slender cones.

fovea dentis,—facet on atlas, for articulation with dens of axis.

foveal (fō'vēăl) *a.* [L. *fovea*, depression.] *Pert.* fovea; *pert.* fovea centralis; *appl.* cone vision. *Opp.* extrafoveal.

foveate (fō vĕ āt) *a* [L. *fovea* depression.] Pitted.

foveola (fōvē'ōlă) *n* [L. *foveola* small depression.] A small pit a shallow cavity in bone a small depression just above fovea in leaf f Isoëtes.

fov olae opticae —two pigmented reas in depressions of neural plate of amphibian embryo the prim ordia of eyes.

foveolate (fōvē'ōlāt) *a* [L. *foveola* small depression.] Having regular small depressions.

fragmentation (frăg'mĕntā shŭn) *n* [L. *frangere* t break.] Division into small portions nuclear division by simpl splitting mitosis.

fraternal —dizygotic, *appl* twins.

free (frē) *a* [A.S *free* acting t pleasure.] Motile unattached distinct separat

f central placentation,—axile placentation, fixation of ovules t central axis of ovary

free-martin,—a sterile female twin-born with a mal

f enate (frē'nāt) *a*. [L. *f enar* to bridle.] Having frenum or frenulum.

f ulum (frĕn ūlŭm) *n* [L. *frenulum dim* of *frenum* bridle.] A fold of membrane as of tongue clitoris, etc process on hind wing of Lepidoptera for attachment to fore-wing thickening of sub-umbrella of certain Scyphomedusae.

fren m (frē'nŭm) *n*. [L. *frenum* bridle.] A frenulum a fold of integument at junction of mantle and body of Cirripedia, ovigerous in Pedunculata also fraenum.

frigofuge (frig ōfūj) *n*. [L. *frigor* cold *f gere* to flee.] An organism which does not tolerat cold.

frond (frŏnd) *n*. [L. *frons* leafy branch.] A leaf especially of fern or palm thallus of certain sea-weeds.

frondescence (frŏndĕs ĕns) *n*. [L. *frondescere* to put forth leaves.] Development of leaves.

f ons (frŏnz) *n* [L. *frons* fore-head.] Forehead or comparabl structure.

f ontal (frŭn'tăl) *a*. [L. *f ons* forehead.] In region of forehead *appl* artery vein lobe convolution; *appl*. head-organ of nemertines prostomial ridge of polychaetes palps of certain nereids specialised feeding surface in certain ciliates ganglion, gland, and pore in insects.

fro talis (frŏntā'lĭs) *n* [L. *f ons* forehead.] Frontal part of the scalp muscle or epicranius.

frontoc rebellar fibres, — fibres passing from frontal region t cerebellum.

f ontoclypeu (frŭn'tŏklip ĕŭs) *n*. [L. *frons* forehead *clypeus* shield.] Frons and clypeus fused, in insects.

f onto-ethmoidal,—*pert* frontal and ethmoidal bones *appl*. suture.

frontonasal (frŭ 'tōnā zăl) *a* [L. *frons* forehead *nasus* nose.] *Pert*. forehead or frontal region and nose *appl* ducts and process.

frontosphenoidal (frŭ 'tōsfēnoid ăl) *a*. [L. *frons* forehead Gk. *sphen* wedge *eidos* form.] *Pert* frontal and sphenoid bones *appl* process of zygomatic bone articulating with frontal.

fructification (frŭk'tĭfĭkā shŭn) *n*. [L. *fructus* fruit *facer* to make.] Fruit formation any spore-producing structure in cryptogams.

fructose (frŭk'tōs) *n*. [L. *fructus* fruit.] Fruit-sugar laevulose $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

frugivorous (froojĭv'ŏrŭs) *a*. [L. *frux* fruit *vorare* t devou] Fruit-eating *appl* certain animals.

fruit (froot) *n* [F *fruit* from L. *fructus* fruit.] The fertilised and developed ovary of plant.

fruit body —the spore-bearing struc ture as sporangiocarp basidiocarp conidiocarp.

fruit-spot,—sorus, as of ferns.

frustul (frŭs'tūl) *n*. [L. *frustulum* small fragment.] The siliceous two-valved shell and protoplasm of diatoms.

frutescent (frootĕs'ĕnt) *a* [L. *frutex* shrub] Shrub-like frutcose.

frutex (froo'tĕks) *n* [L. *frutex* shrub.] Shrub.

fruticose (froo'tĭkōs) *a*. [L. *frutex* shrub.] Like a shrub *appl* certain lichens.

fruticulose (frootĭk'ūlōs) *a*. [L. *frutex* shrub] Like a small shrub.

f civorous (fūsĭv'ŏrŭs) *a*. [L. *fucus* seaweed *vorare* to devour] *Appl* seaweed-eating animals.

fucoid (fū'koid) [L. *fucus* seaweed Gk. *eidos* form.] *Pert* or resembling seaweed.

fucosan (fū'kōsăn) *n*. [L. *fucus* seaweed.] Product of carbon-assimilation in brown seaweeds.

f coxanthin (fū'kōzăn'thĭn) *n*. [L. *fucus* seaweed Gk. *xanthos* yellow] The mal carotenoid pigment of brown algae $C_{40}H_{56}O_6$.

fugacious (fūgā'shŭs) [L. *f gax* wift.] Evanescent falling off early caducous *appl* petals, etc.

fulcral (fŭl'krăl) *a*. [L. *fulcrum* support.] *Pert* or acting as fulcrum *appl* triangular plates aiding in movement of tylets in Hymenoptera.

fulcrate (fŭl'krāt) *a*. [L. *fulcrum* support.] Having fulcrum.

fulcrum (fŭl'krŭm) *n*. [L. *fulcrum* support.] A supporting organ such as a tendril or stipule sporophore in lichens plate supporting rami of incus in mastax of rotifers the lower surface of a ligula a chitinous structure in base of insect rostrum hinge-line of brachiopods spine-like scale on anterior fin-rays of many ganoids.

function (fŭngk'shŭn) *n*. [L. *functus* performed.] The action proper to any organ or part.

functional (fŭngk'shŏnăl) *a*. [L. *functus* performed.] Acting normally acting or working part of an organ as distinct from remainder

fundament,—primordium, *q.v.*

fundamentum,—hypocotyl, *q.v.*

fundatrix (fŭn dā'trĭks) *n* [L. *fundare* to found.] Stem mother a female founding new colony by oviposition *appl*. Aphides.

fundiform (fŭn'dĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *funda*, sling *forma* shape.] Looped *appl* a ligament of penis.

fundus (fŭn'dŭs) *n*. [L. *fundus* bottom.] The base of an organ as of stomach urinary bladder etc. boundary between underground and above-ground portions of plant axis.

fungicolous (fŭnjĭk'ŏlŭs) *a*. [L. *fungus* mushroom; *colere* to inhabit.] Living in or on fungi.

fungiform (fŭn'jĭfôrm) [L. *fungus* mushroom *forma* shape.] Fungoid or shaped like a fungus *appl* tongue papillae.

fungine (fŭn'jĭn) *n* [L. *fungus* mushroom.] Chitinous substance forming cell-wall of fungi.

fungistatic (fŭn'jĭstăt'ĭk) *a*. [L. *fungus* mushroom Gk. *statikos* causing to stand.] Inhibiting the development of fungi.

fungivorous (fŭnjĭv'ŏrŭs) *a*. [L. *fungus* mushroom *vorare* to devour] *Appl* fungus-eating animals and plants.

fungous (fŭng'gŭs) *a*. [L. *fungus* mushroom.] With character or consistency of fungus fungoid.

funicl (fū'nĭkl) *n*. [L. *funiculus* small cord.] A ovule stalk slender strand attaching peridiolum to peridium a small cord or band, as of nerve fibres large double strand of cells passing from aboral end of coelom to aboral wall of zooecium of Molluscoidea also funiculus.

funicular (fūnĭk'ūlăr) *a*. [L. *funiculus* small cord.] Consisting of a small cord or band *pert*. a funiculus or funicle.

funiculus (fūnĭk'ūlŭs) *n*. [L. *funiculus* small cord] A funicle, *q.v.* one of the ventral, lateral, and dorsal columns of white matter of the spinal cord.

funnel (fŭn'ĕl) *n* [L. *fundere* to pour.] Siphon of cephalopods.

funnelform (fŭ ĕlfôrm) *a* [L. *fundere* to pour *forma* shape.] Widening gradually from a narrow base infundibuliform

furca (fŭr'kă) *n*. [L. *furca* fork.] The apophysis or entothorax of insect metathorax forked intercoxal plate as in Copepoda.

furcal (fŭr'kăl) *a* [L. *furca* fork.] Forked *appl* a branching erve of lumbar pl xus.

f rcasternum (fŭr'kăstĕr'nŭm) *n* [L. *furca* fork *sternum* breast bone.] Forked poststernite or sternellum in many insects.

furcate (fŭr'kăt) *a*. [L. *furca*, fork.] Branching l ke prongs of fork.

furciferous (fŭrsĭf ĕrŭs) *a* [L. *furca*, fork *ferr* to carry.] Bearing a forked ppendage as some insects.

furcula (fŭr'kūlă) *n* [L. *furcula* dim of *furca*, fork.] A forked process or structure the merry thought bone a transverse ridge in embryonic pharynx partially fused abdominal ppendages forming springing organ in Collembola.

furred (fŭrd) *a* [M E. *furren* sheath.] Having short decumbent hairs thickly covering the surface.

fuscin (fŭs sĭn) *n* [L. *fuscus* tawny.] A brown pigment n retinal epithelium.

f seau (fūzō) *n* [F *fuseau* from L. *fusus* spindle.] A spindle-shaped structure a spindle-shaped, thick walled spore divided by septa, in certain fungi fusiform macroconidium.

fusi (fū zī) *n*. *plu*. [L. *fusus* spindle.] I spiders, organs composed of two retractile processes which issue from mammula and f rm threads.

fusiform (fū'zĭfôrm) *a*. [L *fusus* spindle *forma* shape.] Spindle-shaped tapering gradually t both ends *appl* innermost layer of cerebral cortex *appl* a gyrus of temporal lobe.

fusion-nucleus,—central nucleus of embryo-sac formed by fusion of odd nuclei from each end.

f sulae (fū ūlē) *n plu* [*Dim*. of L. *fusus* spindle.] Spools minute tubes of spinneret.

G

galactase (gălăk'tās) *n* [Gk. *gala*, milk.] An enzyme trypsin-like in action found in milk

galactin (gălăk'tĭn) *n*. [Gk. *gala* milk.] The prepituitary lactogenic hormone, prolactin; a polysaccharide occurring in certain plants, *e g* in lupin.

galactoblast (gălăk'tōblăst) *n*. [Gk. *gala*, milk *blastos* bud.] A fat containing globule or colostrum corpuscle in mammary acini.

galactophorous (găl ăktŏf'ŏrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *gala* milk *pherein* to carry] Lactiferous *appl*. ducts of mammary glands.

galactosis (găl'ăktō sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *gala* milk.] Milk secretion.

galactotropic (gălăk'tōtrŏp'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *gala* milk *trope* turn.] Stimulating milk secretion *appl* hormone prolactin *q.v*

galbulus (găl'būlŭs) *n* [L. *galbulus* cypress ut.] A modified cone with fleshy scales, as in cypress

gal a (găl ĕă) *n*. [L. *galea* helmet.] A helmet-shaped petal or other similarly-shaped structure epicranial poneurosis, the galea aponeurotica, of the scalp muscle or occipitofrontalis galea capitis, thin sheath covering head of spermatozoon outer division of stipes or endopodite of first maxilla of insects itself divided into basigalea and distigalea prominence of movable digit of chelicerae in Pseudoscorpiones.

galeate (găl'ĕăt) *a* [L. *galea*, helmet.] Helmet-shaped hooded

Galen, veins of [*Galen* Greek physician]. Internal cerebral veins and great cerebral vein formed by their union.

gall (gôl) *n* [A.S *gealla*, gall.] Bile secretion of liver [L. *galla*, gall-nut.] An excrescence on plants, caused by fungi, mites, and insects,

especially by Cynipidae and Cecidomyidae.

gall bladder — pear shaped or spherical sac which stores bile.

galloxanthin (găl'ŏzăn thin) *n.* [L. *gallus* cock Gk. *xanthos* yellow.] Carotenoid pigment associated with retinal cones in domestic fowl.

galvanotaxis (găl vănŏtăk sis) gal vanotropism (găl vănŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [*L. Galvani*, Italian physiologist]. Response or reaction to electrical stimulus.

gametal (gămē'tăl) [Gk. *gametes* spouse.] *Pert.* a gamete reproductive.

gametangium (găm ētăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *angeion* vessel.] A structure producing sexual cells.

gametes (gămēts') *n. plu.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse.] Cells derived from gametocytes which conjugate and form zygotes sexual cells.

gametic (gămĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse.] *Pert.* gamete *appl.* a mutation occurring before maturation of gamete *appl.* linkage.

gametids (gămē'tĭdz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse.] Primary sporoblasts destined to become gametes.

gametoblast (gămē'tōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *blastos* bud.] Plasson formulative substance.

gametocyst (gămē'tōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *kystis* bladder.] Cyst surrounding two associated free forms in sexual reproduction of gregarines.

gametocyte (gămē'tōsīt) [Gk. *gametes* spouse *kytos* hollow.] The mother-cell of a gamete.

gametogenesis (gămē'tōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse; *genesis* origin.] Gamete formation gametogeny.

gametogenic (gămē'tōjĕn'ĭk) [Gk. *gametes* spouse *genos* descent.] Arising from spontaneous changes in chromosomes of gametes *appl.* variation.

gametogonium (gămē'tōgō nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk *gametes* spouse, *gonos* off spring.] A cell producing a gamete a gametocyte.

gametoid (gămēt oid) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *eidos* form.] A structure behaving like a gamete as apocytes uniting to form zygotoid.

gametokinetic (gămē'tōkĭnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *kinein* to move.] Stimulating gamete formation *appl.* hormones, as follicle-stimulating hormone or prolan A.

gametophore (gămē'tōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse; *pherein* to bear.] A special part of gametophyte on which gametangia are borne; a hyphal outgrowth which fuses with a similar neighbouring outgrowth to form a zygospore.

gametophyll (gămē'tōfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *phyllon* leaf.] A modified leaf bearing sexual organs a micro- or macro-sporophyll.

gametophyte (gămē'tōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *gametes* spouse *phyton*, plant.] The gamete-forming phase in alternation of plant generations haplophase sexual generation of plants; pollen grain and embryo-sac *cf* sporophyte.

gamic (găm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage.] Fertilised.

gammation (gămā'shĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *gammation* dim. of *gamma*.] An angular bar beside the branchial arches of Palaeospondylus.

gamobium (gămō'bĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *bios* life.] The sexual generation in alternation of generations *opp* agamobium.

gamocyst (găm'ōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *kystis* bladder.] Oocyst, or sporocyst.

gamodeme (găm'ōdēm) [Gk. *gamos* marriage *demos* people.] A deme forming a relatively isolated intrabreeding community.

gamodesmic (găm'ōdĕs'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gamos* marriage, *desmos*, bond.] Having the vascular bundles fused together instead of separated by connective tissue.

gamogastrous (găm'ögăs'trŭs) *a* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *gaster* belly] *Appl* a pistil formed by union of ovaries, but with styles and stigmata free.

gamogenesis (găm'öjĕn ĕsis) *n*. [Gk. *gamos* marriage *genesis* descent.] Sexual reproduction.

gamogenetic (găm'öjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *gamos* marriage *genesis* descent.] Sexual reproduced from union of sex elements.

gamogony (gămŏg'ŏnĭ) *n* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *gone* descent.] Sporogony in protozoa.

gamont (gămŏnt') *n*. [Gk. *gamos* marriage *on* being] A sporont.

gamopetalous (găm'öpĕt ălŭs) *a*. [Gk. *gamos* marriage *petalon* petal.] With coherent petals sympetalous.

gamophase (găm'öfāz) *n* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *phasis* aspect.] The haploid phase of a life-cycle haplophase *cf* zygophase

gamophyllous (găm ofĭl ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *gamos* marriage *phyllon* leaf] With united perianth leaves monophyllous.

gamosepalou (găm'ösĕp ălŭs) *a*. [Gk. *gamos* marriage F *sépal* sepal.] With coherent sepals monosepalous.

gamostele (găm ostē'lē) *n*. [Gk. *gamos* marriage *stele* pillar] Stele formed from fusion of several steles.

gamostelic (găm ostē'lĭk) *a* [Gk. *gamos* marriage *stele* pillar] *Appl* condition in which steles f polystelic stem are fused together

gamostely (găm ŏstē'lĭ) *n*. [Gk. *gamos* marriage *stel* pillar] The arrangement of polystelic stems when the separate steles are fused together surrounded by pericycle and endodermis.

gamotropism (gămŏt'röpĭzm) *n*. [Gk. *gamos* union *trope* turn.] Tendency to mutual attraction exhibited by movements of gametes.

ganglia,—*plu* of ganglion.

gangliar (găng'gliăr) *a* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour] *Pert* ganglion or ganglia.

gangliate (găng'gliăt) *a*. [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour] Having ganglia.

gangliform (găng'glĭfôrm) *a* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumou ; L. *forma* shape.] In the form of a ganglion.

ganglioblast (găng'glĭöblăst) *n*. [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *blastos* bud.] Mother-cell of gangliocyte.

gangliocyte (găng'glĭösīt) *n*. [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *kytos* hollow] A ganglion cell outside the central nervous system.

ganglioid (găng'glĭoid) *a*. [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *eidos* form.] Like a ganglion.

ganglion (găng'glĭŏn) *n*. [Gk. *ganglion* little tumou] A mass of nerve cell bodies od giving origin t nerve fibres a nerve centre.

ganglionated (găng glĭŏnā'tĕd) *a*. [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour] Supplied with ganglia gangliate.

ganglioneural (găng'glĭŏnū răl) *a*. [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *neuron* nerve] *Appl* system of nerves consisting of a series of ganglia connected by nerve strands.

ganglioneuron (găng'glĭŏnū rŏn) *n* [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour *neuron* nerve] A erve cell of ganglion.

gangli nic (găng'glĭŏn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *ganglion* littl tumour] *Pert*., consisting of or in neighbourhood of ganglion *appl* layer of retina, arteries, arterial system of brain.

ganglioplexus (găng'glĭoplĕk'sŭs) *n*. [Gk. *ganglion* little tumour L. *plexus* braided] A diffuse ganglion.

ganoblast (găn'oblăst) *n* [Gk. *ganos* sheen *blastos* bud.] An ameloblast.

ganoid (găn oid) *a*. [Gk. *ganos* sheen *eidos* form.] *Appl* scales of ganoid fishes, rhomboidal joined lik parquetry and consisting of layer of bone with superficial enamel.

ganoine (găn'ŏĭn) *n*. [Gk. *ganos* sheen.] The outer layer of ganoid scale formed by the corium enamel-like substance in formation of ameloblasts ganoin.

gape (gāp) *n.* [A.S. *geapan* to open wide.] The distance between the open jaws of birds, fishes, etc.

garland cells,—a chain of nephrocytes, in Diptera.

gas gland,—glandular portion of air bladder of fishes.

Gasserian ganglion [*A. P. Gasser* German anatomist]. The semilunar ganglion on sensory root of fifth cranial nerve.

gastero-,—*also* gastro-.

gasteromycetous (găs'tĕrōmīsē'tŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *mykes* mushroom.] Having the spores developed in gleba within peridium.

gastraea (găstrē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] A hypothetical gastrula-like animal, the ancestral metazoan, according to Haeckel.

gastraeum (găstrē'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] Ventral side of body.

gastral (găs'trăl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] *Pert.* stomach, as gastral cavity, cortex, layer, etc.

gastralia (găstrā'lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] Microscleres in the gastral membranes of Hexactinellida; abdominal ribs, as in some reptiles.

gastric (găs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] *Pert.* or in region of stomach; *appl.* arteries, glands, nerves, veins.

gastrin (găs'trĭn) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] A hormone secreted by pyloric mucosa and which stimulates gastric secretion.

gastro-,—*also* gastero-.

gastrocentrous (găs'trōsĕn'trŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *kentron* centre.] *Appl.* vertebrae with centra formed by pairs of interventralia, while the basiventralia are reduced.

gastrocnemius (găs'trŏknē'mĭŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *kneme* tibia.] Large muscle of calf of leg.

gastrocoel (găs'trōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *koilos* hollow.] The archenteron of gastrula.

gastrocolic (găs'trōkŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *kolon* gut.] *Pert.* stomach and colon; *appl.* ligament, the greater omentum.

gastrocutaneous (găs'trōkūtā'nēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; L. *cutis* skin.] *Appl.* pores leading from intestine to surface in Hemichorda.

gastrocystis (găs'trōsĭs'tĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *kystis* bladder.] Blastocyst.

gastrodermis (găs'trōdĕr'mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *derma* skin.] Enteroblast.

gastroduodenal (găs'trōdūōdē'năl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; L. *duodeni* twelve each.] *Pert.* stomach and duodenum; *appl.* an artery.

gastroepiploic (găs'trōĕpĭplō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *epiploon* omentum.] *Pert.* stomach and great omentum; *appl.* arteries, veins.

gastrointestinal (găs'trōĭntĕs'tĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; L. *intus* within.] *Pert.* stomach and intestines.

gastrolienal (găs'trōlīē'năl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; L. *lien* spleen.] *Pert.* stomach and spleen; *appl.* ligament, gastrosplenic.

gastrolith (găs'trōlĭth) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *lithos* stone.] A mass of calcareous matter found on each side of gizzard of crustaceans before moult.

gastroparietal (găs'trōpărī'ĕtăl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; L. *paries* wall.] *Pert.* stomach and body wall.

gastrophrenic (găs'trōfrĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *phren*, midriff.] *Pert.* stomach and diaphragm; *appl.* ligament.

gastropod (găs'trōpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *pous* foot.] A mollusc with ventral muscular disc adapted for creeping; gasteropod.

gastropores (găs'trōpōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; *poros* channel.] The larger pores, for nutrient persons, of hydroid corals.

gastropulmonary (găs'trōpŭl'mōnărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach; L. *pulmo*, lung.] *Pert.* stomach and lungs.

gastrosplenic (găs trŏsplĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *splen* spleen.] *Pert* stomach and spleen gastrolienal.

gastrostege (găs'trŏstēj) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *stege* roof.] A ventral scale of snakes.

gastrovascular (găs'trŏvăs'kūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach L. *vasculum* small vessel.] Serving both digestive and circulatory purposes, as canals of some Coelentera.

gastrozooid (găs'trŏzō oid) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] I coelenterate colonies, the nutrient person with mouth and tentacles trophozooid in some tunicates.

gastrula (găs'troolă) *n* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] The cup- or basin-shaped structure formed by invagination of a blastula.

gastrulation (găs'troolā shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *gaster* stomach.] Formation of gastrula from blastula by invagination.

geitonogamy (gī'tōnŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *geiton* neighbour *gamos* marriage.] Fertilisation of a flower by another from the same plant.

gelatigenous (jĕl'ătĭj ĕnŭs) *a.* [L. *gelar* to congeal Gk. *genes* producing] Gelatine producing

gelatine (jĕl'ătĭn) *n.* [L. *gelare* to congeal.] A jelly like substance obtained from animal tissue.

gelatinous (jĕlăt'ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *gelare* to congeal.] Jelly-like in consistency

geminate (jĕm'ĭnāt) *a* [L. *gemini* twins.] Growing in pairs binate paired *appl* species or subspecies corresponding forms in correspond ing but separate regions as reindeer and caribou.

gemini (jĕm'ĭnī) *n. plu* [L. *gemini* twins.] Bivalent chromosomes pairs of paternal and maternal chromosomes at parasyndesis

geminiflorous (jĕm'ĭnĭflō rŭs) *a.* [L. *gemini* twins *flos* flower] *Appl* a plant whose flowers are arranged in pairs.

gemma (jĕm'ă) *n.* [L. *gemma* bud.] A bud or outgrowth of a plant or animal which develops into a new organism a leaf bud *appl* flower bud; a chlamydospore, *q.v* a hypothetical unit, *q.v*

gemmaceous (jĕmā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] *Pert* gemmae or buds.

gemma-cup —cyathus, *q.v*

gemmate (jĕm āt) *a.* [L. *gemmare* to bud.] Having buds.

gemmation (jĕmā shŭn) *n.* [L. *gemma* bud.] Budding bud-formation by means of which new independent individuals are developed in plants and animals arrangement of buds.

gemmiferous (jĕmĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud *ferre* to bear] Bud-bearing gemmate.

gemmiform (jĕm'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud *forma*, shape] Shaped like bud *appl* pedicellariae of echinoderms.

gemmiparous (jĕmĭp ărŭs) *a.* [L. *gemma* bud *parere* to produce.] Reproducing by bud-formation.

gemmulation (jĕm ūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *gemmula*, little bud.] Gemmule-formation.

gemmule (jĕm'ūl) *n* [L. *gemmula*, little bud.] A pangen a moss bud one of the internal buds of Porifera arising asexually and coming into activity on death of parent organism one of the minute protoplasmic processes on branch of a dendrite, contact point in synapse.

gena (jē nă) *n* [L. *gena* cheek.] The cheek or side part of head antero-lateral part of prosoma of trilobites, and f insect head.

genal (jē năl) *a.* [L. *gena* cheek.] *Pert* the cheek *appl* facial suture f trilobites and angle of cheek.

gene (jēn) *n* [Gk. *genos* descent.] A unit hereditary factor in the chromosome also gen regarded as multiple composed of genomeres.

gene flow,—the spreading of genes resulting from outcrossing and from subsequent crossing within group genorheithrum *q.v*

gene mutation,—a heritable variation caused by changes at particular locus point mutation.

genecology (jĕn'ēkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, descent; *oikos*, household; *logos*, discourse.] Ecology in relation to genetics.

Gené's organ [*C. G. Gené*, Italian zoologist.] Subcutal or cephalic gland secreting a viscid substance used in transferring eggs to dorsal surface in ticks.

geneogenous (jĕnēŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *genea*, birth; *gennaein*, to produce.] Congenital.

geneology (jĕn'ēŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, descent; *logos*, discourse.] The study of development of individual and race; embryology and palaeontology combined.

genera,—*Plu.* of genus.

generalised (jĕn'ĕrălīz'd) *a.* [L. *generalis*, of one kind.] Combining characteristics of two or more groups, as in many fossils.

generation (jĕn'ĕrā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *generatio*, reproduction.] Production; formation; the individuals of species equally remote from common ancestor.

generative (jĕn'ĕrătĭv) *a.* [L. *generare*, to beget.] Concerned in reproduction; *appl.* smaller of two cells into which pollen grain primarily divides.

generative ferment,—a specific substance present in small quantities in blood necessary for formation of gonadial internal secretions.

generic (jĕnĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *genus*, race.] Common to all species of a genus; *pert.* genus.

generitype (jĕnĕr'ĭtīp) *n.* [L. *genus*, race; *typus*, image.] The typical species of a genus.

genesiology (jĕnēsĭŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *genesis*, descent; *logos*, discourse.] Science dealing with reproduction.

genesis (jĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *genesis*, descent.] Formation, production or development of a cell, organ, individual, or species.

genetic (jĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* genesis; *pert.* genetics.

genetic factor,—gene, *q.v.*

genetic spiral,—in spiral phyllotaxis, imaginary spiral line following points of insertion of successive leaves.

genetics (jĕnĕt'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *genesis*, descent.] That part of biology dealing with heredity and variation.

genetype,—genotype.

genial (jĕn'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *geneion*, chin.] *Pert.* the chin; *appl.* chin plates of reptiles; *appl.* tubercles on inside of mandible for insertion of genioglossal and geniohyoid muscles.

genic (jĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *genos*, descent.] *Pert.* genes.

genic balance,—harmonious interaction of genes.

genicular (jĕnĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *geniculum*, little knee.] *Pert.* region of the knee; *appl.* arteries, etc.; *pert.* geniculum.

geniculate (jĕnĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *geniculum*, little knee.] Bent like knee-joint; *appl.* antenna; *pert.* geniculum; *appl.* a ganglion of the facial nerve; *appl.* bodies, lateral and medial corpora geniculata, constituting the metathalamus; having upper part of filament forming an angle more or less obtuse with lower.

geniculum (jĕnĭk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *geniculum*, little knee.] Sharp bend in nerve; part of the facial nerve in temporal bone where it turns abruptly towards stylo-mastoid foramen.

genioglossal (jĕnī'ōglŏs'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *geneion*, chin; *glōssa*, tongue.] Connecting chin and tongue; *appl.* muscle; geniohyoglossal.

geniohyoid (jĕnī'ōhī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *geneion*, chin; *hyoeidēs*, T-shaped.] *Pert.* chin and hyoid; *appl.* muscles.

genital (jĕn'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget.] *Pert.* the region of reproductive organs; *appl.* corpuscles, glands, ridge, tubercle, etc.

genitalia (jĕnĭtā'lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *gignere*, to beget.] Genitals, the organs of reproduction, especially the external organs.

genito-anal (jĕn'ĭtōā'năl) *a.* [L. *gignere* to beget *anus* vent.] In the region of genitalia and anus.

genitocrural (jĕn'ĭtōkroo'răl) *a.* [L. *gignere* to beget *crus* leg.] In the region of genitalia and thigh *appl.* a nerve originating from first and second lumbar nerves.

genito-enteric (jĕn'ĭtōĕntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *gignere* to beget Gk. *enteron* gut.] *Pert.* genitalia and intestine.

genitofemoral (jĕn'ĭtōfĕm'ŏrăl) *a.* [L. *gignere* to beget *femur* thigh-bone.] Genitocrural.

Gennari's band [*F. Gennari* Italian anatomist] A layer of white fibres in middle cell-lamina of cerebral cortex, especially of occipital lobe line of Gennari.

genoblast (jĕn'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *genos* offspring *blastos* bud.] A mature germ-cell exclusively male or female.

genoholotype (jĕn'ōhŏl'ōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *genos* race *holos* whole *typos* image.] A species defined as typical of its genus.

genome (jĕn'ōm) *n.* [Gk. *genos* offspring.] Minimum group set of chromosomes derived from zygote or gamete genom.

genomere (jĕn'ōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *genos* offspring *meros* part.] A unit of gene regarded as multiple.

genonema (jĕn'ōnē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *genos* descent *nema*, thread.] Axial thread on which genes are located in chromosome axoneme chromonema chromatid in its genetical aspect.

genonomy (jĕnŏn'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *genos* descent *nomos* law.] The study of laws of relationships with reference to classification of organisms.

genophenes (jĕn'ōfēnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *genos* offspring *phainein* to appear.] Reaction types of the same genotype.

genorheithrum (jĕn'ōrī'thrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *genos* descent *rheithron* stream.] The passage or descent of genes in phylogenesis.

genosome (jĕ'nōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *genos* descent *soma*, body.] The part of the chromosome bearing the locus of a gene.

genospecies (jĕn'ōspē'shēz) *n.* [Gk. *genos* race L. *species* particular kind.] A species consisting of individuals having the same genotype.

genosyntype (jĕnōsĭn'tīp) *n.* [Gk. *genos* race *syn* with *typos* image.] A series of species together defined as typical of their genus.

genotype (jĕn'ōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *genos* race *typos* image.] Genetic or factorial constitution of an individual group of individuals possessing the same genetic constitution biotype genoplast type species of a genus, genericotype.

genotypic (jĕn'ōtĭp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *genos* race *typos* image.] *Pert.* genotype *appl.* characters arising from hereditary endowment.

genovariation,—point mutation *q.v.*

genu (jĕn'ū) *n.* [L. *genu* knee.] A knee-like bend in an organ or part anterior end of corpus callosum.

genus (jē'nŭs) *n.* **genera** (jĕn'ĕră) *plu.* [L. *genus* race.] A group of closely related species, in classification of plants or animals.

genys (jĕn'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *genys* jaw.] Lower jaw.

geobionts (jē'ōbī'ŏnts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ge* earth *bion* living.] Organisms permanently inhabiting the soil.

geobios (jē'ōbī'ŏs) *n.* [Gk. *ge* earth *bios* life.] Terrestrial life edaphon, *q.v.*

geoblast (jē'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *ge* earth *blastos* bud.] A germinating plumule of which the cotyledons remain underground.

geocarpic (jē'ōkăr'pĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ge* earth *karpos* fruit.] Having the fruits maturing underground.

geocryptophyt (jē'ōkrĭp'tōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *ge* earth *kryptos* hidden *phyton* plant.] A plant with dormant parts underground geophyte.

geology (jēŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ge* earth *logos* discourse.] The science dealing with structure, activities, and history of the earth.

geomalism (jēom'ălizm) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *omalos* level.] Response to the influence of gravitation; horizontal habitus.

geonastic (jēonas'tik) *a.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *nastos* pressed.] Curving towards the ground.

geonemy (jēon'emi) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *nemein* to inhabit.] The geographical distribution of organisms; biogeography; chorology.

geophilous (jēof'ilus) *a.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *philein*, to love.] Living in or on the earth.

geophyte (jē'ōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *phyton* plant.] A land plant; plant with dormant parts (tubers, bulbs, rhizomes) underground.

geosere (jē'ōsēr) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; L. *serere* to put in a row.] A sere originating on clay substratum.

geotaxis (jē'ōtak'sis) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *taxis* arrangement.] Locomotor response to gravity.

geotonus (jēot'ōnus) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *tonos* tension.] Normal position in relation to gravity.

geotropism (jēot'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *gē* earth; *tropē* turn.] Tendency to respond to stimulus of gravity; usually positive, by turning downwards as in growth of root.

gephyrocercal (jef'irōsėr'kăl, jefirōsėr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *gephyra*, bridge; *kerkos* tail.] *Appl.* secondary diphycercal caudal fin brought about by reduction of extreme tip of heterocercal or homocercal fin.

geratology (jĕrătŏl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *geras* old age; *logos* discourse.] Study of the factors of decadence and old age of populations; *cf.* gerontology.

germ (jĕrm) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] A unicellular micro-organism; seed; bud; developing egg.

germ band,—primitive streak, of early embryo.

germ-cell,—a reproductive cell; *opp.* somatic cell; primitive male or female element.

germ-centre,—an area of lymphocyte division in nodules of lymph gland tissue.

germ-disc,—a small green cellular plate of the germ tube of liverworts; *cf.* germinal disc.

germ-layer,—an early differentiated layer of cells.

germ nucleus,—an egg or sperm nucleus.

germ plasm,—idioplasm; the physical basis of inheritance.

germ pore,—the exit pore of a germ tube in the spore integument.

germ stock,—stolon of tunicates.

germ theory,—biogenesis; the theory that living organisms can be produced or developed only from living organisms.

germ track,—lineage of zygote in developing organism; continuity of germ cells.

germ tube,—short filamentous tube put forth by a germinating spore.

germ vitellarium,—an organ of platyhelminths producing both ova and vitelline material.

germ yolk gland,—in some Rhabdocoelida, an embryonic structure consisting of fertile portion of egg and a sterile portion which functions as a yolk gland feeding the fertile portion.

germarium (jĕrmā'rium) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] An ovary; distal portion of an ovariole.

germen (jĕr'mĕn) *n.* [L. *germen* bud.] A mass of undifferentiated cells, the primary form of germ cells.

germiduct (jĕr'midŭkt) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud; *ducere*, to lead.] Oviduct, of trematodes.

germigen (jĕr'mijĕn) *n.* [L. *germen* bud; *generare* to beget.] Ovary of trematodes.

germinal (jĕr'minăl) *a.* [L. *germen* bud.] *Pert.* seed, germ-cell or reproduction.

germinal bands,—two sets of rows of cells in early development of annulates.

germinal cells,—the cells concerned in reproduction, set apart early in embryonic life.

germinal disc,—the disc-like area of an egg yolk on which segmentation first appears; blastodisc.

germinal epithelium,—the layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the stroma of an ovary

germinal layers,—primary layers of cells in a develop g ovum epiblast hypoblast, and later mesoblast histogens, *q.v*

germinal lid—operculum of a pollen-grain.

germinal spot,—the nucleolus of an ovum

germinal vesicle—the nucleus of an ovum before formation of polar bodies.

germination (jĕr'minā'shŭn) *n* [L. *germen* bud.] Beginning of growth budding sprouting development.

germination hormone,—substance formed in endosperm of Gramineae and which stimulates growth of the coleoptil and inhibits that of the root blastanin

germiparity (jĕr mĭpă 'rĭ) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud *parere* to beget] Reproduction by germ-formation.

germog n (jĕr'mŏjĕn) *n* [L. *germen* bud Gk. *genos* offspring] The central cell of gastrula like phase or infusorigen, n development of Rhombozoa the residual nucleus, or unused portion after formation of rhombogen by division of primary germogen or primitive central cell

gerontal (jĕrŏn'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *geron* old man.] Senile

g rontic (j rŏn'tĭk) *a* (Gk. *geron* old man.] *Pert* old age gerontal *appl* stage in phylogeny

gerontology (jĕr'ŏntŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *geron* old man *logos* discourse.] The study of senescence and senility geratology *q.v*

gestalt (gĕstält') [Ger *Gestalt* form.] Organised or unified response to an arrangement of stimuli co-ordinated movements or configuration of motor reactions a mental process considered as an organised pattern, involving ex planation of parts in terms f the whol a pattern considered in relation to background or environment *appl* morphology irrespec tive of taxonomic relationships.

gestation (jĕstā shŭn) *n* [L. *gestare* t bear] The intra-uterine period in development of an embryo.

giant cells,—large nerve-cells in annelids myeloplaxes osteoclasts, large multinuclear protoplasmic masses found in marrow spleen megakaryocytes, *q.v* Langhans cells *q.v* Betz cells, *q.v.* gigantocytes.

giant chromosomes,—polytene or large chromosomes, as in salivary gland cells of larval Diptera.

giant fib es,—greatly enlarged and modified nerve-fibres running longi tudinally through ventral nerve cord of some invertebrates.

gibbous (gĭb ŭs) *a.* [L. *gibbus* hump.] Inflated saccate or pouched as the lateral sepals of Cruciferae gibbose.

gigantocyte (jīgăn'tosīt) *n* [Gk. *gigas* giant *kytos* hollow] Giant cell, *q*

gill (gĭl) *n.* [M E. *gille* gill.] A plate-lik or filamentous out growth respiratory organ of aquatic animals radial lamella on under side of pileus of agarics.

gill arch,—part of visceral skele ton in region of functional gills branchial rch

gill basket,—the branchial skeleton f lampreys, composed of continuous cartilage.

gill book,—the respiratory organ of certain Palaeostraca consisting of large n mber of leaf-lik structures between which water circulates.

gill cleft,—a branchial cleft formed on side of pharynx.

gill cover—an operculum

gill h lix,—a spirally coiled gill-like organ in certai Clupeida

gill plume,—the gill or ctenidium of the majority of Gasteropoda

gill pouch,—an oral pouch containing gills and communicating directly or indirectly with exterior as in Myxine and Petromyzon.

gill rakers,—small spine-like struc tures attached in a singl or double row to branchial arches preventing escape of food.

gill remnants,—epithelial, post branchial or suprapericardial bodies arising in pharynx of higher vertebrates.

gill rods,—gelatinous rods supporting the pharynx in Cephalochorda branchial rays in certain fishes.

gill slits,—a series f perforations leading from pharynx to exterior persistent in lower vertebrates, embryonic in higher

gingival (jinji'vil) *a.* [L. *gingiva* gums.] *Pert.* the gums.

ginglymoid (ging'glimoid) *a.* [Gk. *gingglymos* hinge joint; *eidos* form.] Constructed like hinge-joint.

ginglymus (ging'glimŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gingglymos* hinge-joint.] An ar ticulation constructed to allow of motion in one plane only

Giraldès organ [*J A C C Giraldès* Portuguese surgeon]. The para didymis.

girdl (ger dl) *n.* [A.S *gyrdan* to gird.] In appendicular skeleton, the supporting structure at shoulder and hip each consisting typically of one dorsal and two ventral elements transverse groove in Dinoflagellata, containing transverse flagellum and separating epicone and hypocone the cingulum of diatoms.

girdle bundles,—leaf trace bundles which girdle the stem nd converge at the leaf insertion, as in Cycadales.

girdle scar,—a series of scale scars on axis of bud.

gito-—geito-

gizzard (giz'ărd) *n.* [M.E *giser* gizzard.] Muscular grinding cham ber of alimentary canal of various animals proventriculus of insects.

glabella (glabel'ă) [L. *glaber* bald.] The space on forehead between superciliary ridges the elevated median region of cephalic shield of Trilobita.

glabrat (glā'brăt) *a.* [L. *glaber* smooth.] Becoming smooth glabrescent; with nearly smooth surface.

glabrous (glā'brŭs) *a.* [L. *glaber* smooth.] With a smooth, even surface.

glacial (glā siăl) *a.* [L. *glacies* ice.] *Pert* or *appl* the Pleistocene epoch f the Quaternary period char acterised by periodic glaciation.

gladiate (glăd'iăt) *a.* [L. *gladius* sword.] Shaped like a sword ensiform.

gladiolus (glădī'ōlŭs, glădiō'lŭs) *n.* [L. *gladiolus* small sword.] The mesosternum or corpus sterni.

gladius (glăd'iŭs) *n.* [L. *gladius* sword.] The pen or chitinous shell in Chondrophora *cf* phragmocone sepion.

glairine (glā rēn) *n.* [F *glaire* white of egg] Glairy film found on thermal springs and formed by pectic zoogloea.

gland (glănd) *n.* [L. *glans* acorn.] Single cell or mass of cells specialised for elaboration of secretions either for use in the body or for excretion glans.

gland cell,—an isolated secreting cell cell of glandular epithelium.

glandula (glăn dūlă) *n.* [L. *glandula*, small acorn.] A gland glutinous gland subserving cohesion of pol linia arachnoid granulation on outer surface of dura mater.

glandula vesiculosa,—seminal vesicle.

glandulae Pacchionii,—arachnoid eal granulations or Pacchionian bodies, *q.v*

glandular (glăn dūlăr) *a.* [L. *glan dula*, small acorn.] *Pert.* gland with secreting function.

glandular epithelium,—the tissue of glands, composed of polyhedral columnar cubical cells whose protoplasm contains or elaborates the material to be secreted.

glandular tissue,—tissue of single or massed cells, parenchymatous and filled with granular protoplasm adapted for secretion of aromatic substances in plants.

glandulose serrate (glăn dūlōsĕr'ăt) *a.* [L. *glandula*, small acorn *serratus* sawn.] Having the serrations tipped with glands.

glans (glăns) *n.* [L. *glans* acorn.] A nut a hard, dry ind hiscent one celled fruit as an acorn a gland the glans penis the glans clitoridis.

Glaserian fissure [*J. H. Glaser* Swiss anatomist]. Petrotympanic fissure.

glaucescent (glôsĕs ĕnt) *a.* [L. *glaucus* sea-green.] Somewhat glaucous.

glaucous (glôk ŭs) *a.* [L. *glaucus* sea-green.] Bluish green covered with a pale green bloom.

gl ba (glē'bă) *n.* [L. *gleba* clod.] The central part of the sporophore in certain fungi the spore-forming apparatus in certain plants.

glebula (glĕ'būlă) *n.* [L. *glebula* small clod.] A small prominence on a lichen thallus.

glenohum ral (glē'nōhū mĕrăl) *a.* [Gk. *glene* socket L. *humerus* humerus.] *Pert.* glenoid cavity and humerus *appl.* ligaments.

glenoid (glē'noid) *a.* [Gk. *glene* socket *eidos* form.] Like a socket *appl.* cavity into which head of humerus fits the mandibular fossa, and various ligaments.

gl noidal labrum,—a fibro-cartilaginous rim attached round the margin of glenoid cavity and of acetabulum

glia (glē'ă, glī'ă) *n.* [Gk. *glia*, glue.] Gliacyte neuroglia cell a supporting cell of nervous tissue.

gliadin (glī'ădin) *n.* [Gk. *glia* glue.] A substance interacting with glutenin to form gl ten in cereals the prolamine of wheat and rye seeds formerly any prolamine.

gliding growth,—*see* sliding growth.

gliosomes (glī'osōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *glia* glue *soma* body.] Granules in protoplasm of neuroglia, possibly in relation with mitochondria.

Glisson capsul [*F Glisson*, English physician]. A fibrous capsule within liver enclosing hepatic artery portal vein, lymphatic vessels, and bile duct.

globat (glō'bāt) *a.* [L. *globus* globe.] Globe-shaped globular

globigerina ooze —sea-bottom mud which is largely composed of shells of Foraminifera.

globin (glō'bĭ) *n.* [L. *globus* globe.] The basic protei constituent of haemoglobin.

globoid (glō'boid) *n.* [L. *globus* globe Gk. *eidos* form.] A spherical body in aleurone grains, double phosphate of calcium and magnesium.

globose (glōbōs') *a.* [L. *globus* globe.] Spherical or globe-shaped globular

globule (glŏb'ūl) *n.* [L. *globulus*, small globe.] Any minute spherical structure the antheridium of *Characeae* *globulus*.

globulin (glŏb ūlin) *n.* [L. *globus* globe.] A protein, insoluble in water such as fibrinogen, vitellin, crystallin, legumin.

globulose (glŏb'ūlōs) *a.* [L. *globus* globe.] Spherical consisting of, o containing globules.

gl bulus (glŏb ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *globulus* small globe.] A globule spherical or club-shaped sensory organ at bifurcation of antenna in Pauropoda.

gl bus major and minor —head and tail of epididymis.

globus pallidus,—part of lentiform nucleus of corpus striatum.

glochidiate (glokĭd'ĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *glochis* arrow-point.] Furnished with barbed hairs.

glochidium (glōkĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *glochis* arrow-point *idion* dim.] Hairs bearing barbed processes seen on massulae of certain rhizocarps the larva of fresh-water mussels such as Unio and Anodon.

gloea (glē'ă) *n.* (Gk. *gloia*, glue.] An adhesive secretion of some protozoa.

gloeocystidium (glē'ōsĭstĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gloios* sticky *kystis* bag *idion* dim.] A cystidium containing slimy or oily substance.

gl mera carotica,—carotid bodies, *q.v.*

glomerular (glŏmĕr'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *glomus* ball.] *Pert.* or like a glomerulus

gl merulate (glŏmĕr ūlāt) *a.* [L. *glomus* ball.] Arranged in clusters.

glomerul (glŏm'ĕrūl) *n.* [L. *glomus* ball.] A condensed cyme of almost sessile flowers a compact cluster.

glomeruliferous (glŏmĕr'ūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *glomus* ball *ferre* to carry.] Having the flowers arranged in glomerules.

glomerulus (glŏmĕr'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *glomus* ball.] Network of capillary blood-vessels inturned portion of a Bowman's capsul oval body terminating olfactory fibres in rhinencephalon mass of interlacing intracapsular dendrites, in sympathetic ganglia glomerule.

gl mus (glō'mŭs) *n.* [L. *glomus* ball.] A number of glomeruli run together coccygeal and carotid bodies, consisting largely of chromaffin cells.

glossa (glŏs'ă) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] A tongue-like projection in middle of labium of insects.

glossal (glŏs'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* the tongue.

glossarium (glŏsā'rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] The slender pointed glossa of certain Diptera.

glossate (glŏs'āt) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] Having tongue or tongue-like structure.

glosso-epiglotti (glŏs'ŏĕpĭglŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *glossa* tongue *epi* upon *glottis*, tongue.] *Pert.* tongue and epiglottis *appl.* folds of mucous membrane.

glossohyal (glŏs'ŏhī'ăl) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue *hyoeides* Y shaped.] Median basihyal of fishes entoglossum.

glosso-kinaesthetic area,—a brain area in Broca convolution immediately connected with speech.

glossopalatin (glŏs'ŏpăl'ātĭn) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue L. *palatus* palate.] Connecting tongue and soft palate *appl.* arch, muscle.

glossophagi (glŏsŏf'ăjĭn) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue *phagein*, to eat.] Securing food by means of the tongu

glossopharyngeal (glŏs'ŏfărĭn jēăl) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue *pharynx* gullet.] *Pert.* pharynx and gullet *appl.* ninth cranial nerve

glossopodi m (glŏs'ŏpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *pous* foot.] The sheathing leaf-base of Isoëtes.

glossotheca (glŏs'ŏthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue *theke* box.] The proboscis-covering part of pupal integument of insects.

glottis (glŏt'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *glottis*, tongue.] The opening into the windpipe.

glucase (glook'ās) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet.] A plant enzyme which produces grape sugar from maltose.

glucokinin (glook'ŏkī'nĭn) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *kinein* to move.] A plant substance capable of reducing blood-sugar

gl coproteins,—*see* glycoproteins.

glucose (glook'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet.] The grape sugar of plants and animals dextrose, $C_6H_{12}O$

gluma (gloom'ă) *n.* [L. *gluma*, husk.] A bract at base of grass inflorescence or spikelet a chaffy or membranous bract glume.

glumaceous (gloomā shŭs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk.] Dry and scaly like glumes formed of glumes.

glume,—gluma, *q.v* lemma, *q.v*

glumiferous (gloomĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk *ferre* to bear.] Bearing or producing glumes.

glumiflorous (gloom'ĭflō'rŭs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk *flos* flower.] Having flowers with glumes or bracts at their bases.

glutaeal (glootē'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *gloutos* buttock.] *Pert* or in region of buttocks *appl.* arteries, muscles nerves, tuberosity veins.

glutaeus (glootē ŭs) *n* [Gk. *gloutos* buttock.] A muscle of the buttock.

gl tathion (gloot'āthī'ŏn) *n.* [L. *gluten* glu Gk. *theion*, sulphur.] A sulphur-containing tri-peptide found in different tissues and capabl of being alternately reduced and oxidised $C_{10}H_{17}O N_3S$.

glute (gloot'ĕn) *n.* [L. *gluten* glue.] A nitrogenous substance obtainable from some cereals product of gliadin and glutenin.

glutenin (gloot ĕnin) *n.* [L. *gluten* glue.] A substance of cereals inter acting with gliadin to form gluten.
glutinous (gloot'inŭs) *a.* [L. *gluten* glue.] Having a sticky or adhesive surface.
glycerin (glĭs'ĕrin) **glycerol** (glĭs ĕrŏl) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet.] The sweet principle of natural fats and oils $C_3H_5(OH)_3$.
glycogen (glī'kŏjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet.] A carbohydrate storage product of plants and animals $(C_6H_{10}O_5)x$ animal starch.
glycogenase (glī'kŏjĕnās') *n.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet *genos* producing.] An enzyme which causes synthesis of storage glycogen in liver
glycolysis (glīkŏl'ĭsis) *n.* [Gk. *glyky* sweet *lysis* to loosen.] Decomposition of glucose or of glycogen, by hydrolysis.
glycophyte (glī'kŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *glyky* sweet *phyton* plant.] A plant unable t thrive on substratum containing more than 0.5 per cent. sodium chlorid in solution *opp.* halophyte.
glycoproteins (glī'kŏprō'tĕinz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *glyky* sweet *proto* first.] Compounds of protein with a carbohydrat including mucins and mucoids mucoproteins.
glycosecr tory (glī'kŏsĕkrē tŏrĭ) *a.* [Gk. *glykys* sweet L. *secretus* set apart.] Connected with the secretion of glycogen.
glycotropic (glī'kŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *glyky* sweet *trope* turn.] *Appl* factor secreted by prepituitary and which inhibits peripheral action of insulin glycotrophic.
gnathic (năth'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw] *Pert.* the jaw gnathal.
gnathion (năth iŏn) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw] Lowest point of th media line f the lower jaw
gnathism (năth'ĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw] Formation of jaw with reference to degree of projection.
gnathites (năth'īts) *n. plu* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw] The buccal ppendages of arthropods.
gnathobase (năth'ŏbās) *n.* [Gk. *gnatho* jaw *basis* base.] An in ardly turned masticatory process on protopodite of appendages near mouth of Crustacea.
gnathochilarium (năth ŏkīlā rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *cheilos* lip] First maxillae and sternal plate in Pauropoda, united in Diplopoda.
gnathopod (năth'ŏpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *pous* foot.] Any crustacean limb in oral region modified to assist with food.
gnathopodite (năth ŏpŏdīt) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *pous* foot.] A maxilliped of an arthropod.
gnathos (nă'thŏs) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw] A median sclerite on ventral side of ninth tergum in Lepidoptera.
gnathosoma (năth osō mă) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *soma*, body] The mouth region including oral appendages, of Acarina.
gnathostegites (nătbŏs tĕjīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *stege* roof.] Pair f covering plates for mouth parts of some crustaceans.
gnathost matous (ăth ŏstŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *stoma*, mouth] With jaws at the mouth.
gnathotheca (năth'ŏthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos* jaw *theke* case.] The horny outer covering of a bird's lower jaw
gnathothorax (năth ŏthō'răks) *n.* [Gk *gnathos* jaw *thorax* chest.] The part of the cephalothorax posterior t protocephalon, in Malacostraca.
gnesiogamy (nē'sĭŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gnesios* lawful *gamos* marriage.] Fertilisation by an individual of the same species intraspecific zygosis.
goblet cells,—mucus-secreting cells of columnar epithelia chalice cells.
Golgi pparatus or complex [*C Golgi* Italian histologist]. Cell-constituents, localised or diffuse, often consisting of separat elements, the Golgi bodies, batonettes, dictyosomes or pseudochromosomes, containing lipoprotein, and concerned with cellular synthesis and secretion originally apparato

reticolare canalicular system, internal reticular pparatus the reticulum being possibly an artefact.

Golgi, organs of,—Golgi Mazzoni corpuscles.

Golgi-Mazzoni corpuscles [*C Golgi* and *V Mazzoni*, Italian histologists]. Cylindrical end-organs or small Pacinian corpuscles t junction of tendon and muscle.

golgi kinesis (gŏl'jĭkĭnē'sĭs) *n* [*C Golgi* Gk. *kinesis* movement.] Division of the Golgi pparatus during mitosis.

golgiosomes (gŏl'jēōsōmz) *n. plu* [*C Golgi*; Gk. *soma* body] Golgi bodies or material produced by division of the Golgi apparatus during mitosis.

gomphosis (gŏmfō'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *gomphos* bolt.] Articulation by insertion of conical process into a socket, as of roots of teeth into alveoli.

gonad (gŏn'ăd) *n.* [Gk. *gone* birth.] A sexual gland, either ovary or testis, or ovotestis.

gonadectomy (gŏn'ădĕk'tŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gone* birth *ek* out *tome* cutting] Excision of gonad castration in the male, spaying in female.

gonadin (gŏnă dĭn) *n.* [Gk. *gone* birth.] Active principle of sex glands controlling secondary sexual characteristics.

gonadotrophins (gŏnădŏt rŏfĭnz) *n plu.* [Gk. *gone* birth *trephein* to nourish.] Two prepituitary hormones 1 Follicle-stimulating hormone or prolan A gametogenetic or gametokinetic hormones thylakentrin. 2. Luteinising or interstitial-cell-stimulating hormone prolan B metakentrin. Chorionic gonadotrophin secreted by chorionic cells of placenta and excreted in pregnancy urine, resembling but not identical with luteinising hormone. Serum gonadotrophins follicle-stimulating hormone in blood of pregnant mares, luteinising hormone in that of women.

gonadotropi (gŏn'ădŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gone* birth *trope* turn.] Affecting the gonad *appl* prepituitary hormones and certain hormones obtained from urine and other body fl ids and tissues, particularly during pregnancy *appl.* effects gonadotrophic.

gonadotropin (gŏn ădŏt'rŏpĭn) *n.* [Gk. *gone* birth *trope* turn.] Any gonadotropic hormone or substance.

gonaduct (gŏn'ădŭkt) *n.* [Gk. *gone* birth L. *ductus* led.] Gonoduct.

gonal (gŏn ăl) *n.* [Gk. *gone* birth.] *Appl* middle portion of genital ridge which alone forms functional gonad gonidial, *q.v*

gonangium (gŏnăn jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gone* birth *angeion*, vessel.] A gonotheca a dilated cup of perisarc protecting the blastostyle of Calyptoblastea.

gonapophyses (gŏn'ăpŏf'ĭsēz) *n. plu* [Gk. *gone* birth *apo* from *phyein* t grow] Chitinous outgrowths or valves subserving copulation in insects the component parts of a sting

gone (gŏn ē) *n.* [Gk. *gone* generation.] One of four daughter cells of an auxocyte the generative portion of gonad an organism possessing a gone. T produce gone.

gongylidia (gŏng'gĭlĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gongylos* round *idion*, *dim.*] Hyphal swellings or modifications in fungi cultivated by certain ants.

gonia (gō'nĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone* seed.] Primitive sex cells, spermatogonia or oogonia.

gonial (gōnĭă'ĭt) *n* [Gk. *gonia* angle.] I some vertebrates bone of lower jaw beside articular

goni (gŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gone* generation.] *Pert* gones *pert* semen.

gonidangi m (gŏn'ĭdăn'jĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone* seed; *angeion* vessel.] A structure producing or containing gonidia.

gonidia (gŏnĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *dim* of *gone* seed.] Minute reproductive bodies of many bacteria asexual non-motile reproductive cells produced upon gametophytes algal constituents of lichens. *Sing* gonidium.

gonidial (gŏnĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone* seed.] *Pert.* gonidia.

gonidiferous (gŏnĭdĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone* seed; L. *ferre* to carry.] Bearing or producing gonidia.

gonidimium (gŏn'ĭdĭm'ĭŭm) *n.* [L.L. *dim.* of Gk. *gone* seed.] A gonidial structure smaller than a gonidium and larger than a gonimium.

gonidiogenous (gŏnĭd'ĭŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone* seed; *-genes* producing.] Bearing or producing gonidia; gonidiferous.

gonidioid (gŏnĭd'ĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone* seed; *eidos* form.] Like a gonidium; *appl.* certain algae.

gonidiophore (gŏnĭd'ĭöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone* seed; *pherein* to bear.] An aerial hypha supporting a gonidangium.

gonidiophyll (gŏnĭd'ĭöfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone* seed; *phyllon* leaf.] A gametophyte leaf bearing gonidia.

gonidium,—*sing.* of gonidia.

gonimium (gŏnĭm'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gonimos* productive.] One of the bluish-green gonidia of certain lichens.

gonimoblasts (gŏn'ĭmöblăsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gonimos* productive; *blastos* bud.] Filamentous outgrowths of a fertilised carpogonium of certain algae.

gonimolobe (gŏn'ĭmölōb) *n.* [Gk. *gonimos* productive; *lobos* lobe.] A group of carposporangia borne on gonimoblast.

gonion (gō'nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *gonia*, angle.] The angle point on the lower jaw.

gonoblast (gŏn'öblăst) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring; *blastos* bud.] A reproductive cell in animals.

gonoblastid (gŏn'öblăs'tĭd) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring; *blastos* bud; *idion* dim.] A blastostyle of Hydrozoa; gonoblastidium.

gonocalyx (gŏn'ökā'lĭks) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring; *kalyx* cup.] The bell of a medusiform gonophore.

gonocheme (gŏn'ökēm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring; *ochema* support.] A medusoid bearing sex-cells, in Hydrozoa.

gonochorism (gŏn'ökō'rĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring; *chorismos* separation.] The history or development of sex differentiation; sex determination; dioecism.

gonochoristic (gŏn'ökōrĭs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring; *choristos* separated.] Having the sexes separate, producing distinct males and females; dioecious.

gonocoel (gŏn'ösēl) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed; *koilos* hollow.] The cavity containing the gonads.

gonocytes (gŏn'ösīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone* seed; *kytos* hollow.] Sexual cells of sponges; mother-cells of ova and spermatozoa.

gonodendron (gŏn'ödĕn'drŏn) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring; *dendron* tree.] A branching blastostyle in Physalia.

gonoduct (gŏn'ödŭkt) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth; L. *ductus* led.] A genital duct leading from gonad to exterior.

gonogenesis (gŏn'öjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed; *genesis* descent.] Gametogenesis.

gonomery (gŏnŏm'ĕrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* descent; *meros* part.] Theory that paternal and maternal chromosomes remain in separate groups throughout life; separate grouping of paternal and maternal chromosomes during cleavage stages of some organisms.

gononephrotome (gŏn'önĕf'rötōm) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed; *nephros* kidney; *temnein* to cut.] Embryonic segment containing primordia of the urinogenital system.

gononucleus (gŏn'önū'klēŭs) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* begetting; L. *nucleus* kernel.] The generative nucleus or micronucleus of many Protozoa.

gonophore (gŏn'öfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed; *pherein*, to bear.] An elongation of thalamus between corolla and stamens; reproductive zooid in hydroid colony.

gonoplasm (gŏn'öplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed; *plasma*, mould.] The generative part of protoplasm.

gonopodium (gŏn'öpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gone* seed; *pous* foot.] The modi-

fied anal fin serving as copulat ry organ in male poeciliid fishes gonopod or clasper of male myriopods and insects.

gonopore (gŏn'ŏpōr) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *poros* channel.] Reproductive aperture.

gonosome (gŏn'ŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed; *soma*, body] The reproductive zooids of hydrozoan colony collectively

gonosphaeri m (gŏ 'ŏsfē'rium) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* seed *sphaira*, globe.] An oosphere

gonostyl (gŏn ostīl) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth *stylos* pillar] The blastostyle sexual palpon or siphon of Siphonophora clasper of Diptera.

gonotheca (gŏn'ŏthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth *thēkē* cup] A transparent protective expansion of the perisarc round blastostyle or gonophore.

gonotokont,—an auxocyte, *q.v.*

go otome (gŏn'ŏtōm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth; *temnein* to cut.] An embryonic segment containing the primordium of the gonad.

gonotr ma (gŏnŏtrē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* offspring; *trema*, hole.] Genital aperture, as in Arachnida gonotreme.

gonozooid (gŏn'ŏzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *gonos* birth *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] A gonophore or reproductive individual of hydrozoan colony; zooid containing gonad.

gonydial (gŏnĭd'ĭal) *a.* [Gk. *genys* lower jaw] *Pert* gonys.

gonys (gŏn'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *genys* lower jaw] Lower part or keel of bird' bill.

Graafian f llicl [*R de Graaf* Dutch anatomist]. A vesicular capsule in ovary and surrounding an ovum; ovisac with developing ova.

Graber' organ,—a complex larval organ, presumably sensory in Tabanidae.

gracilis (grăs'ĭlĭs) *n.* [L. *gracilis* slender] A superficial muscle on medial side of the thigh fasciculus of medulla oblongata nucleus of grey matter ventral to clava.

graduated (grăd'ūātĕd) *a.* [L. *gradus* step.] Tapering becoming longer or shorter by steps.

graft hybrid,—an individual formed from graft and stock, and showing characteristics of both graft chimaera.

grain (grān) *n.* [L. *granum* grain.] The caryopsis or seed of cereals a granular prominence on the back of a sepal.

graminifolious (grăm'ĭnĭfō'lĭŭs) *a.* [L. *gramen* grass *folium* leaf.] With grass-like leaves

graminivorous (grăm'ĭnĭv'ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *gramen* grass *vorare* to eat.] Grass-eating.

Grandry's corpuscl [— *Grandry* Belgian anatomist] An end-organ of touch in beak and tongue of birds.

granella (grănĕl'ē) *n. plu.* [L. *dim.* of *granum* grain.] Oval refractile granules consisting chiefly of barium sulphate, found in th tubes of certain Sarcodina.

granellarium (grăn ĕlă rium) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *granum*, grain.] The system of granellae-containing tubes of Sarcodina.

granose (grăn'ōs) *a.* [L. *granum* grain.] I appearance like chain of grains like some insect antennae; moniliform.

granular (grăn'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *granum* grain.] Consisting of grains or granules appearing as if made p of granules.

granulation (grăn'ūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *granum* grain.] A grain-like formation or eminence *appl.* arachnoid elevations or Pacchionian glands on outer surface of dura mater

granul (grăn ūl) *n.* [L. *granulum*, small grain.] A small particle of matter small grain.

granul cells,—ovoid or spheroid cells formed of soft protoplasm containing basophil granules.

granule glands,—the prostat glands of flatworms skin glands f amphibians.

granules of Nissl,—*see* Nissl granules.

granulocytes (grăn'ūlŏsīts) *n. plu.* [L. *granulum* small grain Gk. *kytos* cell.] Granular white blood corpuscles or polymorphs myeloid cells formed in bone marrow

graphiohexaster (grăf'iŏhĕksăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *graphis* style; *hex* six *aster* star] A hexaster spicul with long outwardly-directed filamentous processes from four rays.

grater (grā'tĕ) *n.* [O F *grater* to scrape.] A denticle of Eunice.

gravid (grăv'ĭd) *a.* [L. *gravidus* loaded.] *Appl.* female with eggs, or pregnant uterus.

graviperception (grăv'ĭpĕrsĕp shŭn) *n.* [L. *gravis* heavy *percipere* to feel.] Irritability to gravity geotropic reaction.

gravitational (grăv'ĭtā shŏnăl) *a.* [L. *gravis* heavy] *Appl.* water in excess of soil requirements, which sinks under action of gravity and drains way

gravity (grăv'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *gravitas* heaviness.] The force of attraction of all bodies towards each other the tendency of terrestrial bodies to be drawn towards the earth centre.

green glands,—the excretory antennary glands of certain Crustacea.

gregaloid (grĕg ăloid) *a.* [L. *grex* flock Gk. *eidos* form.] *Appl.* colony of protozoa of indefinite shape usually with gelatinous base, formed by incomplete division of individuals or partial union of adults.

gregarious (grĕgā riŭs) *a.* [L. *grex* flock.] Tending to herd together colonial growing in clusters.

grey matter —tissue abundantly supplied with nerve cells of greyish colour internal to white matter in spinal cord external in cerebrum.

grey nerve fibres, — semitransparent grey or yellowish-grey gelatinous non-medullated nerve-fibres comprising most of the fibres of the sympathetic system and some of the cerebro-spinal amyelinate fibres.

groin (groin) *n.* [A.S *grynde* depression.] The depressed part of body between abdomen and thigh.

groove (groov) *n* [Dut. *groef* channel.] Any channel furrow or depression, as carotid costal optic, primitive vertebral groove.

ground tis ue,—*see* conjunctive parenchyma.

growing point,—a part of plant body at which cell-division is localised, generally terminal and composed of meristematic cells.

growth factor G —vitamin B_2 or riboflavin *q.v*

growth hormones, — in animals, growth promoting pituitary secretions in plants, auxins.

grumose (groom'ōs) *a* [L. *grumus* hillock.] Clotted knotted collected into granule masses grumous.

grumulus (groo mūlŭs) *n.* [*Dim* of L *grumus* hillock] Polar organ or caudal cell cluster in insect embryo.

gryochrom (grī'ōkrŏm) *a.* [Gk. *gry* morsel *chrōma*, colour] With Nissl granules irregularly scattered *appl* neurones, as in spinal ganglia.

guanidine (gwăn'ĭdĭn) *n.* [Peruvian *huanu* dung] A substance produced by oxidation of guanin, whose metabolism is regulated by parathyroids CH_5N_3.

guanine (gwăn'ĭn) *n.* [Peruvian, *huanu* dung] A purine base found in some plants teleosts mammals, etc. C_5H ON

guanophore (gwăn fŏr) *n.* [Peruvian, *huanu* dung Gk. *pherein* to bear] A yellow pigment-bearing cell an iridocyte.

guanylic (gwăn'ĭlĭk) *a.* [Peruvian, *huanu* dung] *Appl* nucleic acid, yielding guanin, found in pancreas and liver

guard (gărd) *n.* [O F *guarder* to guard.] Rostrum of a belemnite.

guard c lls, — cells urrounding stomata of aerial epidermis of plant tissue.

gubernacular (gū'bernăk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *gubernaculum* rudder] *Pert* the gubernaculum.

gubernaculum (gū'bĕrnăk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *gubernaculum* rudder.] A cord stretching from epididymis to scrotal wall; mesocardial ligament; tissue between gum and dental sac of permanent teeth; strands of blastostylar ectoderm between gonophore and gonotheca in Hydromedusae; a posterior flagellum functioning as a rudder.

guest insect,—an insect living or breeding in the nest of another.

gula (gū'lă) *n.* [L. *gula* gullet.] The upper part of throat; median ventral sclerite of insect head.

gulamentum (gū'lămĕn'tŭm) *n.* [L. *gula* gullet; *mentum* chin.] Plate formed by fusion of gula and submentum in insects.

gular (gū'lăr) *a.* [L. *gula* gullet.] *Pert.* throat; *appl.* median and lateral plates between rami of mandible in Crossopterygii and Polypterini. *n.* An anterior unpaired horny shield on plastron of Chelonia.

gullet (gŭl'ĕt) *n.* [O.F. *goulet* from L. *gula* gullet.] The oesophagus, a muscular canal extending from mouth cavity to stomach; the canal between cytostome and endoplasm of Ciliata.

gum (gŭm) *n.* [L. *gummi* gum.] An exudation of certain plants and trees; vegetable mucilage.

gummiferous (gŭmĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *gummi* gum; *ferre* to carry.] Gum-producing or exuding.

gummosis (gŭmō'sĭs) *n.* [L. *gummi* gum.] Condition of plant tissue when cell-walls become gummy.

gums (gŭmz) *n. plu.* [A.S. *goma* jaws.] Dense fibrous tissues investing jaws; *gingivae*.

gustatory (gŭs'tătŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *gustare* to taste.] *Pert.* sense of taste; *appl.* cells, hairs, pores, calyculus (*q.v.*) nerves.

gut (gŭt) *n.* [A.S. *gut* channel.] Intestine or part thereof according to structure of animal.

gutta (gŭt'ă) *n.* [L. *gutta* drop.] A small spot of colour on insect wing or elsewhere.

guttate (gŭt'āt) *a.* [L. *gutta* drop.] Having drop-like markings.

guttation (gŭtā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *gutta* drop.] Formation of drops of water on plants from moisture in air; exudation of aqueous solutions as through hydathodes or by sporangiophores, or by nectaries.

guttiform (gŭt'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *gutta* drop; *forma* shape.] Drop-like in the form of a drop.

guttulat (gŭt'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *guttula* small drop.] In the form of a small drop as markings.

gymnanthous (jĭmnăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* uncovered; *anthos* flower.] With no floral envelope; achlamydeous.

gymnetrous (jĭmnĕt'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked; *etron* abdomen.] Without an anal fin.

gymnoarian (jĭm nōā'rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked; *ōarion* small egg.] *Appl.* gonads when naked, or not enclosed in coelomic sacs; *opp.* cystoarian.

gymnoblastic (jĭm nōblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked; *blastos* bud.] Without hydrothecae and gonothecae; *appl.* certain Coelenterata.

gymnocarpic (jĭm nōkâr'pĭk) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* uncovered; *karpos* fruit.] With naked fruit; *appl.* lichens with uncovered apothecia, mosses with expanded hymenium; gymnocarpous.

gymnocidium (jĭm nōsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos* uncovered; *oikidion* house; *eidos* like.] A basal swelling of certain moss capsules.

gymnocyte (jĭm'nōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos* uncovered; *kytos* hollow.] A cell without defining cell-wall; *opp.* lepocyte.

gymnocytode (jĭm nōsī'tōd) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked; *kytos* hollow; *eidos* form.] Cytode without cell wall or nucleus.

gymnogenous (jĭmnŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked; *genos* offspring.] Naked when born; *appl.* birds.

gymnogynous (jĭmnŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos* naked; *gynē* female.] With exposed ovary.

gymnoplast (jĭm nōplăst) *n* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *plastos* formed.] Protoplasm without definite formation or cell-wall.

gymnopterous (jĭmnŏp'tĕrŭs) *a* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *pteron* wing] Having bare wings, without scales *appl* insects.

gymnorhinal (jĭm nŏrī'năl) *a* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *rhis* nose] With nostril region not covered by feathers as in some birds.

gymnosomatous (jĭm'nōsōm'ătŭs) *a* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *soma* body] Having no shell or mantle as certain molluscs.

gymnospermous (jĭmnōspĕr'mŭs) *a*. [Gk. *gymnos* uncovered *sperma* seed.] Having seeds not enclosed in a true ovary as conifers.

gymnospore (jĭm nōspōr) *n* [Gk. *gymnos* naked *sporos* seed] A naked germ or pore not enclosed in a protective envelope.

gymnostomatous (jĭm nōstōm'ătŭs) *a*. [Gk. *gymnos* naked *stoma* mouth.] Naked-mouthed having no peristome *appl* mosses gymnostomous.

gynaecaner (jĭn'ĕkă ĕr) *n*. [Gk. *gyne* woman *aner* man] A male ant resembling female gynaecomorphic male.

gynaecium,—gynoecium, *q v*

gynaecoid (jĭnē'koid) *n* [Gk. *gyne* woman *eidos* form.] An egg-laying worker ant.

gynaecophor (jĭnē'kōfōr) *n* [Gk. *gyne* woman *pherein* to carry] Canal or groove of certain worms f rmed by inrolling of sides, in which the female is carried gynaecophoric or gynaecophoral groove.

gyna de (jĭnăn dĕr) *n* [Gk. *gyne* femal *aner* male] A gynandromorph.

gynandrism (jĭnăn drĭzm) *n*. [Gk. *gyne* women *aner* man] Hermaphroditism.

gynandromorph (jĭnăn drōmŏrf) *n*. [Gk. *gyne* woman *aner* man *morphe* form.] An individual exhibiting spatial mosaic of male and female characters *f* intersex.

gynandromorphism (jĭnăn drōmŏr fĭzm) [Gk. *gyne* woman *aner* man *morphe* form.] Condition of being a gynandromorph or manifesting a mosaic of male and female sexual characters, as having one side characteristically male the other female.

gynandrophore (jĭnăn drōfōr) *n*. [Gk. *gyne* woman *aner* man *pherein* to carry] An axial prolongation bearing a sporophyll.

gynandrosporous (jĭnăn drŏspō rŭs) *a*. [Gk. *gyne* woman *aner* man *sporos* seed.] With androspores adjoining the oogonium as in some algae.

gynandrous (jĭnăn drŭs) *a*. [Gk. *gyne* woman *aner* man.] Having stamens fused with pistils as in some orchids.

gynantherous (jĭnăn'thĕrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *gyne* woman *anthos* flower] Having stamens converted into pistils.

gynase (jī'nās) *n*. [Gk. *gyne* woman.] A female-determining factor in the form of an enzyme or hormone.

gynatrium (jĭnā'trĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *gyne* woman L. *atrium* entrance-hall.] Female genital pouch or vestibulum, of certain insects.

gyne (jī'nē) *n* [Gk. *gyne* woman.] A female ant.

gyn cium,—gynoecium, *q v*

gynetype (jĭn ĕtīp) *n* [Gk. *gyne* woman *typos* pattern.] Type specimen of th female of species.

gyn base (jĭn obās) *n*. [Gk. *gyne* woman L. *basis* base] A gynoecium-bearing receptacle of certain plants condition in which style ppears to arise from ovary

gynobasic style,—a style arising from base of carpel.

gynodioecious (jĭnōdīē sĭŭs) *a*. [Gk. *gyne* woman *dis* twice *oikos* house.] *Appl*. plants producing female or hermaphrodite flowers only

gynoecium (jĭnē sĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *gyne* woman *oikos* house.] The pistils, carpels, or female organs of a flower

gynogenesis (jĭ'nojĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *gyne* woman *genesis* descent.] Development from eggs penetrated by the spermatozoon but not embodying its nucleus as in some nematodes.

gynogonidia (jĭ'nŏgŏnĭd'ĭă) *n. plu* [Gk. *gyne* woman *gonidion* small seed.] Female sexual elements formed after repeated division of parthenogonidia in Mastigophora.

gynomerogony (jĭ'nŏmĕrŏg'ŏnĭ) *n* [Gk. *gyne* female *meros* part *gone* generation.] The development of an egg fragment, obtained before fusion with male nucleus and containing maternal chromosomes only

gynomonoecious (jĭ'nŏmŏnē'sĭŭs) *a* [Gk. *gyne* woman *monos* alone *oikos* house] *Appl.* plants with pistillate and hermaphrodite flowers only

gynophore (jĭ'nŏfŏr) *n* [Gk. *gyne* woman *pherein* to carry] A stalk supporting the ovary elongation of thalamus between stamens and pistil female gonophore.

gynospore (jĭ'nŏspŏr) *n* [Gk. *gyne* female *sporos* seed.] Female spore megaspore embryo-sac.

gynostegium (jĭn'ostē'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne* woman *stege* roof.] A protective covering for a gynoecium.

gynostemium (jĭn ŏstē mĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *gyne* woman *stemon* warp] The column composed of united pistil and stamens in orchids.

gypsophil (jĭp sŏfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *gypsos* chalk, gypsum *philein* to love.] Thriving in soils containing chalk or gypsum gypsophilous calcicolous, calciphil

gypsophyt (jĭp sofĭt) *n.* [Gk. *gypsos* chalk gypsum *phyton* plant.] A gypsophil plant calcicole, calcipete calciphile calciphyte.

gyral (jī'răl) *a.* [L. *gyrus* circle.] *Pert* gyrus *pert* circular or spiral movement.

gyration (jīrā shŭn) *n.* [L. *gyrare* to revolve.] Rotation as of cells whorl of spiral shell.

gyr (jīr) *n.* [Gk *gyros* L. *gyrus* circle] Circular movement spiral coiling as of chromatids.

gyrencephali (jī'rĕnkĕfăl'ĭ) *n. plu* [Gk. *gyros* circle *enkephalos* brain.] Having cerebral convolutions gyrencephalous *Opp* lissencephalic.

gyri,—*plu* of gyrus.

gyrose (jī'rōs) *a* [L. *gyrare* to revolve.] With undulating lines sinuous.

gyrus (jī rŭs) *n.* [L. *gyrus* circle.] A cerebral convolution a ridge winding between two grooves.

H

habenula (hăbĕn ūlă) *n* [L. *habena*, strap.] A name *appl* certain band like structures *a.* Habenular *appl* a commissure of epithalamus.

habitat (hăb'ĭtăt) *n.* [L. *habitare* to inhabit.] The locality or external environment in which a plant or animal lives.

habituation (hăbĭt'ūā shŭn) *n* [L. *habituare* to bring into habit.] The adjustment, effected in a cell or in an organism, by which subsequent contacts of the same stimulus produce diminishing effects.

habitus (hăb'ĭtŭs) *n.* [L. *habitus* appearance.] The general appearance or conformation characteristic of a plant or an animal constitutional tendency

hadrocentric (hăd rŏsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hadros* thick *kentron* centre.] With phloem surrounding xylem.

hadroma (hăd rŏmă) *n* [Gk. *hadros* thick.] Conducting tissue of xylem hadromestome.

Haeckel's law [*E H Haeckel* German zoologist]. Biogenetic law recapitulation theory *q v*

haem (hēm) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood.] A blood substance, oxidising to haematin $C_{34}H_{32}O_4N$ Fe.

haemachrome (hē'măkrōm) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *chroma* colour] Colouring matter found in blood.

haemacyte (hē măsīt) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *kytos* hollow] A blood corpuscle.

haemad (hē măd) *adv* [Gk. *haima* blood.] Situated on same side of vertebral column as heart.

haemal (hē mål) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood.] *Pert.* blood or blood-vessels; situated on same side of vertebral column as heart.

haemamoeba (hē mămē'bå) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *amoibe* change.] Protozoon with an amoeboid trophozoitic stage parasitic in a red blood-corpuscle.

haemangioblast (hēmăn'jiöblăst) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *angeion* vessel *blastos* bud.] A blood island, *q.v*

haemapoietic (hē măpoiĕt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *haima* blood *poiein* to form.] Blood forming haemopoietic.

haemapophysis (hē măpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *haima*, blood *apo* from *phyein* to grow] One of plate-like or spine-like processes growing from the latero-ventral surfaces of vertebral centrum.

haematal (hĕm'ătăl) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood.] *Pert* blood or blood vessels.

haematid (hĕm'ătĭd) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood.] Red blood-corpuscle.

haematin (hĕm ătĭn) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood.] A pigment formed by decomposition of haemoglobin containing iron and having the property of carrying oxygen protohaem $C_{34}H_{32}O_4N_4Fe$.

haematobic (hĕm ătō'bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood *bios* life.] Living in blood

haematobium (hĕm ătō'bĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *bios* life] An organism living in blood.

haematoblast (hĕm ătōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *blastos* bud.] A cell that will develop into red blood-corpuscle thrombocyt blood platelet

haematochrom (hĕm'ătokrōm) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *chroma* colour] A carotenoid red pigment of certain algae.

haematocryal (hĕm'ătŏkrī'ăl) *a* [Gk. *haima*, blood *kryo* cold] Cold blooded.

haematocyanin (hĕm ătosī'ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *kyanos* dark blue] Haemocyanin, *q.v*

haematocytozoon (hĕm ătŏsī'tŏzō ŏn) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *kytos* hollow *zoon* animal.] An intracorpuscular blood parasite.

haematodocha (hĕm ătŏdŏk'å) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *doche* receptacle] A fibro-elastic bag at base of palpal organ Araneae.

haematogen (hĕm ătŏjĕn) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *genos* birth.] A nucleoprotein containing iron.

haematogenesis (hĕm ătojĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *genesis* descent.] The formation of blood.

haematogenous (hĕm ătŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood *genos* birth.] Formed blood derived from blood.

haematoidin (hĕm ătoid'ĭn) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *eidos* form.] An iron-free derivative of haemoglobin, forming crystals in blood clots and identical with bilirubin.

haematolysis (hĕm ătŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *lysis* loosing] Haemolysis *q.v*

haematophagous (hĕm ătŏf'ăgŭs) [Gk *haima* blood *phagein* to eat.] Feeding on blood or obtaining nourishment from blood.

haematophyt (hĕm ătofīt) *n* [Gk *haima* blood *phyton* plant.] A vegetable micro-organism i blood.

haematoporphyrin (hĕm'ătōpŏr' fĭrĭn) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *porphyra* purple.] A iron-free pigment formed by decomposition of haematin $C_{34}H_{38}O_6N_4$

haematosis (hĕm'ătō'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *haimatoun* to change to blood.] Blood formation

haematothermal (hĕm ătŏthĕr'măl) *a* [Gk. *haima* blood *thermos* warm] Warm-blooded.

haematozoo (hĕm ătozō ŏn) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *zoon* animal.] A animal parasitic in blood

haemerythrin (hĕm ĕrĭth rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood *erythros* red.] A red respiratory pigment of corpuscles in body fluid of sipunculids and some annelids haemoerythrin.

haemic (hē'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood.] *Pert.* blood.

haemin (hē'mĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood.] Haem chloride formed in blood clot $C_{34}H_{32}O_4N_4FeCl$.

haemoblast (hē'mōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *blastos* bud.] A cell which gives rise to an erythroblast; haematoblast.

haemochromes (hē'mŏkrōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *chroma* colour.] Blood pigments, as haemoglobin, haemocyanin, chlorocruorin, erythrocruorin, haemoerythrin.

haemochromogen (hē'mōkrō'mōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *chroma* colour; *genos* birth.] A chromoprotein produced by alkali and reduction of haemoglobin.

haemoclastic (hē'mōklăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *klastos* broken.] Breaking down blood cells, *appl.* tissues; *opp.* haemoplastic.

haemocoel (hē'mōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *koilos* hollow.] An expanded portion of the blood system which replaces the true coelom.

haemoconia (hē'mokōn'ĭă) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *konis* dust.] Minute fat droplets entering or leaving cells; chylomicrons, *q.v.*

haemocyanin (hē'mōsī'ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *kyanos* dark blue.] A haemoglobin-like blood pigment containing copper instead of iron in molluscs, crustaceans, and some arachnids.

haemocyte (hē'mōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kytos* hollow.] A blood cell, as in insects.

haemocytoblast (hē'mōsī'tōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *kytos* hollow; *blastos*, bud.] Primitive stem cell from which all blood cells are derived; lymphoid haemoblast; lymphoidocyte.

haemocytolysis (hē'mōsītŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *kytos* hollow; *lysis* to dissolve.] Breaking up of red blood-corpuscles by solution.

haemocytotrypsis (hē'mōsī'tōtrĭp'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *kytos* hollow; *tribein* to rub.] Breaking up of blood-corpuscles by pressure.

haemoerythrin (hē'mōĕrĭth'rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *erythros* red.] A red respiratory pigment in certain invertebrates; haemerythrin.

haemofuscin (hē'mōfŭs'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; L. *fuscus* tawny.] A yellow blood pigment deposited under various pathological conditions.

haemoglobin (hē'mōglō'bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *globe* sphere.] The red respiratory pigment of blood of vertebrates, consisting of haematin united to globin.

haemohistioblast (hē'mōhĭs'tĭōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *histion* tissue; *blastos* bud.] A free macrophage in blood, especially of veins.

haemoid (hē'moid) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *eidos* form.] Resembling blood.

haemolymph (hē'mōlĭmf) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; L. *lympha* water.] A fluid found in coelom of some invertebrates, regarded as equivalent to blood and lymph of higher forms.

haemolysin (hē'mōlī'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *lysis* to dissolve.] A substance developed in or added to blood serum, capable of destroying red blood-corpuscles.

haemolysis (hēmŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *lysis* loosing.] The lysis or solution of red blood-corpuscles; erythrocytolysis; laking.

haemophilia (hēmōfĭl'ĭă) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *philos* loving.] Absence of ready coagulation of shed blood, sex-linked hereditary characteristic.

haemoplasmodium (hē'mōplăsmō'dĭŭm, plŭ.-) *n.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *plasma* mould.] A unicellular parasite of blood.

haemoplastic (hē'mōplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood; *plastos* formed.] Blood-forming; haemopoietic. *Opp.* haemoclastic.

haemopoiesis (hē mōpoi'ēsĭ) *n* [Gk. *haima*, blood *poiesis* making] The formation and development of blood cells.

haemopoietic (hē mōpoiĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood *poietikos* productive] Blood-forming *pert* haemopoiesis haemoplastic.

haemopsonin (hēmŏp sōnĭn) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *opsonein* to cater] An opsonin for erythrocytes

haemorrhoidal (hĕmŏroid'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *haima* blood *rhein* to flow] Rectal *appl* blood vessels nerve

haemosiderin (hēmōsĭd'ĕrĭn) *n* [Gk. *haima* blood *sider s* iron.] A yellow pigment of blood giving an iron reaction.

ha mostatic (hē-mōstăt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *haima* blood *statikos* causing to stand.] *Appl* membrane crossing joint between trochanter and femur in autotomy of limb of some arthropods

ha motoxin (hē'mōtŏk sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood *t xikon* poison.] A toxin which produces haemolysis.

ha motropic (hē'mōtrŏp'ĭk) *a* [Gk *haima*, blood *trope* turn.] Affecting or acting upon blood.

ha mozoin (hē'mōzō'ĭn) *n* [Gk *haima* blood *zoon* animal.] Granules of black pigment, the residue from digestion of haemoglobi by malarial parasites.

hai (hār) *n* [A.S. *haer*] Any epi dermal filamentous outgrowth consisting of one or more cells, varied in shape a thread-like or filamentous outgrowth of epidermis of animals setum *q v*

hair cells,—sensory cells in organ of Corti.

hair follicle,—tubular sheath formed by invagination of epidermis and surrounding base of hai

half-inferior,—having ovary but partially adherent to calyx.

half-spindle,—unipolar spindle as in meiosis of some insects.

half-terete,—rounded on one sid flat on the other

haliplankton,—haloplankton *q v*

Haller's o gan [*G Haller* German zoologist]. A tarsal chemoreceptor in ticks.

hallux (hăl'ŭks) *n.* [L. *hallux* great toe.] First digit of hind-limb.

halm,—haulm.

halobios (hăl'ōbī'ŏs) *n.* [Gk. *hals* sea *bios* life.] Sum total of organisms living in the sea.

halolimnic (hăl'ōlĭm nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hals* sea *limne* marsh.] *Pert.* marine organisms modified to live in fresh water

halophilous (hălŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hals* salt *philein* to love.] Salt-loving thriving in presence of salt halophilic.

hal phyte (hăl'ōfīt) *n* [Gk. *hals* salt *phyton* plant.] A shore plant plant capable of thriving on salt, impregnated soils.

haloplankton (hăl'ōplăng'ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hals* sea *plangktos* wander ing] The organisms drifting in the sea also haliplankton.

halosere (hăl'ōsēr) *n.* [Gk. *hals* salt L. *serere* to put in a row] A plant succession originating in saline area.

halteres (hăltē'rēz) *n. plu* [Gk. *halter* weight.] A pair of small capitate bodies representing rudimentary posterior wings in Diptera balancers, poisers.

hamate (hā māt) *a* [L. *hamatus* hooked.] Hooked or hook-shaped at the tip hamose uncinate.

hamatum (hāmā tŭm) *n* [L. *hamatus* hooked.] The unciform bone in the carpus, probably corresponding to fourth and fifth distalia of a typical pentadactyl limb.

hamirostrate (hā mĭrŏs'trāt) *a.* [L. *hamus* hook *rostrum* beak.] Having hooked beak.

hamstrings,—tendons of insertion of th posterior femoral muscles, *i.e* of semitendinosus semimembranosus and biceps.

hamula (hăm ūlă) *n.* [L. *hamulus* little hook.] Retinaculum, of insects fused ventral ppendages acting with caudal furcula in spring-tails or Collembola hamulus, *q.v*

hamular (hăm ūlăr) *a* [L. *hamus* hook.] Hooked hook l ke.

hamulus (hăm ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *hamulus* little hook.] A hooklet, or hook-lik process minute hook-like process on distal barbules which aid in interlocking of feather barbs retinaculum of Hymenoptera.

hamus (hā mŭs) *n* [L. *hamus* hook.] Hooked part of uncus in male Lepidoptera.

hapaxanthous (hăp ăksăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hapax* once *anthos* flower] With only a single flowering period hapaxanthic *opp* pollakanthic.

haplobiont (hăp'lŏbī'ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *bion* living] An organism characterised by one kind of individual. *Opp* diplobiont.

haplocaulescent (hăp'lŏkôlĕs'ĕnt) *a* [Gk. *haploos* simple L. *caulis* stem.] With simple axis *i.e* capable of producing seed on the main axis.

haplochlamydeous (hăp'lŏklămĭd'ēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *chlamys* cloak.] Having rudimentary leaves in connection with sporophylls.

haplo-diploid (hăp'lodĭp'loid) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *diploos* double *eidos* form.] *Appl* sex differentiation in which the male is haploid the female diploid.

haplodont (hăp'lŏdŏnt) *a* [Gk. *haploos* simple *odous* tooth.] Having molars with simple crowns.

haploid (hăp'loid) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simpl *eidos* form.] Having the number of chromosomes characteristic of mature germ-cells for the organism in question *appl* the typical gametic number of chromosomes after meiosis. *n.* Organism having one genome *cf* diploid.

haplomitosis (hăp'lŏmĭtō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *mitos* thread.] Type of cell division where nuclear granules form chromospires which withdraw in two groups or divide transversely in the middle

haplont (hăp'lŏnt) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *on* being] An organism having haploid somatic nuclei.

haploperistomous (hăp'lŏpĕrĭs'tŏmŭs) *a* [Gk. *haploos* simple *peri* around *stoma* mouth.] Having a peristome with single row of teeth, *appl* mosses.

haplopetalous (hăp'lŏpĕt'ălŭs) *a* [Gk. *haploos* simple *petalon* petal.] With a single row of petals.

haplophase (hăp'lŏfāz) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *phasis* aspect.] Stage in lif -history of an organism when nuclei are haploid gametophyte phase.

haploptile (hăp'lŏtīl -ptīl) *n* [Gk. *haploos* simple *ptilon* feather] Single neossoptile without rachis, formed by precocious development of the barbs of the teleoptile

haplosis (hăplō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple.] Halving of the chromosome number during meiosis reduction and disjunction.

hapl t monous (hăp'lŏstēm'ŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *stemon* warp] Having one whorl of stamens.

haplotype (hăp'lŏtīp) *n.* [Gk. *haploos* simple *typos* pattern.] The only species in a genus originally and thereby becoming genotype.

haplozygous (hăplŏzī'gŭs) *a* [Gk *haploos* simple *zygon* yoke] *Appl* genes in haploid organisms hemizygous.

haptera (hăp'tĕră) *n. plu* [Gk. *haptein* to fasten.] Holdfasts, special disc like outgrowths from the stem-like portion of certain algae which serve as organs of attachment.

hapti (hăp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haptein*, to touch.] *Pert.* touch *appl* stimuli and reactions.

haptogen (hăp'tŏjĕn) *a* [Gk. *haptein*, to fasten *genos* producing] *Appl.* a limiting membrane of solidified protein which prevents miscibility

haptomonad (hăp'tŏmŏn'ăd) *n* [Gk. *haptein* to fasten *monas* unit.] An attached form of certain parasitic Flagellata *cf* nectomonad.

haptophores (hăp'tŏfŏrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *haptein* to fasten *pherein* to carry.] The combining qualities of the molecule of a toxin, lysin opsonin precipitin or agglutinin *cf.* toxophores.

haptotropic (hăp'tŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *haptein* to touch *trope* turn.] *Appl.* curvature of a plant organ due to contact stimulus thigmotropic.

haptotropism (hăptŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *haptein* to touch *trope* turn.] Response to contact stimulus as in tentacles tendrils, stems.

haptotype (hăp'tŏtīp) *n.* [Gk. *haptein* to touch *typos* pattern.] An isotype collected with the holotype but possibly taken from another plant.

Harderian gland [*J. J. Harder* Swiss anatomist]. A accessory lacrimal gland of third eyelid or nictitating membrane.

harlequin lobe,—a testicular lobe with cells differing from those of other lobes, in certain Hemiptera.

harmonic suture,—an articulation formed by apposition of edges or surfaces as between palatine bones.

harmosis (hărmō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *harmosis* fitting.] Arrangement and adaptation response to stimulus.

harmozone (hărmō'zōn) *n.* [Gk. *harmozein* to arrange.] One of the hormones which influence growth and nutrition.

harpagones (hăr'pāgō nēz) *n. plu.* [L. *harpago* hook.] Claspers or valves of certain male insects pair of sclerites between harpes and claspers in mosquitoes harpes Lepidoptera.

harpes (hăr'pēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *harpe* sickle.] Chitinous processes between the claspers of mosquitoes claspers valves of Lepidoptera.

Hassall's concentric corpuscles [*A. H. Hassall* English physician]. Epithelial cell nests in medulla of thymus.

hastate (hăs'tāt) *a.* [L. *hasta* spear.] Spear-shaped more or less triangular with the two basal lobes divergent *appl.* leaf markings.

Hatschek's nephridium [*B. Hatschek* Austrian zoologist]. A nephridium between notochord and preoral pit in Cephalochorda.

Hatschek's pit,—a mucin-secreting gland in roof of oral cavity in Cephalochorda preoral pit.

haulm (hôm) *n.* [A.S. *healm*.] The stem of such plants as peas the stem of a grass.

haustellate (hôs'tĕlāt) *a.* [L. *haurire* to suck.] Having a proboscis adapted for sucking.

haustellum (hôstĕl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *haurire* to suck.] A proboscis adapted for sucking.

haustoria,—*plu.* of haustorium.

haustorial (hôstō'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *haurire* to drink.] *Pert.* or resembling haustorium.

haustorium (hôstō'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *haurire* to drink.] An outgrowth of stem root or hyphae of certain parasitic plants which serves to draw food from the host plant sucker an outgrowth of embryo-sac which extends to nutritive tissue in certain non-parasitic plants.

haustra (hôs'tră) *n. plu.* [L. *haustor* drawer.] Recesses of sacculations of the colon between plicae semilunares. *Sing.* haustrum.

Haversian canals [*C. Havers* English anatomist]. Small canals in bone in which lie blood-capillaries, nerve and lymph-space.

Haversian system,—a Haversian canal the surrounding concentric lamellae and lacunae with canaliculi.

H-disc,—lighter region in anisotropic band of myofibrillae Hensen disc.

head-cap—apical part or galea of head of spermatozoon perforatorium.

head-case—the outer hard covering of insect head.

head-cell—one of the cells on manubrium of antheridium of Chara.

head-kidney,—the pronephric portion of kidney in vertebrates usually represented only in embryo; nephridium usually developed in cephalic segment of invertebrates.
heart (hârt) *n.* [A.S. *heorte*] A hollow muscular organ with varying number of chambers which by rhythmic contraction keeps up circulation of blood; core or central portion of tree or fruit.
heart wood,—the darker harder central wood of trees; duramen.
heat (hēt) *n.* [A.S. *haete*] A kind of energy manifested in various ways; the sensation of warmth produced by stimulation of special organs; the period of sexual desire.
heat spot,—a special area on the skin at which nerve endings sensitive to heat are found.
hectocotylus (hĕk'tokŏt'ĭlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hekaton* hundred; *kotyle* cup.] One of the arms of male cephalopod, specialised to effect transference of sperms.
hedonic (hēdŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hedone* pleasure.] *Appl.* skin glands of certain reptiles, which secrete musk and are specially active at rutting season.
heel (hēl) *n.* [A.S. *hela.*] Hinder or posterior tarsal portion of foot; talon; talonid of tooth; spinule at base of tibia in Hymenoptera.
hekistotherm (hĕkĭs'tōtherm) *n.* [Gk. *hekistos* least; *therme* heat.] A plant that thrives with the minimum of heat, as alpine plants.
helices,—*plu.* of helix.
helicin (hĕl'ĭsĭn) *a.* [Gk. *helix* spiral.] Spiral; convoluted; twisted; *appl.* certain convoluted and dilated arteries in penis; *pert.* outer rim of pinna.
helicoid (hĕl'ĭkoid) [Gk. *helix* spiral; *eidos* like.] Spiral shaped like snail shell; *pert.* type of sympodial branching in which sympodium consists of fork branches of same side.
helicoid cyme,—an inflorescence produced by suppression of successive axes on same side thus causing the sympodium to be spirally twisted.
helicorubin (hĕl'ĭkōroob'ĭn) *n.* [L. *helix* spiral; *ruber* red.] A red pigment of gut of pulmonate gastropods.
helicotrema (hĕl'ĭkōtrē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *helix* spiral; *trema* hole.] A small opening near summit of cochlea by which the scalae vestibuli and tympani communicate.
heliophil (hē'lĭofĭl) *a.* [Gk. *helios* sun; *philein* to love.] Adapted for relatively high intensity of light; heliophilic, heliophilous. *Opp.* heliophobic, sciophil.
heliophobic,—sciophil *q.v.*
heliophyte (hē'lĭofīt) *n.* [Gk. *helios* sun; *phyton*, plant.] A sun plant; *opp.* shade plant or sciaphyte.
heliosis (hē'lĭō'sĭs) [Gk. *helios* sun.] Production of discoloured spots or markings on leaves through concentration of sun on them; solarisation.
heliotaxis (hē'lĭotăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *helios* sun; *taxis* arrangement.] Locomotor or other response to stimulus of sunlight.
heliotropism (hē'lĭŏt'ropĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *helios* sun; *trepein* to turn.] Curvature of organisms or certain parts in response to the stimulus of sunlight.
helix (hē'lĭks) *n.* [Gk. *helix* spiral.] A spiral; the coiled spiral arrangement of certain structures in invertebrates; the outer rim of external ear.
helmet (hĕl'mĕt) *n.* [O.F. *helmet* head-covering.] The process of bill of hornbills; the bony plates covering head of certain extinct fishes; the galea of flowers and of insects.
helminthology (hĕl'mĭnthŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *helmins* worm; *logos* discourse.] The study of the natural history of worms; the study of parasitic flatworms and roundworms.

helophyte (hĕl'ŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *helos* marsh *phyton* plant.] A marsh plant a cryptophyt growing n soil saturated with water

helotism (hĕl'ŏtĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *heilotes* serf from *Helos* Laconian town.] Symbiosis in which the one organism enslaves the other and forces it to labour n its behalf *g* in lichens in some species of ants

hema ,—*see* haema

hemelytron (hĕmĕl'ĭtrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *elytron* sheath] Proximally hardened forewi g of certain insects elytron of certain worms hemelytrum.

hemera (hĕmēr'ă) *n.* [Gk. *hemera* day] The time during which fossiliferous strata constituting one of sedimentary rocks were deposited.

hemeranthous (hĕmerăn thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hemera* day *anthos* flower] Flowering by day hemeranthic

hemerophyt (hĕ merŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hemera* tame *phyton* plant] A cultivated plant

hemibasidium (hĕm'ĭbăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *basis* base *dion* dim] The promycel um of the Ustilaginal es

hemibathybial (hĕm'ĭbăthĭb'ĭăl) [Gk. *hemi* half *bathy* deep *bio* l f] *Pert* plankton between littoral and bathyb ial zones.

hemibranch (hĕm ĭbrăngk) *n.* [Gk *hemi* half *brangchia* gills.] Gill with gill filaments on one sid only half-gill.

hemicellulase (hĕm ĭsĕl'ūlās) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half L *cellula* small cell.] An enzyme which effects hydrolysis of hemicellulose occurring in endosperm fungi and certain invertebrates

hemicellulos (hĕm'ĭsĕl ūlōs) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half L. *cellula* small cell] One of several polysaccharides, chemically unrelated to cellulose occurring as cell wall constituents in cotyledons endosperms and woody tissues, and serving as reserve food

hemicephalous (hĕm'ĭkĕf'ălŭs, -sĕf-), *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *kephale* head.] *Appl* insect larvae with reduced head.

hemichlamydeous (hĕm'ĭklămĭd ĕŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *khlamys* cloak.] Having ovuliferous scale inverted and bearing nucellus.

hemichordate (hĕm'ĭkôr dāt) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *korde* string] Possessing a rudimentary notochord.

hemicryptophyte (hĕm'ĭkrĭp tŏfīt) *n* [Gk. *hemi* half *kryptos* hidden *phyton* plant.] A plant with dormant buds in the soil surface the aerial shoots surviving fo a season only

hemicyclic (hĕm'ĭsī'klĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *kyklo* round.] With some floral whorls cyclic, others spiral.

hemielytron,—hemelytron, *q v*

hemiepiphyt (hĕm'ĭĕp'ĭfīt) *n* [Gk. *hemi* half *epi* upon *phyton* plant.] A plant whose seeds germinate on another plant but later send roots t the ground.

hemigamy (hĕmĭg ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *hemi* half *gamos* marriage.] Activation f ovum by male nucleus without nuclear fusion semigamy

hemignathous (hĕmĭg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *gnathos* jaw] Having one jaw shorter than the other as n some birds.

hemikaryon (hĕm'ĭkăr'ĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *hemi* half *karyon* kernel.] A nucleus with gametic or haploid umber of chromosomes pronucleus.

hemikaryotic (hĕm'ĭkărĭŏt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *hemi* half *karyon* kernel.] *Pert* hemikaryon haploid

hemimetabolic (hĕm'ĭmĕtăbŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *hemi* half *metabole* change.] Having an incomplete or partial metamorphosis a certain insects.

hemiparasiti (hĕm'ĭpăr'ăsĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *hemi* half *para*, beside *sitos* food.] *Pert* plant which is capabl of carrying on photosynthesis but not sufficiently t supply all food material.

h mipenis (hĕm'ipē nis) *n* [Gk. *hemi* half L. *penis* penis.] One of the paired copulatory organs in lizards and snakes.

h mip eustic (hĕm'inū stik, -pnū-) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *pneîn* to breathe.] With one or more pairs of spiracles closed.

hemipterygoid (hĕm'iptĕr'igoid) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *pteryx* wing *eides* form.] In neognath birds part of pterygoid which fuses with palatine.

hemisaprophyte (hĕm'isăp rōfīt) *n* [Gk. *hemi* half *sapros* decayed *phyton*, plant.] A plant living partly by photosyntheses partly by obtaining food from humus.

hemisom (hĕm'isōm) *n* [Gk. *hemi* half *soma*, body] Th symmetrical half of an animal bout median vertical plane.

hemispher (hĕm'isfēr) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *sphaira* globe.] One of the cerebral or cerebellar hemispheres.

hemisystol (hĕm'isis'tōlē) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *syn* with *stellein* to set.] Contraction of one ventricle of the heart.

hemitropous (hĕmit'rōpūs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *trope* turn.] Turned half round, having an ovule with hilum on one side and micropyle, etc. opposite in plane parallel to placenta.

h mixis (hĕm'iksis) *n.* [Gk. *hemi* half *mixis* mingling] Fragmentation and reorganisation f macronucleus without involving micronucleus, in Paramecium.

h mizygous (hĕmiz'igūs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi* half *zygon* yok] *Appl.* genes in haploid organisms *appl.* genes without alleles in normal diploid organisms haplozygous.

h mo-,—*see* haemo-

Henle' layer [*F G J Henle* German anatomist]. Outermost stratum of nucleated cubical cells in inner root-sheath of hair follicle.

Henle's loop,—loop of kidney tubule within apical portion f pyramid.

Henl sheath,—permeurium or its prolongation surrounding branches f nerve.

H nsen s lin [*V Hensen* German histologist] A disc dividing the darker portion of sarcomere into two parts mesophragma, Q line.

H nsen od —the primitive node *q.v*

Hensen stripe —a band of interlacing fibrils on under surface of tectorial membrane of Corti organ.

hepar (hē'păr) *n.* [Gk. *hepar* liver] Liver or an organ having a similar function.

heparin (hē'părin) *n.* [Gk. *hepar* liver] S bstance present in liver and some other tissues which inhibits formation or action, of thrombin.

h patic (hĕpăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver] *Pert.* like or associated with the liver; *pert.* liverworts.

hepatocoli (hĕp'ătōkōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver *colon* large intestine.] *Pert* liver and colon.

hepatocysti (hĕp'ătōsis'tik) *a* [Gk. *hepar* liver *kystis* bladder] *Pert.* liver and gall-bladder

hepatoduod nal (hĕp'ătōdū ōdē'năl) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver; L. *duodeni* twelve each.] *Pert* liver and duodenum.

hepatoenteri (hĕp'ătōĕntĕr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver *enteron*, gut.] Of or *pert.* liver and intestine.

hepatogastric (hĕp ătōgăs'trik) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver *gaster* stomach.] *Pert.* liver and stomach.

hepatopancreas,—digestive gland in many invertebrates, supposed to perform a function similar to that of liver and of pancreas in higher forms.

h patoportal (hĕp'ătōpōr'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver L. *porta*, gate.] *Pert.* or designating portal circulation of liver

hepator nal (hĕp'ătōrē năl) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* liver; L. *renes* kidneys] *Pert.* liver and kidney

hepatoumbilical (hĕp'ătōŭmbĭl'ĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *hepar* l ver L. *umbilicus* navel.] Joining liver and umbilicus.

heptagynous (hĕptăj'ĭ ūs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta* seven *gynē* female.] With seven pistils.

heptamerous (hĕptăm'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven *meros* part.] Having whorls of flowers in sevens.

heptandrous (hĕptăn'drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta* seven *anēr* man.] Having seven stamens.

heptarch (hĕp'tărk) *a.* [Gk. *hepta* seven *archē* beginning.] Having seven initial groups of xylem.

heptastichous (hĕptăs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta* seven *stichos* row.] Arranged in seven rows *appl.* leaves.

herb (hĕrb) *n.* [M.E. *herbe*.] A seed plant without woody stem.

herbaceous (hĕrbā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *herbaceus* grassy.] *Pert.* or resembling herb or similarly formed.

Herbst's corpuscle [*E. F. Herbst*, German anatomist]. A simple type of Pacinian corpuscle in birds.

hercogamy (hĕrkŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *herkos* barrier *gamos* union.] The condition in which self-fertilisation is impossible also herkogamy.

hereditary (hĕrĕd'ĭtărĭ) *a.* [L. *hereditas* heirship.] Transmissible from parent to offspring as characteristics, physical or mental.

heredity (hĕrĕd'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *hereditas* heirship.] The organic relation between successive generations germinal constitution.

hermaphrodite (hĕrmăf'rŏdīt) *n.* [Gk. *hermaphroditos* combining both sexes.] An organism with both male and female reproductive organs. *a.* Hermaphroditic.

hermaphroditism (hĕrmăf'rŏdĭtĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hermaphroditos* combining both sexes.] The condition of having both male and female reproductive organs in one individual.

herpetology (hĕr'pĕtŏl'ojĭ) *n.* [Gk. *herpeton* reptile *logos* discourse.] That part of zoology dealing with the structure habits and classification of reptiles.

hesperidium (hĕs'pĕrĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *Hesperides* sisters guarding the golden apples given by Gaea.] A superior many-celled few-seeded indehiscent fruit having epicarp and mesocarp joined together and endocarp projecting into interior as membranous partitions which divide the pulp into chambers. *E.g.* orange.

heteracanthous (hĕt'ĕrăkăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *akantha* spine.] Having the spines in dorsal fin asymmetrical.

heteractinal (hĕt'ĕrăk'tĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *aktis* ray.] *Pert.* nail-like spicules having disc of six to eight rays in one plane and a stout ray at right angles to these.

heterandrous (hĕt'ĕrăn'drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *anēr* man.] With stamens of different length or shape.

heterauxesis (hĕt'ĕrôksē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *auxesis* growth.] Irregular or asymmetrical growth of organs relative growth rate of parts of an organism heterogonic allometric growth bradyauxesis and tachyauxesis, *q.v.*

heterauxin,—heteroauxin, *q.v.*

heteraxial (hĕt'ĕrăk'sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *axis* axis.] With three unequal axes.

heteroagglutinin (hĕt'erŏăgloot'ĭnĭn) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other L. *agglutinare* to glue to.] Fertilisin or agglutinin of eggs which reacts on sperm of different species *cf.* isoagglutinin.

heteroauxin (hĕt'erŏôk'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *auxein* to grow.] A growth-promoting hormone extracted from fungi heterauxin β-indolyl-acetic acid $C_{10}H_9O_2N$

heteroblastic (hĕt'erŏblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *blastos* bud.] With indirect development.

heterobrachial (hĕt'ĕrŏbrā'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *heter* other L. *brachium* arm.] *Pert.* chromosome arms on either side of centromere pericentric.

heterocarpous (hĕt'ĕrŏkăr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *karpos* fruit.] Bearing two distinct types of fruit.

heterocellular (hĕt ĕrōsĕl'ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; L. *cellula* small cell.] Composed of cells of more than one type. *Opp.* homocellular.

heterocephalous (hĕt ĕrōkĕf'ălŭs, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *kephalē* head.] Having pistillate flowers on separate heads from staminate.

heterocercal (hĕt ĕrōsĕr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *kerkos* tail.] Having vertebral column terminating in upper lobe of caudal fin which is usually larger than lower.

heterocercy (hĕt'ĕrōsĕrsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *kerkos* tail.] Condition of having heterocercal tail.

heterochlamydeous (hĕt ĕrōklămĭd'ēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *chlamys* cloak.] Having calyx differing from corolla in colour, texture, etc.

heterochromatic (hĕt'ĕrōkrōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *chrōma*, colour.] *Pert.* heterochromatin; *appl.* chromosomal regions liable to become heteropycnotic. *Opp.* euchromatic.

heterochromatin (hĕt'ĕrōkrō'mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *chrōma*, colour.] Chromatin retaining high nucleic acid content and regulating nucleic acid metabolism in nucleus and cytoplasm.

heterochromatism (hĕt ĕrōkrō'mătĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *chrōma* colour.] Change of colour, as seasonal colour change in an inflorescence.

heterochromaty,—differential staining.

heterochromia (hĕt ĕrōkrō'mĭă) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *chrōma* colour.] Difference in colour of parts normally of one colour, as of irides of pair of eyes.

heterochromosome (hĕt ĕrōkrō'mōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *chrōma* colour; *sōma* body.] A chromosome other than an ordinary or typical one; sex-chromosome; allosome. *Opp.* autosome, euchromosome.

heterochromous (hĕt ĕrōkrō'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *chrōma* colour.] Having disc and marginal florets differently coloured.

heterochronism (hĕt ĕrŏk'rōnĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *chronos* time.] Departure from typical sequence in time of formation of organs; heterochrony.

heterochroois (hĕt'ĕrōkrō'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *chroōsis* colouring.] Abnormal coloration.

heteroclinous (hĕt ĕrōklī'nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *klinē* bed.] Heterocephalous, *q.v.*

heterocoelous (hĕt'ĕrōsē'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *koilos* hollow.] *Pert.* vertebrae with saddle-shaped articulatory centra; concavoconvex.

heterocysts (hĕt'ĕrōsĭsts) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *kystis* bladder.] Clear cells occurring at intervals on filaments of certain algae, marking limits of hormogonia.

heterodactylous (hĕt'ĕrōdăk'tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *daktylos* digit.] With the first and second toes turned backwards.

heterodont (hĕt ĕrōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *odous* tooth.] Having the teeth differentiated for various purposes. *Opp.* homodont.

heterodromous (hĕt'ĕrŏd'rōmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *dromos* to run.] Having genetic spiral of stem leaves turning in different direction to that of branch leaves.

heteroecious (hĕt'ĕrē'shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *oikos* house.] Passing different stages of life history in different hosts; exhibiting heteroecism; metoecious; metoxenous.

heterogamete (hĕt ĕrōgămēt') *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *gametēs* spouse.] One of dissimilar conjugating gametes; an anisogamete.

heterogametic (hĕt'ĕrōgămĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other; *gametēs* spouse.] Elaborating two kinds of gametes in equal numbers, having unequal pair of sex chromosomes, XY or WZ; *appl.* sex that is heterozygous, reproducing sexually; digametic; *cf.* homogametic.

heterogamous (hĕt ĕrŏg ămŭs) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other *gamos* marriage] With unlike gametes having two types of flowers having indirect pollination methods.

heterogamy (hĕt ĕrŏg ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *gamos* offspring] Alternation of two sexual generations, one being true sexual the other parthenogenetic condition of having or union of gametes of different size and structure anisogamy

heteroganglist (hĕt'ĕrŏgăng'glĭst) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *ganglion* ganglion.] With widely separated and asymmetrically placed nerve-ganglia.

heterogenesis (hĕt'ĕrŏjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *genesis* descent.] Spontaneous generation *alternation of generations*.

heterogenetic (hĕt ĕrŏjenĕt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other *genesis* descent.] *Descended from different* ancestral stock *pert* heterogenesis.

heterogeny (hĕt ĕrŏj ĕnĭ) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *genos* generation] Having several distinct generations succeeding one another in a regular series.

heterogonic (hĕt ĕrŏgŏn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *heter* other *gonos* produce.] Differing in developmental or growth rate allometric.

heterogonous (hĕt'ĕrŏg'onŭs) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *gonos* birth.] *Pert* heterogeneous or heterogony

heterogony (hĕt erŏg'onĭ) *n*. [Gk. *heteros* other *gonos* birth.] Condition of having two or three kinds of flowers differing in length of stamen alternation of generations *allometry q.v*

heterogynous (hĕt'ĕrŏj'ĭnŭs) *a*. [Gk *heteros* other *gyne* woman.] With two types of females.

heterokaryon (hĕt ĕrŏkăr'ĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *karyon* nucleus] An individual having heterokaryotic cells.

heterokaryosis (hĕt ĕrokărĭō'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *karyon* nucleus] Presence of genetically dissimilar nuclei within individual cells heterokaryotic condition.

heterokaryote (hĕt ĕrŏkăr'ĭŏt) *a*. [Gk *heter* other *karyon* nucleus.] Having two distinct types of nuclei.

heterokaryotic (hĕt ĕrŏkărĭŏt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *karyon* nucleus.] Having genetically dissimilar nuclei, in multinucleate cell or in different cells of a hypha heterokaryote.

heterokinesis (hĕt ĕrŏkĭnē'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *kinein* to move.] Qualitative *or differential* division of chromosomes.

heterolecithal (hĕt ĕrŏlĕs'ĭthăl) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *lekithos* yolk.] Having unequally distributed deutoplasm.

heterologous (hĕt ĕrŏl'ŏgŭs) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *logos* relation.] Of different origin derived from different species *appl* various substances *e.g.* agglutinins, affecting other than species of origin *cf* homologous.

heterology (hĕt'ĕrŏl'ŏjĭ) *n*. [Gk. *heteros* other *logos* relation.] Non-correspondence of parts owing to different origin or different elements.

heteromallous (hĕt'ĕrŏmăl ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *mallos* lock of wool.] *Spreading in different* directions.

heteromastigate (hĕt ĕrŏmăs'tĭgāt) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *mastix* lash.] Having two different types of flagella heteromastigote.

heteromerous (hĕt'ĕrŏm'ĕrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *meros* part.] Having or consisting of an unequal number of parts, *appl*. whorls, tarsi etc. having stratified thallus.

heterometabolic (hĕt ĕrŏmĕtăbŏl'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *metabole* change] Having incomplete metamorphosis.

heteromorphic (hĕt'ĕrŏmôr'fĭk) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *morphe* shape.] Having different forms at different times *appl* chromosomes of different size and shape, or chromosome pairs differing in size *appl* alternation of diploid and haploid phases in morphologically dissimilar generations, antithetic.

heteromorphism (hĕt'ĕrŏmôr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *heter* other *morphē* shape.] The state or quality of being heteromorphic.

heteromorphosis (hĕt'ĕrōmôr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *morphōsis* shaping.] Production of part in an abnormal position regeneration, when the new part is different from that removed *cf* homoeosis.

heteromorphous (hĕt'ĕrōmôr'fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *morphē* shape.] *Pert* an irregular structure or departure from the normal.

heteronereis (hĕt'ĕrōnē'rēĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *Nereis* Nereid.] A free-swimming dimorphic sexual stage of Nereis and other marine worms.

heteronomous (hĕt'ĕrŏn'ōmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *nomos* law.] Subject to different laws of growth specialised on different lines. [Gk. *heteros* other *nomē* department.] *Appl.* segmentation into dissimilar segments.

heteropelmous (hĕt'ĕrōpĕl'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *pelma* sole of foot.] Having flexor tendons of toes bifid.

heteropetalous (hĕt'ĕrōpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *petalon* petal.] With dissimilar petals.

heterophagous (hĕt'ĕrŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *phagein* to eat.] Having young in altrices condition.

heterophil (hĕt'ĕrōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *philos* loving.] *Appl* non-specific antigens and antibodies present in an organism affording natural immunity *appl* granular leucocytes which show interspecific differences in their reaction to stains. *n* Polymorphonuclear leucocyte.

heterophyadic (hĕt'ĕrōfīăd'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *phyas* shoot.] Producing separate shoots, one vegetative one reproductive.

heterophyllous (hĕt'ĕrŏfĭl'ŭs) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other *phyllon* leaf.] Bearing foliage leaves of different shape on different parts of the same plant

heterophytic (hĕt'ĕrōfĭt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other *phyton* plant.] With two kinds of spores, borne by different sporophytes *cf* homophytic.

heteroplasia (hĕt'ĕrōplā'sĭă) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *plassein* to mould.] The development of one tissue from another of a different kind.

heteroplasm (hĕt'ĕrōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *plasma* mould.] Tissue formed in abnormal places.

heteroplasma (hĕt'ĕrōplăz'mă) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *plasma* mould.] Plasma from a different species used as a medium for tissue culture *cf* autoplasma, homoplasma.

heteroplastic (hĕt'ĕrōplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *plastos* formed.] *Appl* grafts of unrelated material *appl* transplantation between individuals of different species or genera, *opp* homoioplastic *cf* xenoplastic.

heteroploid (hĕt'ĕrōploid) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *haploos* onefold.] Having an extra chromosome through non-disjunction of a pair in meiosis not having a multiple of the basic haploid number of chromosomes. *n* An organism having heteroploid nuclei.

heteroproteose (hĕt'ĕrōprō'tēōs) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *prōtos* first.] One of primary products formed by action of gastric juices on other hydrolysing agents on proteins propeptone.

heteropycnosis (hĕt'ĕrōpĭknō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *heteros* other *pyknos* dense.] Condensation of sex-chromosome during growth period stages of gonia and cytes condition of chromosome region or of chromosomes synthesising more or less nucleic acid than remainder of chromosome set.

heteropycnotic (hĕt'ĕrōpĭknŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *heteros* other *pyknos* dense.] *Appl* chromosome manifesting heteropycnosis.

heterorhizal (hĕt'ĕrōrī'zăl) *a* [Gk. *heter* other *rhiza* root.] With roots coming from no determinate point.

heterosexual (hĕt'ĕrōsĕk'ūăl) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other L. *sexus* sex.] Of or *pert* the opposit sex *appl* hormones, etc.

heterosis (hĕt'ĕrō'sis) *n* [Gk *hetero* other] Cross-fertilisation hybrid vigour result of heterozygosis

heterosomal (hĕt'ĕrōsō'măl) *a* [Gk. *hetero* other *soma*, body] Occurring in, o *pert* different bodies *appl* rearrangements in two or more chromosomes of a set.

hetero some (hĕt'ĕrōsōm) *n*. [Gk. *heteros* other *soma* body] A heterochromosome.

heterosporangic (hĕt'ĕrōspŏrăn'jĭk) *a* [Gk *heteros* other *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel] Bearing two kinds of spores in separat sporangia.

heterosporous (hĕt'ĕrōs'pōrŭs, hĕt'ĕrōspō'rŭs) *a*. [Gk. *hetero* other *sporos* seed.] Producing two kinds of spores heterosporic.

heterospory (hĕt'ĕrōs'pōrĭ) *n* [Gk *heteros* other *poros* seed.] The condition of being heterosporous the production of megaspores and microspores.

heterostemonous (hĕt'ĕrostēm'onŭs) *a*. [Gk. *heter* other *stemon* stamen] With unlike stamens.

heterostrophy (hĕt'ĕrŏs'trŏfĭ) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *strophe* turning] The condition of being coiled in a direction opposite to normal

heterostyled (hĕt'ĕrostī'ld) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *stylos* pillar] Having unlike or unequal styles heterostylic.

heterostyly (hĕt'ĕrŏstī'lĭ) *n*. [Gk. *heter* other *stylos* pillar] Condition of being heterostyled.

heterosynapsis (hĕt'ĕrŏsĭnăp'sĭs) *n* [Gk *heteros* other *synapsis* union.] Pairing of two dissimilar chromosomes *cf* homosynapsis.

heterotaxis (hĕt'ĕrotăk'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *taxis* arrangement] Abnormal or unusual arrangement of organs or parts.

heterothallic (hĕt'ĕrothăl'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other *thallos* young shoot.] Requiring branches of two distinct mycelia to form a zygospore; *appl* mould *cf* homothallic.

hetero tic (hĕt'ĕrŏt'ĭk) *a* [Gk *heteros* other] *Pert* heterosis *appl* vigour

heter tomy (hĕt'ĕrŏt'ŏmĭ) *n*. [Gk. *heteros* other *temnein* to cut.] Condition of having parts of perianth whorls unequal or dissimilar irregular dichotomy in Crinoidea.

heterotopy (hĕt'ĕrŏt'ŏpĭ) *n*. [Gk. *heteros* other *topos* place.] Displacement abnormal habitat.

heterotrichous (hĕt'ĕrŏt'rĭkŭs) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *thrix* hair] Having two types of cilia having thallus consisting of prostrate and erect filaments, as certain algae.

heterotrophic (hĕt'ĕrŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *heteros* other *trophe* nourishment.] Getting nourishment from organic substances *appl* parasitic plants *opp* autotrophic.

heterotropic chromosom — sex chromosome *q v*

heterotropous (hĕt'ĕrŏt'rōpŭs) *a* [Gk. *heter* other *trepein* to turn.] *Pert* ovule with hilum and micropyle at opposit ends in plane parallel to placenta heterotropic.

heterotype (hĕt'ĕrotīp) *n* [Gk *heteros* other *typos* pattern.] First meiotic division.

heterotypi (hĕt'ĕrotĭp'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *heter* other *typos* pattern.] *Pert* mitotic division in which daughter chromosomes remain united and form rings *appl* first or reduction division in meiosis *cf* homeotypic

hete otypical (hĕt'ĕrotĭp'ĭkăl) *a*. [Gk. *heter* other *typos* pattern] *Appl* genus comprising pecies that are not truly related.

hete oxenou (hĕt'ĕrŏk'sĕn'ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *xenos* host.] Occurring on or infesting more than one kind of host heteroecious.

heterozygosis (hĕt'ĕrozĭgō'sĭs) *n* [Gk *heteros* other *zygon* yoke.] Descent from two different species, varieties, or races.

het rozygote (hĕt ĕrŏzī'gōt) *n* [Gk. *heteros* other *zyge* yoke.] A rganism having alternath f rms of gene an impure dominant heterozygous organism.

heterozygous (hĕtĕrŏz'īgŭs) *a*. [Gk. *heteros* other *zygon* yoke.] Bearing two dissimila alternative genetical factors.

hexacanth (hĕk'săkănth) *a*. [Gk. *hex* six *akantha*, thorn.] Having six hooks *appl*. embryo of certain flat worms.

hexactinal (hĕk săk'tĭnăl) *a*. [Gk *hex* six *aktis* ray] With six rays.

hexactine (hĕk'săk'tĭn) *n*. [Gk. *hex* six *aktis* ray] A spicule with six equal and similar rays meeting at right angles.

h xactinian (hĕk săktĭn'ĭăn) *a*. [Gk. *hex* six *aktis* ray] With tentacles or mesenteries in multiples of six.

hexacyclic (hĕk'săsī'klĭk) *a*. [Gk. *hex* six *kyklos* circle.] Having floral whorls consisting of six parts.

hexagynous (hĕksăj'ĭnŭs) *a*. [Gk *hex* six *gyne* woman.] Having six pistils.

hexamerous (hĕksăm ĕrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *hex* six *meros* part.] Occurring in sixes arranged in sixes.

hexandrous (hĕksăn drŭs) *a*. [Gk *hex* six *aner* man] Having six stamens.

hexapetaloid (hĕk'săpĕt'ăloid) *a*. [Gk. *hex* six *petalon* petal *eidos* form.] With petaloid perianth of six parts.

hexapetal us (hĕk'săpĕt'ălŭs) *a*. [Gk. *hex* six *petalon* petal] Having six petals.

hexaphyllous (hĕk săfĭl'ŭs) [Gk. *hex* six *phyllon* leaf] H ving six leaves.

h xaploid (hĕk'săploid) *a* [Gk. *hex* six *haploos* simple *eidos* form.] With six sets of chromosomes. *n*. An organism having six times the monoploid chromosome number

hexapod (hĕk'săpŏd) [Gk. *hex* six *pous* foot] *Pert* animal with six legs. An insect.

h pterous (hĕksăp tĕrŭs) *a*. [Gk *hex* six *pteron* wing] H ving six wing-like processes or expansions.

hexarch (hĕk'sărk) *a*. [Gk. *hex* six *arche* beginning] Having six radiating vascular strands *appl* roots.

hexasepalous (hĕk săsĕp ălŭs) *a*. [Gk. *hex* six F *sépale* sepal.] Having six sepals.

hexaspermous (hĕk'săspĕr'mŭs) *a* [Gk. *hex* six *sperma* seed.] H ving six seeds.

hexastemonous (hĕk'săstĕm'ŏnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *hex* six *stemon* stamen.] Having six stamens hexandrous.

h xaster (hĕksăs'tĕr) *n* [Gk. *hex* six *aster* star] A variety of hexactine in which th rays branch and produce star-shaped figures.

hexastich us (hĕksăs'tĭkŭs) *a*. [Gk. *hex* six *stichos* row] Having the parts arranged in six rows.

hexicology (hĕk'sĭkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n*. [Gk. *hexis* habit *logos* discourse.] Bionomics.

hexuronic cid,—ascorbic acid or vitamin C.

hi tus (hīā'tŭs) *n* [L. *hiare* to gape.] Any large opening

hibernacul m (hī'bĕrnăk ūlŭm) *n*. [L. *hibernaculum* winter-quarters.] A winter bud specially modified winter bud in fresh-water Polyzoa.

hibernate (hī'bĕrnāt) [L. *hibernus* wintry] T pass the winter in resting state.

hibernating glands,—lymph glands of richly vascularised fatty tissue occurring in some rodents and insectivores.

hidrosis (hĭdrō'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *hidros* sweat.] Excretion of sweat perspiration.

hi mal (hī'ĕmăl) *a*. [L. *hiems* winter] *Pert* winter *appl*. aspect of community

Highmor antrum [*N H ghmore* English surgeon]. The maxillary sinus which communicates with th midd! meatus of the nose.

Highmore s body —corpus highmoreanum mediastinum testis.

hilifer us (hĭlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a* [L. *hilum* trifle *ferre* to carry] H ving hilum

hilum (hī'lŭm) *n.* [L. *hilum* trifle] Scar on ovule where it was attached to placenta eye of seed ucleus of starch grain small notch opening or depression usually where vessels nerves etc. enter of kidney lung pleen etc. also hilus.

hind brain,—rhombencephalon that portion of brain derived from third embryonic vesicle

hind gut,—diverticulum of yolk-sac extending into tail-fold in human embryo posterior portion of alimentary tract.

hinge-cells,—large epidermal cells which, by changes in turgor control rolling and unrolling of leaf.

hinge-joint,—a joint in which articu latory surfaces are so moulded as to permit motion in one plane only ginglymus.

hinge-ligament,—the tough elastic substance joining the two valves of a bivalve shell.

hinge-line,—the line of articulation of the two valves in a bivalve shell.

hi ge-tooth,—one of the projections found on the hinge-line in bivalves.

hip-joint,—the ball-and socket joint between femur and hip-girdle.

hippocampal (hip okăm păl) *a.* [Gk. *hippos* horse *kampe* bend.] *Pert.* the hippocampus.

hippocampus (hip'ŏkăm pŭs) *n* [Gk. *hippos* horse *kampe* bend] Part of rhinencephalon forming an eminence extending throughout length of floor of inferior cornu of lateral ventricle.

hippuric (hipū rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hippos* horse *ouron* rine] Obtained from horse s urine *appl* acid synthesised by kidney and present in urine of herbivorous animals

hirsute (hĭrsūt') *a* [L. *hirsutus* hairy] Covered with hair-like feathers, *appl* birds having stiff hairy bristles or covering

hirudin (hĭrū dĭn) *n* [L. *hirudo* leech] A substance obtained in sol tion from buccal glands of leech, which prevents clotting of blood by inhibiting ction of thrombin on fibrinogen.

His bundle [*W His* German anatomist]. Band of muscle fibres, with nerve fibres connecting auricles and ventricles f heart atrioventricular or auriculoventricular bundle Gask ll's bridge.

hispid (hĭs pĭd) *a.* [L. *hispidus* rough.] Having stiff hairs, spines, r bristles.

histamin (hĭs'tămĭn) *n* [Gk. *histos* tissue *ammoniakon* resinous gum.] Product of the base amino acid and food constituent histidine, in ergot and animal tissues, stimulates autonomic nervous system gastric juice secretion, and capillary dilatation $C_5H_9N_3$.

histiocyte (hĭs'tĭŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *histion*, tissue *kytos* hollow] A primitive blood cell giving rise to a monocyte a monocyte of reticular origin or a clasmatocyte derived from endothelium, a reticulo-endothelial cell fixed macrophage in loose connective tissue dventitial cell rhagiocrine cell

histiomonocyte (hĭs'tĭŏmŏn'ŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *histion* tissue *monos* alone *kytos* hollow] A endothelial cell of certain capillaries and associated with the histiocytic metabolic system.

histiotypic (hĭs tĭŏtĭp ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *histion* tissue *typos* pattern.] *Appl* ncontrolled or unorganised growth of cells in tissue culture *Opp* organotypic.

histoblast (hĭs'tŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissu *blastos* bud.] A unit of tissue imaginal disc.

histochemistry (hĭs tŏkĕm'ĭstrĭ) *n* [Gk *histo* tissue *chemeia*, transmutation.] The chemistry of animal tissues

histocyte (hĭs'tosīt) *n* [Gk. *histos* tissue *kytos* hollow] Tissue cell as distinguished from germ cell.

histogenesis (his'tŏjĕn'ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *genesis* descent.] Formation and development of tissue.

histogenic (his'tŏjĕn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *genos* producing.] Tissue-producing *appl.* the separate meristematic layers in stratified growing point.

histogens (his'tŏjĕns) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *gennaein*, to produce.] Tissue-producing zones or layers plerome, periblem, dermatogen, and calyptrogen.

histohaematin (his'tŏhē'm'ătin) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *haima* blood.] An intracellular haemin compound cytochrome.

histology (histŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *logos* discourse.] The science which treats of the detailed structure of animal or plant tissues microscopic morphology histomorphology.

histolysis (histŏl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *lyein* to dissolve.] The dissolution of organic tissues process by which most of pupal internal organs dissolve into creamy fluid except certain cells round which new imaginal tissues are formed.

histone (his'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue.] A protein constituent of cell nuclei, thymus, blood corpuscles, and lymph glands.

histophyly (histŏf'ĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *phyle* tribe.] Phylogenetic history of group of cells.

histoteleosis (his'tŏtēlē'ōsis) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *teleios* full-grown.] The completion of functional differentiation of tissue cells.

histotrophic (his'tŏtrŏf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *trephein*, to nourish.] *Pert.* or connected with tissue formation or repair

histozoic (his'tŏzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *zoon* animal.] Living within tissues *appl.* trophozoitic stage of certain Sporozoa.

histozym (his'tŏzim) *n.* [Gk. *histos* tissue *zyme* leaven.] An enzyme found in kidneys of certain animals, capable of decomposing hippuric acid.

hock (hŏk) *n.* [A.S. *hoh*, heel.] The tarsal joint or its region; hough.

holandric (hŏlăn'drik) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *aner* male.] *Pert* holandry transmitted from male to male through th Y-chromosome *appl* sex linked characters.

holandry (hŏlăn'drĭ) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *aner*, male.] The condition of having full number of testes, as two pairs in Oligochaeta *cf* meroandry

holarctic (hŏlărk'tik) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whol *Arktos* Great Bear] *Appl* or *pert.* zoogeographical region including northern parts of the Old and New Worlds or palaearctic and nearctic sub-regions, *q.v*

holard (hŏlărd') *n* [Gk. *holos* whole *ardo* I water] Total water content of soil *cf* chresard, echard.

holaspidean (hŏl'ăspĭd'ēăn) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *aspis* shield.] With single series of large scales on posterior aspect of tarso-metatarsus.

holcodont (hŏl'kŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *holkos* furrow; *odous* tooth.] Having the teeth in long continuous groove.

holdfast,—the sucker or disc on the thallus of certain algae hapteron.

holobasidium (hŏl'ŏbăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *holos* whole *basis* base; *idion* dim.] A basidium not divided by septa.

holobenthic (hŏl'ŏbĕn'thik) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole *benthos* depths.] Living in depths of sea throughout life.

holoblastic (hŏl'ŏblăs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *blastos* bud.] *Pert* eggs with total cleavage.

holobranch (hŏl'ŏbrăngk) *n* [Gk. *holos* whole; *brangchia*, gills.] A gill in which gill filaments are borne on both sides.

holocarpic (hŏl'ŏkăr'pik) *a.* [Gk. *hol* whole *karpos* fruit.] *Appl* fungi without rhizoids or haustoria. living in host cell, as certain Phycomycetes *cf* eucarpic.

Holocene (hŏl'ŏsēn) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *kainos* recent.] Recent

geological epoch following Pleistocene postglacial age

holochlamydate (hŏl'ōklăm'ĭdāt) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *chlamys* cloak.] Having no notch on mantle margin.

holochroal (hŏl'ŏkrōăl) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *kros* close.] Having eyes with globular or biconvex lenses closely crowded together so that cornea is continuous over whole eye.

holocrine (hŏl'ōkrĭn) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *krinein* to separate.] *Appl* glands in which secretory cells disintegrate and form part of secretion, as sebaceous glands *cf* apocrine merocrine

holocyclic (hŏl'ōsĭk'lĭk) *a.* [Gk *holos* whole *kyklos* circle.] *Pert* or completing alternation of sexual and parthenogenetic generations.

hologametes (hŏl'ogamēts') *n plu* [Gk. *holos* whole *gametes* spouse] Fully developed protozoa taking part in syngamy *Opp* merogametes.

hologamy (hŏlŏg'ămĭ) *n* [Gk *holos* whole *gamos* marriage.] Macrogamy condition of having gametes similar t somatic cells.

hologastrula (hŏl ogăs'troolă) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *gaster* stomach.] Gastrula formed from holoblastic egg

holognath us (hŏlŏg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *gnathos* jaw] Ha ing the jaw in single piece.

hologynic (hŏlōjĭn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *holos* whole *gyne* woman.] Transmitted direct from female to female *appl* sex linked characters.

holomastigote (hŏl'ōmăs'tĭgōt) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *mastix* whip.] Having one type of flagellum scattered evenly over the body

hol metabolic (hŏl ōmĕtăbŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whol *metabole* change.] Having complete metamorphosis.

hol metabolism (hŏl ōmĕtăb ŏlĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *metabole* change.] State of having complet metamorphosis. *Opp* hemimetabolism.

holomorphosis (hŏl'ōmŏ 'fōsĭs) *n* [Gk. *holos* whole *morphe* shape.] Regeneration in which the entire part is replaced.

holonephridia,—meganephridia, *q.v.*

holonephros (hŏl'ōnĕf'rŏs) *n* [Gk. *holos* whole *nephros* kidney] The hypothetical continuous excretory organ.

holophytic (hŏl'ōfĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *phyton* plant.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of a plant phototrophic. *Opp* holozoic.

holoplankton (hŏl ōplăngktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *planktos* wandering] The marine or fresh-water organisms which complete their life cycle while drifting with the surrounding water

holoplankt nic (hŏl'ōplăngktŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *holos* whole *planktos* wandering] Living near the surface of sea, or of lake throughout life *pert* holoplankton.

holopneustic (hŏl nū'stĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *pnein* to breathe.] With all spiracles open for respiration.

holoptic (hŏlŏp tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whol *ops* eye.] H ving eyes of two sides meeting in a coadapted line of union.

holorhinal (hŏl'ōrī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *rhis* nose.] Having nares with posterior margin rounded. *Opp* schizorhinal.

holoschisis (hŏlŏs'kĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole *schizein* to cut.] Amitosis.

holosericeous (hŏl ōsērĭsh ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole L.L. *sericeus* silken] Completely covered with silky hairlike structures having a silky lustre or sheen.

h lostomat us (hŏl'ōstŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *stoma* mouth.] W th margin of perture entire.

holostyly (hŏl'ōstī'lĭ) *n* [Gk. *holos* whol *stylos* pillar] Primitive condition of jaw suspension in some fishes.

holosystolic (hŏl osĭstŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *systolē* contraction.] *Pert.* complete systole.

holotrichous (hŏlŏt'rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whole *thrix* hair] Having uniform covering of cilia over the body

holotype (hŏl'ŏtīp) *n.* [Gk. *holos* whole ; *typos* pattern.] The single specimen chosen for designation of new species.

h lozoi (hŏl'ŏzŏ'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *holos* whol *zoon*, animal.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of animals ingulfing proteids. *Opp* holophytic.

h macanth (hŏm'ăkănth) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *akantha*, spine.] Ha ing spines of dorsal fin symmetrical.

homaxon (homăk'sŏn) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *axon* axis.] Built p around equal axes hom axonic.

homeo- *also* homoeo- homolo-

homeokinesi (hŏm ēokĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homoios* alike *kinein* to move.] Mitosis with equal division of chromatinic elements to daughter nuclei.

homeostasis (hŏmēŏs'tăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homoios* alike *stasis* standing] The constancy of th internal environment of the body as in birds and mammals

h meosynapsis,—homosynapsis, *q.v*

homeotely (hŏm ēŏt ĕlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homoios* alike *telos* end.] Evolution from homologous parts, but with less close resemblance.

homeotypi (hŏm'ēŏtĭp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homoios* alike *typos* character] *Appl.* second division m meiosis, similar t typical mitosis *cf* heterotypic.

homeozoic (hŏm ēŏzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homoios* alike *zoon* animal.] *Pert.* region or series f regions with identical fauna.

homoblasti (hŏm'ŏblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk *homos* same *blastos* bud.] Ha ing direct embryonic development arising from similar cells.

homobrachial (hŏm'ŏbrā'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same L. *brachium*, arm.] *Pert.* the same chromosome arm paracentric.

h mocarp us (hŏm'ŏkăr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk *homos* same *karpos* fruit.] Bearing one kind of fruit.

homocellular (hŏm osĕl ūlar) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same ; L. *cellula*, small cell.] Composed of cells of one type only *Opp.* heterocellular

homocercal (hŏm'ŏsĕr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *kerkos* tail.] Having a tail with equal or nearly equal lobes and axis ending near middle of base.

homocer brin (hŏm'ŏsĕr' brĭn) *n* [Gk. *homos* same L. *cerebrum*. brain.] A substance identical with cerebrin.

homochlamydeous (hŏm'ŏklămĭd ēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *chlamy* cloak.] Having outer and inner perianth whorls alike.

h mochromous (hŏm'ŏkrō mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *chroma*, colour] Of one colour *appl* capitular florets.

h mochronou (hŏmŏk'rŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *chronos* time.] Occurring at the same age or period, in successive generations.

homodermi (hŏm odĕr'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *derma*, skin.] Sprung from same embryonic layer

homodont (hŏ'modŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *odous* tooth.] Hav ing the teeth all alike, not differ entiated. *Opp* heterodont.

h modromous (homŏd rŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *dromein*, to run.] Having genetic spiral alike in direction in stem and branches.

homodynami (hŏm ŏdĭnăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *dynamis* power] Developing without resting stages *appl.* insects not requiring diapause for further development *pert* homodynamy

h modynamy (hŏm'ŏdĭ'nămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *dynamis* power.] Metameric homology

homoeandrous (hŏmēăn drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homoios* alike *aner* male.] Having uniform stamens.

homoeo-,—*also* homeo, homolo.

homoeol grous (hŏmēŏl'ŏgŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* like *logos* relation.] *Appl* chromosomes having in part the same sequence of genes partly homologous.
homoeologue —*n* homoeologous chromosome.
homoeomorphic (hŏm'ēŏmŏr'fĭk) *a* [Gk. *homoios* like *morphe* form.] Resembling in shape or structure exhibiting convergence
homoeosis (hŏmē ōsĭs) *n* [Gk. *homoiosis* likeness.] Assumption by one part of likeness to another part as modification of antenna into foot, or of petal into stamen metamorphy
homoeotype (hŏm ēŏtīp) *n* [Gk. *homoios* alike *typos* pattern] A specimen authoritatively stated t be identical with the holotype lectotype paratypes or syntypes f it pecies.
homoeozoic (hŏ mēozō'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *homoios* alik *zoe* life.] Characterised by similar forms of lif *appl* areas or zones
h mogametic (hŏm'ŏgămĕt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *homos* same *gametes* spouse] Having homogametes or gametes of one type *appl* sex possessing two X-chromosomes *f* heterogametic, digametic.
homogam ns (hŏmŏg'ămŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *gamos* marriage] Characterised by homogamy
homogamy (hŏmŏg'ămĭ) *n*. [Gk. *homos* same *gamos* marriage.] Inbreeding due to some type of isolation condition of having flowers all alike, having stamens and pistils mature at same time.
homogangliat (hŏm'ŏgăng'lĭăt) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *ganglion* knot.] Having ganglia of nerve loops symmetrically arranged.
homogen (hŏ mojĕn) *n* [Gk. *homos* same *genos* race.] One of group having common origin one of a series of identically derived parts
homogenesis (hŏm ojĕn esĭs) *n* [Gk. *homos* same *genesis* descent.] The type of reproduction in which like begets like.
homogenetic (hŏm ōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *genesis* descent.] *Pert* homogenesis *appl* pairing of homologous chromosomes.
homogenous (hŏmŏj ĕnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *genos* race.] More or less alik owing to descent from common stock *appl* graft from another animal of same pecies.
homogeny (hŏmŏj ĕnĭ) *n* [Gk. *homos* same *genos* race.] Correspondence between parts due to common descent the same genotypical structure homogeneity
homogony (hŏmŏg'ŏnĭ) *n* [Gk. *homos* same *gonos* offspring] Condition of having one type of flower with equally long stamens and pistil.
homoio- —*also* homeo- homoeo-
homoiomerous (hŏmoiŏm ĕrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* like *meros* part.] Having algae distributed equally through fungoid mycelium in lichen.
homoioplastic (homoi'ŏplăs'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* like *plastos* formed.] *Appl* transplantation between individuals of the same species homeoplastic.
homoiosmoti (hŏmoi ŏsmŏt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* like *osmos* impulse] *Appl* organisms with constant internal osmotic pressure coryhaline *q.v*
h moiothermal (hŏmoi'ŏthĕr'măl) *a*. [Gk. *homoios* like *thermos* hot.] Having a more or less constant body temperature warm-blooded homoeothermal homoiothermic homothermal homothermic homothermous.
h moiotransplantati n,—transplantation of tissue or organ from one organism to another possibly unrelated *cf* utotransplantation
h molecithal (hŏm oĭĕs'ĭthăl) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *lekithos* yolk.] Having little deutoplasm, which is equally distributed.
homologous (hŏmŏl'ŏgŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homologos* agreeing] Resembling in structure and origin *appl*.

various substances *e.g.* agglutinins affecting organisms of same species only *appl.* chromosomes with the same sequence of genes *appl.* genes determining the same character *e.g.* eye colour *Cf.* heterologous, antithetic.

homologue (hŏm'ŏlŏg) *n.* [Gk. *homologos* agreeing.] One of a series of structures similar in structure and origin *a.* homologous gene.

homology (hŏmŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homologia*, agreement.] Similarity in structure and development of organ or parts.

homomallous (hŏm'ŏmăl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *mallos* lock of wool.] Curving uniformly to one side *appl.* leaves.

homomorphic (hŏm'ŏmôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *morphe* form.] Of similar size or structure *pert.* or exhibiting homomorphism *appl.* chromosome pairs *cf.* heteromorphic.

homomorphism (hŏm'ŏmôr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *morphe* shape.] The condition of having perfect flowers of only one type hemimetabolism similarity of larva and adult.

homomorphosis (hŏm ŏmôr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *morphosis* shaping.] Condition of having a newly regenerated part like the part removed.

homonomic (hŏ mŏnŏm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *nomos* law.] H ing the same behaviour *appl.* affinity as of tissues combining *e.g.* vascular anastomoses or complementary affinity as in adrenal medulla and cortex homonomous, *q.v.*

homonomous (hŏmŏn ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *nomé* department.] *Appl.* segmentation into similar segments. [Gk. *nómos* law.] Following same stages or process as of development or growth.

homonomy (hŏmŏn'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *nómos* law.] The homology existing between parts arranged on transverse axes homodynamy

homonym (hŏm ŏnĭm) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *onyma* name.] A name preoccupied, and therefore unsuitable according to law of priority

homopetalous (hŏm ŏpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *petalon* petal.] Having all the petals alike.

homophyadi (hŏm'ŏfĭ'ădĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *phyas* shoot.] Producing only one kind of shoot

homophylic (hŏm'ŏfĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *phyle* race.] Resembling one another owing to a common ancestry

homophyllous (hŏm ofĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *phyllon* leaf.] Bearing leaves all of one kind.

homophytic (hŏm'ŏfĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *phyton* plant.] With two kinds of spores, or one bisexual type, borne by a single porophyte *cf.* heterophytic.

homoplasma (hŏm'ŏplăz'mă) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same plasma, mould.] Plasma from another animal of same species used as a medium for tissue culture *cf.* autoplasma, heteroplasma.

homoplast (hŏm oplăst) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *plastos* moulded.] An organ or organism formed of similar plastids coenobium cataliact.

homoplastic (hŏm ŏplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *plastos* moulded.] *Pert.* homoplasty *appl.* graft made into individual of same species *cf.* autoplastic.

homoplasty (hŏm oplăs'tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *homos* same *plastos* moulded.] Convergence resemblance in form of structure between different organs or organisms due to evolution along similar lines also homoplasy notely

homopterous (hŏmŏp terŭs) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *pteron* wing.] Having the wings alike.

homorhizal (hŏm orī'zăl) *a.* [Gk. *homos* same *rhiza* root.] Not having an antiapical root, as Pteridophyta *Opp.* allorhizal.

homosomal (hōm ōsō măl) *a* [Gk *homos* same *soma* body] Occurring in, or *pert* the same body *appl* rearrangements restricted to a single chromosome.

homosporangic (hōm ōspŏrăn jĭk) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *spora* seed *angeion* vessel] Bearing spores of one kind or of two kinds in one sporangium.

homosporous (hōmŏspō rŭs) *a* [Gk. *homos* same *poros* seed] Producing only one kind of spore homosporic isosporous.

homostyled (hōm'ŏstīld) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *stylos* pillar] With uniform styles homogonous.

homosynapsis (hōm'ŏsĭnăp'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *homos* same *synapsis* union.] Pairing of two homologous chromosomes *cf* heterosynapsis.

homotaxial (hōm'ŏtăk'sĭăl) *a* [Gk. *homos* same *taxis* arrangement.] Containing the same assemblage of species, *appl* fossiliferous deposits.

homotaxis (hōm ŏtăk'sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *homos* same *taxis* arrangement.] Similar assemblage or succession of species or types in different regions or strata, not necessarily contemporaneous.

homothallic (hōm ŏthăl'ĭk) *a* [Gk *homos* same *thallos* young shoot.] Forming zygospores from two branches of the same mycelium *appl* moulds *Opp* heterothallic.

homothermous, — homoiothermal *q v*

homotropous (hōmŏt'rōpŭs) *a* [Gk. *homos* same *trope* turn.] Erect having micropyl and chalaza at opposite ends *appl*. ovules

homotypic (hōmŏtĭp'ĭk) *a*. [Gk *homos* same *typos* pattern.] *Homeotypic q v* *pert*. or exhibiting homotypy

homotypy (hōm ŏtĭpĭ) *n* [Gk *homos* same *typos* pattern.] Equality of structures along main axis of body serial homology reversed symmetry enantiomorphic condition, *q v*

homoxylous (hōm ŏzī'lŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *xylon* wood.] *Appl* wood without vessels and consisting of tracheids.

homozygosis (hōm'ŏzīgō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *homos* same *zygon* yoke.] Condition of having a given genetical factor in the duplex condition and producing gametes of only one kind as regards that factor

homozygote (hōm'ŏzī'gōt) *n*. [Gk. *homos* same *zygon* yoke] An organism in which characters are stable resulting from union of gametes bearing similar genes.

homozygous (hōm'ŏzī'gŭs) *a*. [Gk. *homos* same *zygon* yoke.] Having identical genes for a given character exhibiting or *pert* homozygosis *pert* homozygote.

homunculus (hōmŭn'kūlŭs) *n* [L. *homunculus* little man.] The small miniature of human foetus supposed to be in spermatozoon, according to Animalculists homonculus.

honey-dew — a sugary exudation found on leaves of many plants a viscous fluid secreted by mycelium of ergot a sweet secretion produced by certain insects, *e g* by aphids

hooded (hood ĕd) *a*. [A.S *hod*.] Bearing a hood-like petal cucullate rolled up like cone of paper as certain leaves having head conspicuously and differently coloured from rest of body having crests on head; having wing shaped expansions on neck, as in cobra

hook-glands,—paired longitudinal glands uniting anteriorly to form head gland in Pentastomida.

hordeaceous (hŏ dĕ shŭs) *a* [L. *hordeum*, barley] *Pert* or resembling barley

horiodimorphism (hŏ'rĭodīmŏr'fĭzm) *n* [Gk. *horios* in season *dis*, twice *morphe* shape] Seasonal dimorphism.

horizon (hŏrī'zŏn) *n*. [Gk. *horizon* bounding] Soil layer of more or less well-defined character a layer of deposit characterised by definite fossil species and formed at a definite time.

horizontal (hŏr'ĭzŏn'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *horizon* bounding.] Growing in plane at right angles to primary axis.

hormé (hŏr'mē) *n.* [Gk. *hormē* impetus.] Purposive behaviour conation urge or drive in living cells or organisms élan vital.

hormocyst (hŏr'mŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *hormos* chain *kystis* bladder.] A modified thick walled hormogonium, in some blue green algae.

hormogonium (hŏr'mŏgō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hormos* chain *gonē* generation.] That portion of an algal filament between two heterocysts, which, breaking away acts as a reproductive body hormogone.

hormones (hŏr'mōnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hormaein* to excite.] Substances normally produced in cells and necessary for the proper functioning of other distant cells to which they are conveyed and of the body as whole internal secretions of ductless glands which pass into blood vessels by osmosis exciting agents, *opp.* chalones internal secretions in plants, as auxins, *q.v.*

hormonic (hŏrmŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hormaein*, to excite.] *Pert.* hormones *appl.* excitatory internal secretions, *opp.* chalonic.

hormoproteins (hŏr'mŏp ō'tēĭnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hormaein* to excite *protos* first.] Proteins or protein derivatives secreted by endocrines.

horn (hŏrn) [A.S. *horn*.] The process on head of many animals any projection resembling horn anterior part of each uterus when posterior parts are united to form median corpus uteri tuft of feathers as in owl spine in fishes tentacle in snails an awn any pointed projection or process in plants cornu.

horn core,—the os cornu fusing with frontal bone over which fits hollow horn of ruminants.

horodimorphism, — horiodimorphism, *q.v.*

horotelic (hŏrŏtĕl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *horos*, right time *telos* fulfilment.] Evolving at the standard rate *cf.* bradytelic, tachytelic.

host (hōst) *n.* [L. *hostis* stranger.] Any organism in which another organism spends part or the whole of its existence, and from which it derives nourishment or gets protection an organism which receives grafted or transplanted tissue.

house (hows) *n.* [A.S. *hūs*.] The external gelatinous like covering secreted by certain tunicates.

Houston valves [*J. Houston* Irish surgeon]. Semilunar transverse folds of mucous membrane in the rectum plicae transversales recti.

humeral (hū'mĕrăl) *a.* [L. *humerus* shoulder.] *Pert.* shoulder region *pert.* the anterior basal angle of insect wing *appl.* a cross vein one of horny plates on plastron of chelonians.

humerus (hū'mĕrŭs) *n.* [L. *humerus* shoulder.] The bone of the upper arm.

humistratous (hū'mĭstrā'tŭs) *a.* [L. *humus* soil *sternere* to spread.] Spreading over surface of ground.

humoral (hū'mŏrăl) *a.* [L. *humor* moisture.] *Appl.* theory of immunity ascribing to body fluids the power to resist infection.

humour (hū'mŏr) *n.* [L. *humor* moisture.] Any fluid or juice the fluid of the eye.

humus (hū'mŭs) *n.* [L. *humus* earth.] A dark material formed by decomposition of vegetable or animal matter and constituting organic part of soils.

husk (hŭsk) *n.* [M.E. *huske*.] The outer coating of various seeds.

Huxley's layer [*T. H. Huxley* English zoologist]. The middle layer of polyhedral cells in inner root sheath of hair.

hyaline (hī'ălĭn) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass.] Clear transparent free from inclusions.

hyalodermis (hī'ălōdĕr'mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *derma*, skin.] Tissue of large, empty and absorptive cells in Sphagnum.

hyalogen (hī'ălŏjĕn) *n* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *genes* producing] Any of substances found in animal tissues which are insol ble and related to mucoids.

hyaloid (hī'ăloid) *a* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *eidos* form.] Glassy transparent.

hyaloid artery,—from central artery of retina through hyaloid canal t back of lens in foetal eye

hyaloid canal,—through vitreous body of eye from optic nerve to back of lens.

hyaloid fossa,—anterior conca ity of vitreous body receptacle of crystal line lens.

hyaloid membrane,—delicate membrane enveloping vitreous body of eye.

hyalomere (hī'ălomēr) *n* (Gk. *hyalos* glass *meros* part.] The clear homogeneous part of a blood platelet, *opp* chromomere.

hyalomucoid (hī'ălomū'koid) *n.* (Gk *hyalos* glass L. *mucus* mucus Gk. *eidos* like.] One of the non-phosphorised gluco proteids in vitreous h mour

hyaloplasm (hī'ăloplăzm) *n* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *plasma* mould.] Ground substance of cell as distinguished from microsomes or from reticulum or spongioplasm ectoplasm or peripheral zone in plant cells also hyaloplasma

hyalopterous (hī'ălŏp tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *pteron*, wing] Having transparent wings.

hyalosome (hī'ălosōm) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos* glass *soma*, body] A nucleolar like body in a cell-nucleus only slightly stainabl by nuclear or plasma stains.

hyalosporous (hī'ălospō'rŭs hī'ălŏs pŏrŭs) *a* [Gk. *hyalo* glass *sporos* seed.] H ving colourless spores or conidia.

hybrid (hī'brĭd) *n* [L. *hibrida* cross.] Any cross-bred animal or plant heterozygote. *a.* Cross-bred heterozygous

hybrid incapacitation, — hybrid sterility and inviability inclusively

hybridisation (hī'brĭdĭzā'shŭn) *n* [L. *hibrida* cross.] Act or process of hybridising state of being hybridised cross-fertilisation.

hybridise (hī'brĭdīz) *v* [L. *hibrida*, cross.] To interbreed to cross, to produce hybrids.

hybridism (hī'brĭdĭzm) *n.* [L. *hibrida* cross.] The state or quality of being a hybrid.

hydathode (hī'dăthōd) *n* [Gk. *hydatos* of water *hodos* way] An epidermal structure specialised for secretion, or for exudation of water water stoma.

hydatid (hī'dătĭd) *n* [Gk. *hydatis* watery vesicle] Any vesicle or sac filled with clear watery fluid; sac containing encysted stages of larval tapeworms estige of Müllerian duct constituting appendix of testis, hydatid of Morgagni stalked appendix of epididymis.

hydatiform (hī'dătĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *hydatis* watery vesicl L. *forma* shape.] Resembling a hydatid.

hydatigenous (hī'dătĭj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hydatis* watery vesicle *genes* producing] Producing or forming hydatids.

hydranth (hī'drănth) *n* [Gk. *hydor* water *anthos* flower] A nutritive zooid hydroid colony

hydrarch (hī'drărk) *n* [Gk. *hydor* water *arche* beginning] *Appl.* seres progressing from hydric towards mesic conditions.

hydric (hī'drĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water] Characterised by an bundant supply of moisture *appl* plants, environment.

hydrocaulis (hī'drŏkôl'ĭs) *n* [Gk. *hydor* water L. *caulis* stalk.] The branching vertical portion of coenosarc in hydroid colony

hydrocircus (hī'drŏsĕr'kŭs) *n* [Gk. *hydor* water *kirkos* circle] The hydrocoelic ring surrounding mouth in echinoderms.

hydrocladia (hī'drŏ'klā dĭă) *n plu.* [Gk. *hydor* water *klados* shoot.] The secondary branches of a hydrocaulis.

hydrocoel (hī'drösēl) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *koilos* hollow.] The water vascular system in echinoderms.

hydrocrypt phyte, — hydrophyte

hydrocyst (hī'drösist) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *kystis* bladder.] A dactylozooid.

hydroecium (hīdrē'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *oikos* house.] A closed tube at upper end of siphonophore an infundibulum

hydroid (hī'droid) *n.*, *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water *eidos* form.] Elongated empty cell in central cylinder of mosses tracheid the polyp of Hydrozoa.

hydrolysis (hīdrŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *lysis* to dissolve.] The reaction between chemical compound and the hydrogen and hydroxyl ions of water

hydrom (hī'drŏm) [Gk. *hydor* water *mestos* full.] Any tissue that conducts water also hydrom.

hydromegatherm (hī'drŏmĕg'ăthĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *megas* great *therme* heat.] A plant which must have much moisture and heat to develop fully

hydromorphic (hīdrŏmŏr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water *morphe* form.] Structurally adapted to an aquatic environment, as organs of water plants.

hydronasty (hī'drŏnăs'tĭ) [Gk. *hydor* water *nastos* close-pressed.] Plant movement induced by changes in atmospheric humidity

hydrophilous (hī'drŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water *philein* to love.] Pollinated through agency of water

hydrophoric (hī'drŏfŏr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hydrophoros* carrying water.] *Appl.* canal, the madreporic or stone canal *q.v.*

hydrophyllium (hī'drŏfĭl'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *phyllon* leaf.] One of leaf-like transparent bodies arising above and partly covering the sporosacs in siphonophore.

hydrophyte (hī'drŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *phyton* plant.] An aquatic plant, *cf.* hygrophyte.

hydrophyton (hīdrŏfī'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *phyton* plant.] A complete hydroid colony root-like organ, stem and branches.

hydroplanula (hī'drŏplăn'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water L. *planus* flat.] Stages between planula and actinula in larval history of coelenterates.

hydropolyp (hī'drŏpŏl'ĭp) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; F. *polype* polyp.] A polyp of hydroid colony a hydrula.

hydroponics (hī'drŏpŏn'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *ponos* exertion.] The science and art of crop production in liquid culture media *cf.* water culture.

hydropore (hī'drŏpōr) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *poros* opening.] The opening into right hydrocoel in echinoderm larvae.

hydropote (hī'drŏpōt) *n.* [Gk. *hydropotes* water drinker.] A cell or cell group in some submerged leaves, easily permeable by water and salts.

hydropyl (hī'drŏpīl) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *pyle* gate.] Specialised area in cuticular membrane of embryo, for passage of water as in grasshoppers.

hydrorhabd (hī'drorăbd) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *rhabdos* rod.] A rhabdosome, in graptolites.

hydrorhiza (hī'drŏrī'ză) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; *rhiza*, root.] The creeping root-like portion of coenosarc of hydroid colony

hydrosere (hī'drŏsēr) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water; L. *serere* to put in row.] A plant succession originating in wet environment.

hydrosome (hī'drŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *soma*, body.] The conspicuously hydra-like stage in coelenterate life-history hydrosoma.

hydrospire (hī'drŏspīr) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water L. *spira* coil.] The folds on the stereom of blastoids, being respiratory structures.

hydrostatic (hī'drŏstăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water *statikos* causing to stand.] *Appl.* organs of flotation as air sacs in aquatic larvae of insects.

hydrostome (hī'drŏstōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *stoma* mouth.] The mouth of a hydroid polyp.

hydrotaxis (hī'drŏtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. hydor water *taxis* arrangement.] Response of organisms to stimulus of moisture.

hydrotheca (hī'drŏthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *theke* cup.] Cup-like structure into which the polyp may withdraw in many coelenterates.

hydrotropic (hī'drŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hydor* water *trope* turn.] *Appl.* curvature of a plant organ towards a greater degree of moisture.

hydrotropism (hī'drŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water *trepein* to turn.] Response to stimulus of water.

hydrula (hī'droolă) *n.* [Gk. *hydor* water.] Hypothetical simple polyp.

hyetal (hī'ĕtăl) *a.* [Gk. *hyetos* rain.] *Pert.* rain *pert.* precipitation.

hygiene (hī'jēn) *n.* [Gk. *hygieinos* healthful.] That part of biology dealing with health preservation.

hygric (hī'grĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hygros* wet.] Humid tolerating or adapted to humid conditions. *Opp.* xeric.

hygrochasy (hī'grŏkă'sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hygros* wet *chasis* separation.] Dehiscence of seed vessels when induced by moisture. *cf.* xerochasy.

hygrokinesis (hī'grŏkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hygros* wet *kinesis* movement.] Movement in response to change in humidity.

hygrophilous (hīgrŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hygros* wet *philein* to love.] Inhabiting moist or marshy places.

hygrophyte (hī'grŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hygros* wet *phyton* plant.] A plant which thrives in plentiful moisture. *cf.* hydrophyte.

hygroplasm (hī'grŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *hygros* wet *plasma*, mould.] The more liquid part of protoplasm. *opp.* stereoplasm.

hygroscopic (hī'grŏskŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hygros* wet *skopein* to regard.] Sensitive to or retaining moisture.

hylion (hī'lĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hyle* wood *on* being.] Forest climax. hylium.

hylophagous (hīlŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hyle* wood *phagein* to eat.] Eating wood *appl.* certain insects.

hylophyte (hī'lŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *hyle* wood *phyton* plant.] A plant growing in woods.

hylotomous (hīlŏt'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hyle* wood *temnein* to cut.] Wood-cutting *appl.* certain insects.

hymen (hī'mĕn) *n.* [Gk. *hymen* membrane.] Thin fold of mucous membrane at orifice of vagina.

hymenial (hīmē'nĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hymen* skin.] *Pert.* hymenium.

hymeniferous (hī'mĕnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hymen* skin L. *ferre* to carry.] Having a hymenium.

hymenium (hīmē'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hymen* skin.] The outermost layer of mushroom lamellae, or of other fungi consisting of spore producing cells interspersed with barren cells or paraphyses.

hymenophore (hī'mĕnŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *hymen* skin *pherein* to carry.] The hymenial portion of sporophore of a fungus.

hymenopterous (hī'mĕnŏp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hymen* skin *pteron* wing.] Having membranous wings *appl.* certain insects.

hyobranchial (hī'ŏbrăng'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. Y *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert.* hyoid and branchial arches.

hyoepiglottic (hī'ŏĕpĭglŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. Y *epi* upon *glotta*, tongue.] Connecting hyoid and epiglottis.

hyoglossal (hī'ŏglŏs'ăl) *a.* [Gk. Y; *glossa* tongue.] *Pert.* tongue and hyoid *appl.* membrane and muscle.

hyoid (hī'oid) *a.* [Gk *hyoeides* Y shaped.] *Pert.* or designating bone or series of bones lying at base of tongue and developed from hyoid arch of embryo *appl.* a sclerite enclosing pharynx in some insects. hyoidean. *n.* The hyoid bone.

hyoidean (hīoid'ēăn) *a.* [Gk. *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] *Pert.* associated with the hyoid arch or bone *appl* branch of first efferent branchial vessel or of lingual artery *appl* nerve, the posterior post-trematic nerve.

hyoideus (hīoid'ēŭs) *n* [Gk. *hyoeides* Y-shaped] A nerve which supplies mucosa of mouth and muscles of hyoid region.

hyomandibular (hī'ōmăndĭb'ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. Y; L. *mandibulum*, jaw] *Pert* hyoid and mandible *pert.* dorsal segment of hyoid arch in fishes.

hyomental (hī'ōmĕn'tăl) *a.* [Gk. Y L. *mentum* chin.] *Pert.* hyoid and chin.

hyoplastron (hī'ōplăs'trŏn) *n.* [Gk. Y; F *plastron*, breast plate.] The second lateral plate in plastron of Chelonia.

hyostapes (hī'ōstā'pēz) *n.* [Gk. Y L.L. *stapes* stirrup.] Lower portion of columellar primordium which gives rise to part of columella in some reptiles.

hyosternum (hī'ōstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. Y; *sternon* breast.] Hyoplastron.

hyostylic (hī'ōstĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk Y *stylos* pillar] Having jaw articulated to skull by hyomandibular or corresponding part; exhibiting hyostyly *cf* autostylic.

hyosymplecticum (hī'ōsĭmplĕk'tĭkŭm) *n.* [Gk. Y *symplektos* plaited together] The cartilaginous primordium from which hyomandibular and symplecticum are derived.

hyothyroid (hī'ōthī'roid) *a* [Gk. Y *thyreos* shield *eidos* like.] *Pert.* hyoid bone and thyroid cartilage of larynx *appl* ligaments, membrane.

hypallelomorph (hĭp ăl'ēl'ŏmôrf) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *allelon* of one another *morphe* form] Allelomorphs which under certain conditions are themselves compound

hypandrium (hīpăn'drĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *aner* male.] Subgenital plate or ninth abdominal sternite of certain insects

hypanthium (hīpăn'thĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *anthos* flower] Any enlargement of the torus.

hypanthodium (hĭp'ănthō'dĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *anthodes* like flowers.] An inflorescence with concave capitulum on whose walls the flowers are arranged.

hypantrum (hīpăn'trŭm) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *antron* cave.] Notch on vertebrae of certain reptiles for articulation with hyposphene.

hypapophysis (hĭp'ăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *apo* upon *phyein* to grow] A ventral process on vertebral centrum.

hyparterial (hĭp'ărtē'rĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under L. *arteria*, artery] Situated below an artery *appl.* branches of bronchi below pulmonary artery

hypaxial (hĭpăk'sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under L. *axis* axis.] Ventral; below vertebral column *appl* muscles.

hyperapophysis (hī'pĕrăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *apo* from *phyein*, to grow] A postero-lateral process of dorsal side of vertebra.

hyperchromasy (hī'pĕrkrō'măsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *chroma* colour] A relatively superabundant supply of chromatin to cytoplasm in cell.

hyperchromatosis (hī'pĕrkrō'mătō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *chroma* colour] Excess of nuclear substance in cell previous to division.

hypercoracoid (hī'pĕrkŏr'ăkoid) [Gk. *hyper* above *korax* crow *eidos* form.] *Pert.* or designating upper bone at base of pectoral fin in fishes.

hypercyesis (hī'pĕrsīē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *kyesis* conception.] Superfoetation additional fertilisation in a mammal already pregnant.

hyperfeminisation,—condition of a feminised male with female characteristics exaggerated, as in small size and weight.

hypergamesis (hī'pĕrgămē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *gamos* marriage.] Process of absorption by female of excess spermatozoa.

hypermasculinisation, — condition of a masculinised female with male characteristics exaggerated, as in large proportions, appearance of male secondary sexual characters.

hypermetamorphosis (hī'pĕrmĕt'ămôr'fōsis) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *meta*, after *morphosis* shaping.] A protracted and thoroughgoing metamorphosis: metamorphosis involving two or more distinct types of larval instar in certain insects.

hypermorphosis (hī'pĕrmôr'fōsis) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *morphosis* shaping.] The development of additional characters in comparison with the adult ancestral stage.

hyperparasite (hī'pĕrpăr'ăsīt) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *para* beside *sitos* food.] A parasite which is parasitic on or in another parasite.

hyperphalangy (hī'pĕrfăl'ănjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *phalangx* line of battle.] Condition of having digits with more than normal number of phalanges.

hyperpituitarism (hī'pĕrpĭtū'ĭtărĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above L. *pituita* phlegm.] Overaction of pituitary gland, resulting in gigantism or giantism: hyperhypophysism.

hyperplasia (hī'pĕrplā'sĭă) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *plassein* to mould.] Overgrowth: excessive or hyperplastic development due to increase in number of cells: *cf.* hypertrophy.

hyperploid (hī'pĕrploid) *a.* [Gk. *hyper* above *haploos* onefold *eidos* form.] Aneuploid with extra chromosomes, *opp.* hypoploid.

hyperpnoea (hī'pĕrpnē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *pnoe* breath.] Rapid breathing due to insufficient supply of oxygen.

hypersensitivity (hī'pĕrsĕnsĭtĭv'ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above L. *sentire* to feel.] A condition of being unduly sensitive to stimulus.

hypertely (hīpĕr'tĕlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *telos* end.] Excessive imitation in colour or pattern being of problematical utility: over-development, as canines of Babirusa; hypertelia.

hypertensin,—angiotonin, *q.v.*

hypertonia (hī'pĕrtō'nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *tonos* tone.] Excessive tonicity.

hypertrophy (hīpĕr'trōfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hyper* above *trophe* nourishment.] Excessive growth due to increase in size of cells: *cf.* hyperplasia.

hypha (hī'fă) *n.* [Gk. *hyphe* web.] The thread-like element or filament of vegetative mycelium of fungus: filamentous cell in medulla of an algal thallus.

hyphasma (hĭfăz'mă) *n.* [Gk. *hyphasma* thing woven.] A barren mycelium: an Agaricus thallus.

hyphodrome (hī'fōdrōm) *a.* [Gk. *hyphe* web *dromos* course.] Running throughout the tissues: *appl.* thick leaves where veins are not visible from surface.

hyphopodium (hĭfōpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hyphe* web *pous* foot.] A hyphal branch with enlarged terminal cell or haustorium for attaching the hypha, as in some Ascomycetes.

hypnocyst (hĭp'nōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos* sleep *kystis* bladder.] Cyst in which contained organism simply rests: dormant cyst.

hypnody (hĭp'nōdĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hypnodes* sleepiness.] The long resting period of certain larval forms.

hypnogenic (hĭpnōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypnos* sleep *-genes* producing.] Sleep-inducing: *appl.* influences which tend to produce hypnosis.

hypnosperm (hĭp'nospĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos* sleep *sperma*, seed.] A hypnospore.

hypnosporangium (hĭpnōspōrăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos* sleep; *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] A sporangium containing resting spores.

hypnospore (hĭp'nospōr) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos* sleep *sporos* seed.] A resting spore: a zygote that remains in quiescent condition during winter.

hypnote (hĭp'nōt) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos* sleep.] An organism in a dormant condition.

hypochen (hī'pōkēn') *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *not* *chainein* to

grape] Achene developed from an inferior ovary

hypoarion (hī'pōă'rīŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under; *oarion* little egg] A small lobe below the optic lobes of most teleosts.

hypobasal (hī'pōbā'săl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under; *basis* base.] The lower segment of developing ovule, which ultimately gives rise t the root. *Opp* epibasal.

hypoblast (hī'pōblăst) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *blastos* bud.] The inner germ layer in a gastrula.

hypoblastic (hī'pōblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under, *blastos* bud.] *Pert* or derived from, the inner layer endodermal.

hypobranchial (hī'pōbrăng'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *brangchia* gills.] *Pert.* lower or fourth segment f branchial arch.

hypocentrum (hī'pōsĕn'trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *kentron* centre.] A transverse cartilage that arises below nerve cord and forms part of vertebral centrum.

hypocercal (hī'pōsĕr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *kerkos* tail.] Having notochord terminating in lower lobe of caudal fin.

hypochilium (hī'pōkī'lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* nder *cheilos* lip.] The lower portion of lip of an rchid.

hypochondri m (hī'pokŏ drĭŭm) [Gk. *hypo* under *chondros* cartilage.] A region lateral to epigastric and above lumbar

hypochord (hī'pōkôrd) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *chorde* cord.] A transitory subnotochordal rod in anamniotes.

hypochordal (hī'pōkôr'dăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *chorde* cord.] Below the notochord *appl* lower lobe of caudal fin *appl.* bar of mesodermal tissue developing into ventral arch of atlas and amalgamating with fibrocartilages in other cervical vertebrae.

hypocleidi m (hī'pōklīdĭ'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *kleis* key *kleidion*, *dim.*] The interclavicle.

hypocone (hī'pōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under; *konos* cone.] Postero-i ternal cusp of pper mola the part posterior t girdle in Dinoflagellata, *opp* epicone

hypoconid (hī pōkō nĭd) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *konos* cone.] Postero-buccal cusp of lower molar

hypoconul (hī'pōkŏn ūl) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *konos* cone.] Fifth or distal cusp of pper molar

hypoco ulid (hī'pōkŏn ūlĭd) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *konos* cone.] Postero-medial cusp of lower molar.

hypocoracoid (hī'pōkŏr'ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *korax* crow; *eidos* like.] *Pert.* lower bone at base f pectoral fin in fishes.

hypocotyl (hī'pōkŏt'ĭl) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *kotyle* cup.] That por tion of stem below cotyledons in an embryo.

hypocotyledonary (hī'pōkŏt'ĭlĕ'dŏnărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *kotyledon* hollow] Below the cotyle dons.

hypocrateriform (hī'pokrătĕr'ĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *krater*, bowl L. *forma*, shape.] Saucer-shaped having a gamopetalous corolla with long narrow tube, and limbs at right angles to tube hypocraterimorphous.

hypod ctyl m (hī'pōdăk'tĭlŭm) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *daktylos* digit.] The under surface of bird toes.

hypod ma (hī'pōdĕr'mă) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *derma*, skin.] Hypodermis or tissue just under epidermis in plants.

hypodermal (hī'pōdĕr'măl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *derma* skin.] *Pert.* hypoderma; *pert* hypodermis.

hypodermalia (hī'pōdĕrmā'lĭă) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *hypo* under *derma*, skin.] Sponge spicules situated just below the derma or skin.

hypodermi (hī'pōdĕr'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under; L. *dermis* skin.] *Pert* parts just under the skin.

hypodermis (hī'pōdĕr'mĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under L. *dermis* skin.] Th cellular layer lying beneath and secreting the cuticl of Annulata, Arthropoda, etc.; hypoblast, *q.v* hypoderma, *q.v*

hypodicrotic (hī'pŏdikrŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under; *di* two *krotein* to beat.] Having two arterial beats for the one cardiac.

hypogastric (hīp'ŏgăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *gaster* stomach.] *Pert* lower median region of abdomen *appl* rtery vei plexus etc.

hypogastrium (hīp'ŏgăs'trĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *gaster* stomach] Lower median region of abdomen.

hypogastroid,—hypoischium, *q.v.*

hypogeal (hī'pŏjē'ăl) *a.* [Gk *hypo* under *ge* earth.] Underground *appl* stems, etc. also hypogean.

hypogenesis (hī pŏjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *genesis* origin.] Development without occurrence of alternation of generations.

hypogenous (hīpŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *genes* produced.] Growing on lower surface of anything

hypog ous (hī'pŏjē ŭs) *a.* [Gk *hypo* oder *ge* earth.] Grow g or maturing oder earth surface.

hypoglossal (hī'pŏglŏs ăl) *n* (Gk. *hypo* under *glossa* tongue] The twelfth paired cranial nerve distributed to base of tongue.

hypoglottis (hī'pŏglŏt'ĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *glotta*, tongu] The under part of tongue a division of labium of beetles

hypognathous (hīpŏg'năthŭs) *a* [Gk. *hypo* under *gnathos* jaw] Having the lower jaw slightly longer than the pper

hypogynium (hī'pŏjĭn'ĭŭm) *n* (Gk. *hypo* under *gyne* female] Structure supporting ovary in such plants as sedges.

hypogynous (hīpŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *gyne* female] Inserted below the gynoecium, and not adherent immediately below oogonium *appl* antheridium as in some Peronosporales.

hypohyal (hī'pŏhī'ăl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] The hyoid element lying between ceratohyal and basihyal

hypoischium (hī'pŏĭs'kĭŭm) *n.* (Gk. *hypo* under *ischion* hip] A small bony rod passing backwards from ischiadic symphysis and supporting ventral cloacal wall hypogastroid; os cloacae.

hypolemmal (hī pŏlĕm ăl) *a.* (Gk. *hypo* under *lemma*, peel.] Beneath the sarcolemma *appl* arborisation of an axis cylinder in motor plate.

hypolimnion (hī'pŏlĭmnĭ'ŏn, -lim nyŏn) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *limnaios* stagnant *limne* marshy lake.] The water between the thermoclin and bottom of lakes. *Opp* epilimnion.

hypomeral (hī'pŏm ĕrăl) *a.* (Gk. *hypo* under *meros* part.] Hypomeric *appl* slender bones among lower trunk muscles in some fishes.

hypomere (hī'pŏmēr) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *meros* part.] Lower or lat eral plate zone of coelomic pouches.

hypomeron (hīpŏm ĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *meros* part.] The lateral inflexed side of coleopter ous prothorax.

hypomorph (hī'pŏmŏrf) *n.* (Gk. *hypo* under *morphe* form.] A gene having smaller effect than its wild-type allelomorph.

hyponasty (hī'pŏnăstĭ) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *nastos* close pressed.] The state of growth in a flattened structure in which the under surface grows more vigorously than the upper

hyponeural (hī'pŏnū răl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *neuron* nerve.] *Appl* system of radial and transverse motor nerves in echinoderms.

hyponome (hī'pŏnōm) *n.* [Gk. *hyponome* underground passage.] The funnel of Cephalopoda

hyp nychium (hī'pŏnĭk'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *onyx* nail] Layer of epidermis on which nail rests.

hypop talous (hī'pŏpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *petalon* petal.] Having corolla inserted below and not adherent to, gynoecium.

hypophamine —*see* pitocin, pitressin.

hypophare (hī'pŏfăr) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *pherein* to bear] Lower part of sponge in which there are no chambers *cf* spongophare.

hypopharyngeal (hī'pōfărin'jēăl) *a* [Gk. *hypo* under *pharynx* pharynx.] Pert. or situated below or on lower surface of pharynx.

hypopharynx (hī'pōfăr'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *pharynx* pharynx.] The lingua of many insects in mosquitoes, an out growth from base of labium which bears the salivary groove or duct.

hypophloeodal (hī'pōflē'ōdăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *phloios* bark.] Living or growing under bark.

hypophyllium (hī'pōfĭl'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *phyllon* leaf.] A scale-like leaf below a cladophyll base of stipulate leaf, forming abscission layer

hypophyllous (hī'pōfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *phyllon* leaf.] Located or growing under leaf.

hypophysect my (hī'pōfĭsĕk'tōmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under; *physis* growth *ek* out *temnein*, cut] Excision or removal of the pituitary gland.

hypophysial (hī'pofĭz'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *physis* growth] *Pert.* the hypophysis.

hypophysin (hīpŏf'ĭsĭn) [Gk. *hypo*, under *physis* growth.] Pituitary extract.

hypophysis (hīpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *physis* growth.] The pituitary body also hypophyseus the olfactory pit in the lancelet the last cell of the suspensor the cell from which root-tip arises i dicotyledons.

hypop tuitarism (hī'popĭtū'ĭtărĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under L. *pituita* phlegm.] Deficiency of pituitary gland resulting in type of infantilism hypohypophysism.

hypoplasia (hī'poplā'sĭă) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *plasis* formation.] Developmental deficiency hypoplastic development deficient growth.

hypoplastron (hī'poplăs'trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under F *plastron* shield.] The third lateral bony plate in plastron of Chelonia.

hypopl uron (hī'pōploor'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* unde *pleura* side.] Region below metapleuron i Insects.

hypoploid (hī pōploid) *a* [Gk. *hypo* under; *haploos* onefold *eidos* form.] Aneuploid with fewer chromosomes lacking one chromosome f th complement. *Opp* hyperploid.

hypopodium (hī'pōpō dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under; *podion*, littl foot.] Basal portion of leaf including stalk style of carpel.

hypoproct (hī'pōprŏkt) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *proktos* anus.] Medial prolongation of terminal abdominal segment beneath the anus, in Diplopoda and some Insecta.

hypopteron (hī'pŏp'tĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *pteron* feather] Axillary feather in birds.

hypoptilum (hī'pŏp'tĭlŭm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *ptilon* down.] The aftershaft *q.v*

hypopus (hī'pōpŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *pous* foot.] Cyst like stage of Tyroglyphidae.

hyp pyge (hī'pōpī'jē) [Gk. *hypo* under *pyge* rump.] Clasping organ of male dipterous insect also hypopygium.

hyporhachis (hī'pōră'kĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *rhachis* spine.] The stem of aftershaft f feather also hyporachis.

hyposkeletal (hī'pōskĕl'ĕtăl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *skeletos* hard.] Lying beneath or internally to endoskeleton.

hyposphene (hī'pōsfēn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *sphen* wedge.] A wedge-shaped process on neural arch of vertebra of certain reptiles which fits into hypantrum.

hypostasis (hīpŏs'tăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *stasis* standing] Sediment or deposit, as of blood; recessiveness of non-allelomorphic characters *cf* epistasis.

hypostatic (hī'pōstăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under *stasis* standing] *Appl.* the recessive of two characters whose genes are not at th same time allelomorphs exhibiting condition of hypostasis *cf* epistatic *pert* sediment.

hypostereom (hī'pōstĕr'ĕōm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *stereos* solid.] The third r inner layer of thecal plates, of Cystidea the inner layer of integument of Crinoidea.

hypostoma (hīpŏs'tōmă) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *stoma*, mouth.] The fold boundi g posterior margin of oral aperture in crustaceans labrum or median preoral plate in trilobites oral projection or manu brium of a hydrozoan anteroventral region of insect head ventral mouth part of ticks hypostome.

hypost matic (hī'pŏstōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *stoma*, mouth.] Situated beneath stomata of plant epidermis *appl* chamber or cavity

hypost matous (hī'pŏstōm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *stoma* mouth.] Having stomata on under surface *having mouth placed on lower or ventral side.*

hypotarsus (hī'pŏtâr'sŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under L. *tarsus* ankle.] The calcaneum of a bird.

hypothalamus (hī'pŏthăl'ămŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *thalamos* chamber] Region below thalamus, and structures f rming greater part of floor of third ventricle.

hypothallus (hī'pŏthăl ŭs) *n.* [Gk *hypo* under *thallos* young shoot.] The marginal hyphal outgrowth membranous case bearing spor angia.

hypotheca (hīpŏthē'kă) *n.* [Gk *hypo* under *theke* cup.] Theca covering hypocone in Dinoflagel lata younger half of frustule in diatoms.

hypothecium (hīpŏthē sĭŭm -shĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *theke* cup.] The layer of dense hyphal threads below the thecium in lichens upper layer of ascoma.

hypoth nar (hī'pothĕn'ăr) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *thenar* palm of hand.] *Pert* the prominent part of palm of hand above base of little finger

hypothetical units, — the ultimate component parts of protoplasm ultracellular units ranking between the molecule and the cell also called variously physiological units, pangens, gemmules, biophores, bioblasts, somacules, idiosomes, pla somes micellae, plastidules, inotagmata, idioblasts, biogens, gemmae, microzymas, genes, gens, primordia.

hypotonic (hī'pŏtŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *tonos* tension.] Having a lower osmotic pressure than that of another fluid as of serum.

hypotr matic (hī'pŏtrēmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *trema*, pore.] *Appl* the lower lateral bar of branchial basket of lamprey

hypotrichous (hīpŏt rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *thrix* hair] Having cilia mainly restricted to under surface with deficient hair

hypotrochanteric (hī'pŏtrŏk'ăntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *trochanter* runner] Beneath the trochanter

hypotympanic (hī'pŏtĭmpăn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under L. *tympanum* drum.] Situated below the tympanum *pert* quadrate.

hypotyp (hī'pŏtīp) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under *typos* pattern.] Any specimen described or figured in order to amplify or correct the identification of pecies plesiotype *q.v.*

hypovalve (hī'pŏvălv) *n.* [Gk. *hypo* under L. *valva* fold.] The antapical part of envelope in certain Dinoflagellata hypocone.

hypoxanthine (hī'pŏzăn'thĭn) *n* [Gk. *hypo* under *xanthos* yellow] A crystalline nitrogenous substance found in glandular and muscle tissue and in some seeds $C_5H_4ON_4$.

hypozygal (hī'pŏzī'găl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *zygon* yoke.] Lower ossicle of syzygial pair bearing no pinnule.

hypsodont (hĭp sŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *hypsos* height *odous* tooth.] *Pert* or designating teeth with high crowns and short roots; hypselodont.

hypsophyll (hĭp'sŏfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *hypsi* high *phyllon* leaf.] Any leaf beneath the sporophylls bract, bracteole.

hypural (hīpō rǎl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo* under *oura* tail.] *Pert* bony structure, formed by fused haemal spines of last few vertebrae, which supports caudal fin in certain fishes.

hysteranthous (histěrăn thŭs) *a* [Gk. *hysteros* coming after *anthos* flower] Leafing after ppearance of flowers.

hysterectomy (his'těrěk'tŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hystera*, womb *ek* out *temnein* cut.] Excision of the uterus.

hysteresis (histěr'ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hysteresis* late arrival.] Lag in one f two associated processes or phenomena; lag in adjustment of external form to internal stresses, as in chromosome during spiralisa tion.

hysterogenic (his'těrŏjěn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *hysteros* later *genos* birth] Of later development or growth

hysterosoma (his těrŏsō'mă) *n* [Gk. *hysteros* after *soma*, body] Part of body posterio to proterosoma and comprising metapodosoma and opisthosoma in Acarina.

hysterotely (his'těrŏt'ělĭ) *n.* [Gk. *hysteros* after *telos* completion] The retention or manifestation of larval characters in pupa imago or of pupal characters in imago metathetely *opp* prothetely

hyther (hīth ĕr) *n.* [Gk. *hy(dor)* water *ther(me)* heat] Combined effect of moisture and temperature on an organism

I

ichnite (ĭk'nīt) *n.* [Gk *ichnos* track.] A fossil footprint ichnolite.

ichthyic (ĭk'thĭĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ichthy* fish.] *Pert* characteristic of fishes ichthyoid.

ichthyodorulite (ĭk'thĭŏdŏr'ūlīt) [Gk. *ichthys* fish *dory* spear *lithos* stone] A fossil dermal fin spine f fish.

ichthyoid,—ichthyic.

ichthyolit (ĭk'thĭŏlĭt) *n.* [Gk. *ichthy* fish *lithos* stone.] A fossil fish or part of one.

ichthyology (ĭkthĭŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *ichthy* fish *logos* discourse.] The study f fishes.

ichthyopterygia (ĭk'thĭŏptěrĭj'ĭă) *n. plu* [Gk. *ichthys* fish *pteryx* wing or fin.] Paired fish fins.

icon type (īkŏ'nōtīp) *n* [Gk. *eikon* image *typos* pattern.] Representation, drawing or photograph, of type.

icosandrous (īkŏsăn drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *eikosi* twenty *aner* man.] Having twenty or more stamens.

icotyp (ī'kŏtīp) *n* [Gk. *eikon* image *typos* pattern] A representative specimen used for identification f a pecies.

id (ĭd) *n.* [Gk. *idios* distinct.] A hypothetical structural unit the chromomere.

idant (ĭdănt) *n.* [Gk. *idios* distinct] A unit resulting from an aggregation of ids the chromosome.

identical (ĭdĕnt'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *idem*, the same.] *Appl* progeny having th same genes, as monozygotic twins.

id oglandular (ĭdēŏglăn dūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *idein*, to see L. *glandula*, small acorn.] *Pert* glandular activity induced by mental image.

id motor (ĭdēŏmō'tŏr) *a.* [Gk. *idein* to see L. *movere* to move.] *Pert.* unwilled movement in response to mental image.

ideotype (ĭdēŏtīp) *n.* [Gk. *idein*, to see *typos* pattern.] Specimen other than topotype named by the uthor who has described the species to which it belongs.

ideovascular (ĭdēŏvăs'kūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *idein* to see L. *vasculum*, small vessel.] *Pert* circulatory changes induced by a mental image.

idioandrosporous (ĭd'ĭŏăndrŏspŏ rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *idios* distinct *aner* male *sporos* seed.] With androspores formed on filaments that d not bear oogonia.

idiobiology (ĭd'ĭöbīŏl'öjĭ) *n* [Gk. *idios* personal *bios* life *logos* discourse.] Biology of an individual organism autobiology

idioblast (ĭd'ĭöblăst) *n.* [Gk. *idios* distinct *blastos* bud.] A hypothetical unit *q.v* plant cell containing oil gum, calcium carbonate or other product and which differs from the surrounding parenchyma.

idiocalyptrosome (ĭd'ĭökălĭp'trösōm) *n.* [Gk. *idios* distinct *kalyptra* covering *soma* body] Outer zone derived from idiosphaerosome in sperm cells.

idiochromatin (ĭd'ĭökrō'mătĭn) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *chroma* colour] Temporarily dormant generative chromatin *cf* trophochromatin.

idiochromidia (ĭd'ĭökrōmĭd'ĭă) *n plu* [Gk. *idios* distinct *chroma*, colour] Sporetia generative chromidia *cf* trophochromidia.

idiochromosome (ĭd'ĭökrō mösōm) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *chroma*, colour *soma* body] A sex chromosome.

idiocryptosome (ĭd'ĭökrĭp'tösōm) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *kryptos* hidden *soma*, body] Inner zone derived from idiosphaerosome in sperm cells.

idiomuscular (ĭd'ĭomŭs'külăr) *a.* [Gk *idios* peculiar L. *musculus* muscle] *Appl* contraction of degenerated muscle artificially stimulated.

idiophthartosom (ĭd'ĭöfthăr'tösōm) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *phthartos* transitory *soma*, body] The idiozome remnant.

idioplasm (ĭd'ĭöplăzm) *n* [Gk *idios* distinct *plasma*, mould.] Chromatin the generative or germinal part of a cell *cf* trophoplasm.

idiosoma (ĭdĭösō'mă) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *soma* body] The body prosoma and opisthosoma of Acarina.

idiosome (ĭd'ĭösōm) *n.* [Gk. *idios* distinct *soma*, body] A hypothetical unit, *q* sphere or region of cytoplasm differing in viscosity from remainder of cell and surrounding the centriole or centrosome idiozome *q.v*

idiosphaerosome (ĭd'ĭösfē'rösōm) *n.* [Gk. *idios* distinct; *sphaira* globe *soma*, body] Acrosome central granule of idiosphaerotheca.

idiosphaerotheca (ĭd'ĭösfē röthē'kă) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *sphaira*, globe; *theke* case.] Acroblast vesicle containing acrosome in sperm cells.

idiothalamous (ĭd'ĭöthăl'ămŭs) *a* [Gk. *idios* distinct *thalamos* room.] *Appl.* lichens in which various parts are differently coloured from thallus.

idiothermous (ĭd'ĭöthĕr mŭs) *a* [Gk. *idios* personal *thermos* hot.] Warm-blooded homoiothermal

idiotype (ĭd'ĭötīp) *n* [Gk. *idios* personal *typos* pattern.] Individual genotype.

idiovariation,—mutation *q.v*

idiozom (ĭd'ĭozōm) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *zoma*, girdle.] In spermatogenesis a separated portion of archoplasm which ultimately becomes head-cap of spermatozoon; centrotheca cell-body of auxocytes containing the centrioles.

I-disc,—singly refracting or isotropic band in myofibrillae.

idorgan (ĭd ôrgăn) *n* [Gk. *idios* distinct *organon*, instrument.] A purely morphological multicellular unit which does not possess the features of soma.

ileocaecal (ĭl eösē'kăl) *a.* [L. *ileum* groin *caecus* blind.] *Pert* ileum and caecum *appl* fossae, folds.

ileocolic (ĭl'eökŏl'ĭk) *a.* [L. *ileum* groin Gk. *kolon* colon.] *Pert.* ileum and colon *appl* artery lymph-glands.

ileum (ĭl'ëŭm) *n.* [L. *ileum* groin] Lower part of small intestine.

iliac (ĭl'ĭăk) *a.* [L. *ilia* flanks.] *Pert.* ilium, a pelvic bone *appl* artery fossa, furrow tuberosity vein, etc.; *appl* muscle iliacus, from upper part of iliac fossa to side of tendon of psoas major *appl.* processes of

ischiopubic plate forming base for pelvic fins.

iliocaudal (il'ĭōkô'dăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *cauda*, tail.] Connecting ilium and tail; *appl.* muscle.

iliococcygeal (il'ĭōkŏksij'ĕăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *kokkyx*, cuckoo.] *Pert.* ileum and coccyx; *appl.* muscle.

iliocostal (il'ĭōkŏs'tăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *costa*, rib.] In region of ilia and ribs; *appl.* several muscles.

iliofemoral (il'ĭofĕm'ŏrăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *femur*, thigh.] *Pert.* ilium and femur; *appl.* a ligament.

iliohypogastric (il'ĭōhī'pōgăs'trĭk) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* ilium and lower anterior part of abdomen; *appl.* nerve.

ilio-inguinal (il'ĭōĭng'gwĭnăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *inguen*, groin.] In the region of ilium and groins; *appl.* nerve.

ilio-ischiadic (il'ĭōĭskĭăd'ĭk) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *ischion*, hip.] *Appl.* fenestra between ilium and ischium when these are fused at both ends.

iliolumbar (il'ĭōlŭm'băr) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *lumbus*, loin.] In region of ilium and loins; *appl.* artery, ligament, vein.

iliopectineal (il'ĭōpĕktĭn'ĕăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *pecten*, crest.] *Appl.* an eminence marking point of union of ilium and pubis; *appl.* fascia.

iliopsoas (il'ĭōsō'ăs, psō'ăs) *n.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *psoa*, loins.] Iliacus and psoas major considered as one muscle.

iliotibial (il'ĭōtĭb'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *tibia*, shin.] *Appl.* tract or band of muscle at lower end of thigh.

iliotrochanteric (il'ĭōtrōkăntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *trochanter*, runner.] Uniting ilium and trochanter of femur; *appl.* a ligament.

ilium (il'ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *ilium*, flank.] That part of hip-bone supporting the flank; dorsal bone of pelvic arch.

illuvial (ĭlū'vĭăl) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *lavare*, to wash.] *Appl.* lower soil layers or B horizon.

imaginal (ĭmăj'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *imago*, image.] *Pert.* an imago; *appl.* larval discs, patches of cells from which new organs develop.

imago (ĭmā'gō) *n.* [L. *imago*, image.] The last or adult stage in insect metamorphosis; the perfect insect.

imbibition (ĭm'bĭbĭsh'ŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *bibere*, to drink.] Absorption of fluids, as of water by roots.

imbricate (ĭm'brĭkāt) *a.* [L. *imbricare*, to tile.] Having parts overlying each other like roof-tiles; *appl.* scales, plates, bud-scales, bracts.

imitative (ĭm'ĭtātĭv) *a.* [L. *imitari*, to imitate.] *Appl.* form, structure, habit, colouring etc. assumed for protection or aggression.

immaculate (ĭmăk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *macula*, spot.] Without spots or marks of different colour.

immune body,—heat-stable antibody or lysin; amboceptor, *q.v.*

immunize (ĭmūnīz', ĭm'ūnīz) *v.* [L. *immunis*, free.] To render invulnerable to a toxin, usually by injecting the toxin in small quantities at short intervals, without appearance of severe symptoms.

immunity (ĭmū'nĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *immunis*, free.] An organism's resistance, natural or acquired, to the onset of pathological conditions from infection, natural or artificial, by micro-organisms or their products.

impar (ĭm'păr) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal.] Not paired; not existing in pairs; azygous.

imparidigitate (ĭmpăr'ĭdĭj'ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal; *digitus*, finger.] Having an odd number of digits.

imparipinnate (ĭmpăr'ĭpĭn'āt) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal; *pinna*, wing.] Unequally pinnate; pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet.

imperfect (ĭmpĕr'fĕkt) *a.* [L. *imperfectus*, unfinished.] Incomplete; *appl.* fungi lacking the sexual spore stage.

Imperforate (impĕr'fŏrāt) *a.* [L. *in* not *per* through *foratus* bored.] Not pierced *appl.* foraminiferous shells without fine pores in addition to principal opening

Impervious (impĕr'viŭs) *a.* [L. *in* not *pervius* passable.] Not permeable *appl.* nostrils with septum between nasal cavities.

Implant (im'plănt) *n.* [L. *in* into *plantare* to plant.] An organ or part transplanted to an abnormal position a graft.

Implantation cone,—cone of origin, *q.v.*

Implex (im'plĕks) *n.* [L. *in* into *plicare* to fold.] Endoplica or infolding of integument for muscle attachment in insects.

Importation (impŏrtā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *importare* to carry into.] Ingestion by sinking of food into protoplasm of captor as in certain protozoa.

Impregnation (imprĕgnā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *impraegnare* to fertilise.] Transference of spermatozoa from male to body of female insemination.

Impressio (imprĕs'iō) *n.* [L. *impressio* impression.] Impression or concavity in one organ or structure where in contact with another as of surface of liver in contact with stomach etc.

Impuberal (impū'bĕrăl) *a.* [L. *impubes* under age.] Prepubertal sexually immature.

Impulse (im'pŭls) *n.* [L. *impulsus* driven.] Self propagated disturbance induced by excitation.

Inantherate (inăn'thĕrāt) *a.* [L. *in* not Gk. *antheros* flowering.] Without anthers anantherous.

Inarticulate (inârtĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *in* not *articulatus* jointed.] Not segmented not jointed.

Inaxon (inăk'sŏn) *n.* [Gk *is* fibre *axon* axis.] A nerve-cell with axis-cylinder branching at a distance from it.

Inbreeding,—breeding through a succession of parents belonging to the same stock or very nearly related.

Inca bones,—distinct portions of interparietal found in skulls of former Peruvians os interparietale.

Incalculate (inkăl'ĭkūlāt) *a.* [L. *in* not *caliculus* small flower-cup.] Wanting a calicle.

Incasement theory — preformation theory *q.v.*

Incisal (insī'săl) *a.* [L. *incidere* to cut into.] Cutting *as* edge of a tooth.

Incised (insīzd') *a.* [L. *incisus* cut into.] With deeply notched margin.

Incisiform (insī'zĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *incisus* cut into *forma*, shape] Incisor-shaped.

Incisive (insī'sĭv) *a.* [L. *incisus* cut into.] *Pert.* or in region of incisors *appl.* bones, foramina *fossa*.

Incisor (insī'sŏr) *a.* [L. *incisus* cut into.] Adapted for cutting—*appl.* mammalian premaxillary teeth. *n.* A crest or ridge of palatine process of maxilla.

Incisura (insisū'ră) *n.* [L. *incidere* to cut into.] Notch, depression, or indentation, as in bone, stomach, liver etc.

Included (inklood'ĕd) *a.* [L. *includere* to shut in.] Having stamens and pistils not protruding beyond corolla not exserted.

Inclusion bodies,—intracellular particles, as pigment granules, mitochondria, Golgi bodies microsomes, viruses etc.

Incomplete metamorphosis, — insect metamorphosis in which young are hatched in general adult form and develop without quiescent stage.

Incongruent (inkŏng'grooĕnt) *a.* [L. *incongruens* not suiting.] Not suitable or fitting *appl.* surface of joints which do not fit properly

Incoordination (in'kōôr'dĭnā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *in* not *cum* together *ordo*, order.] Want of co-ordination irregularity of movement due to loss of muscle control.

Incrassate (inkrăs'āt) *a.* [L. *incrassare* to thicken.] Thickened becoming thicker

Incretion (inkrē'shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*

into *cretus* separated.] Internal secretion.

incrustation (inkrŭstā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *crusta*, shell.] Fossilisation by encasement in mineral substance.

incubation (in'kūbā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *incubare* to lie on.] The hatching of eggs by means of heat, natural or artificial; period between infection and appearance of symptoms induced by parasitic organisms.

incubatorium (in'kūbătō'rium) *n.* [L. *incubare* to lie on.] Temporary pouch surrounding mammary area, in which egg of Echidna is hatched.

incubous (in'kūbŭs) *a.* [L. *incubare* to lie on.] *Appl.* leaves so arranged that the base of each is covered by upper portion of next lower.

incudal (in'kūdăl) *a.* [L. *incus* anvil.] *Pert.* the incus; *appl.* fold, fossa.

incudate (in'kūdāt) *a.* [L. *incus* anvil.] *Appl.* type of rotifer mastax with large and hooked rami and reduced mallei.

incumbent (inkŭm'bĕnt) *a.* [L. *incumbere* to lie upon.] Lying upon; bent downwards to lie along a base; *appl.* cotyledons so folded that flat sides are next radicle; *appl.* hairs or spines applied lengthwise to their base; *appl.* insect wings resting on abdomen.

incurrent (inkŭr'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *currere* to run.] Leading into; afferent; *appl.* ectoderm lined canals which admit water in sponges; *appl.* inhalant siphons of molluscs.

incurvate (inkŭr'vāt) *a.* [L. *incurvare* bent.] Curved inwards or bent back.

incurvation (in'kŭrvā'shŭn) [L. *incurvare* to curve.] The doubling back on itself of structure or organ, as of spirochaete about to divide.

incus (in'kŭs) *n.* [L. *incus* anvil.] Part of rotifer mastax; the anvil-shaped ear ossicle of mammals.

indeciduate (indĕsid'ūāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *decidere* to fall down.] Non-caducous; with maternal part of placenta not coming away at birth.

indeciduous (indĕsid'ūŭs) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *decidere* to fall down.] Persistent; not falling off at maturity; everlasting; evergreen.

indefinite (indĕf'init) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *definitus* limited.] Not limited; not determinate; of no fixed number; racemose, *q.v.*

indehiscent (indēhis'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *dehiscens* gaping.] Not splitting at maturity; *appl.* certain fruits.

indeterminate growth,—growth of stem, branch or shoot not limited or stopped by development of a terminal bud; indefinite prolongation and subdivision of an axis.

indeterminate inflorescence,—growth of floral axis by indefinite branching because unlimited by development of terminal bud.

index,—the forefinger or digit next to the thumb; number or formula expressing ratio of one quantity to another.

indicators,—species characteristic of climatic, soil and other conditions in particular region or habitat; dominant species in biotope.

indigenous (indij'ĕnŭs) *a.* [L. *indigena*, native.] Belonging to the locality; not imported; native.

individual (indivĭd'ūăl) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *dividuus* divisible.] *Pert.* single example or unit, as individual variations of colour; *n.* A person or zooid of distinctive function of hydrozoan colony.

individualism,—symbiosis in which the two parties together form what appears to be a single organism.

individuation,—development of interdependent functional units, as in colony formation; organisation of morphogenetic processes; regional or tissue differentiation; process of developing into an individual.

indole-acetic acid,—see heteroauxin.

induced movement,—movement dictated and influenced by external stimulus, as plant curvature.

induction (indŭk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *inducere* to lead in.] Act or process of causing to occur; process whereby a cell or tissue influences neighbouring cells or tissues; lowering by one reflex of the threshold of another; spinal induction.

inductive stimulus,—an external stimulus which influences growth or behaviour of an organism.

indumentum (in'dūmĕn'tŭm) *n.* [L. *indumentum* covering.] The plumage of birds; a hairy covering.

induplicate (indū'plikāt) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *duplex*, double.] In vernation having bud-leaves bent or rolled without overlapping; in aestivation having bud sepals or petals folded inwards at points of contact.

induplicative (indū'plikātiv) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *duplex*, double.] *Appl.* vernation or aestivation with induplicate foliage or floral leaves respectively.

indusial (indū'ziăl) *a.* [L. *induere* to put on.] Containing larval insect cases, as certain limestones; *pert.* the indusium.

indusiate (indū'ziāt) *a.* [L. *induere* to put on.] Having an enveloping case; *appl.* insect larvae having an indusium.

indusiform (indū'zifŏrm) *a.* [L. *induere* to put on; *forma*, shape.] Resembling an indusium.

indusium (indū'zium) *n.* [L. *induere* to put on.] An outgrowth of plant epiderm covering and protecting a sorus; an insect larva case; the supracallosal gyrus of the rhinencephalon, indusium griseum.

induviae (indū'viē) *n. plu.* [L. *induere* to put on.] Scale-leaves; leaves which remain attached to stem after withering.

induviate (indū'viāt) *a.* [L. *induere* to put on.] Covered with scale-leaves or induviae.

inequilateral (inē'kwilăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *aequus* equal; *latus* side.] Having two sides unequal; having unequal portions on either side of line drawn from umbo to gape of bivalve shell.

inequilobate (inē'kwilō'bāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *aequus* equal; *lobus* lobe.] With lobes of unequal size.

inequivalve (inē'kwivălv) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *aequus* equal; *valvae* folding doors.] Having two valves of shell unequal; *appl.* molluscs.

inerm (inĕrm') *a.* [L. *inermis* unarmed.] Without means of defence and offence; without spines; inermous.

inert (inĕrt') *a.* [L. *iners* inactive.] Physiologically inactive; *appl.* heterochromatic region of chromosome with paucity of active genes.

inferior (infē'riŏr) *a.* [L. *inferior* lower.] *Appl.* lower placed of two; farther down axis; growing or arising below another organ.

inferoanterior (in'fĕrōăntē'riŏr) *a.* [L. *inferus* beneath; *anterior* in front.] Below and in front.

inferobranchiate (in'fĕrōbrăng'kiăt) *a.* [L. *inferus* beneath; Gk. *brangchia* gills.] With gills under margin of mantle, as in certain molluscs.

inferolateral (in'fĕrōlăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *inferus* beneath; *latus* side.] Below and at or towards the side.

inferomedian (in'fĕrōmē'diăn) *a.* [L. *inferus* beneath; *medius* middle.] Below and about the middle.

inferoposterior (in'fĕrŏpŏstē'riŏr) *a.* [L. *inferus* beneath; *posterior* behind.] Below and behind.

inferradial (in'fĕrrā'diăl) *n.* [L. *inferus* beneath; *radius* radius.] Lower part of transversely bisected radials of certain fossil crinoids.

inflected (inflĕk'ted) *a.* [L. *inflectere* to bend in.] Curved or abruptly bent inwards or towards the axis; inflexed.

inflorescence (in'flŏrĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *inflorescere* to begin to blossom.] A flowering or putting forth blossoms; method in which flowers are arranged on an axis.

influents (in'flooĕnts) *n. plu.* [L. *influere* to flow into.] The animals present in a plant community or those primarily dependent and acting upon the dominant plant species.

infra-axillary (in'frăăk'silări) *a.* [L.

infra below *axilla*, armpit.] Branching off below the axil.

infrabasal (in'frăbā'săl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *basis* base.] One of series of plates, perradial in position, below the basals in crinoids.

infrabranchial (in'frăbrăng'kĭăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *branchiae* gills.] Below the gills *appl.* part of pallial chamber

infracentral (in'frăsĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *centrum* centre.] Below vertebral centrum.

infraclavicle (in'frăklăv'ĭk'l) *n.* [L. *infra*, below *clavicula*, little key.] Membrane bone occurring in pectoral girdle of some fishes.

infraclavicular (in'frăklăvĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *clavicula*, small key.] Beneath the clavicle *appl.* branches of brachial plexus *appl.* fossa or triangle between deltoid and pectoralis major

infracortical (in'frăkôr'tĭkăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *cortex* bark.] Beneath the cortex.

infracostal (in'frăkŏs'tăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *costa*, rib.] Beneath the ribs *appl.* muscles.

infradentary (in'frădĕn'tărĭ) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *dens* tooth.] Beneath the dentary bone.

infraglenoid (in'frăglē'noid) *a.* [L. *infra*, below Gk. *glene* socket *eidos* like.] Below glenoid cavity *appl.* tuberosity

infrahyoid (in'frăhī'oid) *a.* [L. *infra*, below Gk. *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] Beneath the hyoid *appl.* muscles.

infralabial (in'frălā'bĭăl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *labium* lip.] Beneath the lower lip

inframarginal (in'frămâr'jĭnăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *margo* margin.] Under the margin, or marginal structure *appl.* a cerebral convolution *appl.* certain plates on carapace of Chelonia below marginals *appl.* lower of two series of plates round margin of stelleroid arms and discs

inframaxillary (in'frămăksĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *infra* below *maxilla*, jaw.] Beneath maxilla *appl.* nerves.

infranasal (in'frănā'zăl) *n.* [L. *infra* below *nasus* nose.] An additional nasal element in some Theromorpha.

infraorbital (in'frăôr'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *orbis* circle.] Beneath the orbit *appl.* artery canal foramen, groove nerve glands, etc.

infrapatellar (in'frăpătĕl'ăr) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *patella*, knee-cap.] *Appl.* pad of fat beneath patella.

infrarostral (in'frărŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *rostrum* snout.] Beneath a rostrum *appl.* paired cartilages derived from Meckel's cartilage, of lower part of suctorial mouth of tadpoles.

infrascapular (in'frăskăp'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *scapula*, shoulder blade.] Beneath the scapula *appl.* artery

infraspecific (in'frăspēsĭf'ĭk) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *species* particular kind.] *Pert.* a subdivision of a species, as subspecies and varieties.

infraspinatous (in'frăspīnā'tŭs) *a.* [L. *infra* below *spina*, spine.] Beneath the spine beneath scapular spine *appl.* muscle, fossa infraspinous.

infrastapedial (in'frăstăpē'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *stapes* stirrup.] Beneath stapes of ear *appl.* part of columella.

infrasternal (in'frăstĕr'năl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *sternum* breast-bone.] Below the breast-bone *appl.* notch superficially at lower end of sternum.

infratemporal (in'frătĕm'pŏrăl) *a.* [L. *infra* below *tempora*, temples.] Beneath the temporal bone *appl.* crest and fossa.

infratrochlear (in'frătrŏk'lēăr) *a.* [L. *infra*, below *trochlea* pulley.] Beneath the trochlea *appl.* nerve given off from nasociliary nerve.

infructescence (in'frŭktĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *in* into; *fructus* fruit.] An inflorescence matured into fruit; composite or confluent fruit.

infundibular (ĭ fŭndĭb'ūlăr) *a* [L. *infundibulum* funnel] Funnel-shaped *appl* an bdominal muscle *appl* corolla infundibuliform choanoid, *q.v* *pert* infundibulum.

infundibulin (ĭnfŭndĭb ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *infundibulum* funnel.] An extract of posterior pituitary lobe causing decrease in renal water excretion antidiuretin infundin.

infundibulum (ĭn fŭndĭb ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *infundibulum* funnel.] Any funnel shaped organ o structure *appl* part of brain, of ethmoid bone of right ventricle etc. a cephalopod siphon part of bird s oviduct, flattened stomach-like cavity of ctenophore septal funnel in Scyphozoa.

infuscate (ĭnfŭs'kāt) *a.* [L. *in* int *fuscus* dark.] Tinged to ppear dark as insect wings.

infusoriform (ĭ fūsō rĭfôrm) *a* [L. *infusus* poured int *forma* shape.] Resembling an infusorian *appl* embryonic forms of Coelentera *appl* male form of Dicyemidae.

infusorigen (ĭn fūsō rĭjĕn) *n.* [L. *infusus* poured into *genos* offspring] A gastrula-like phase in development of certain Mesozoa.

ingest (ĭnjĕst') *v* [L. *ingestus* taken in.] T convey food material into the lmentary canal food-cavity

ingesta (ĭnjĕs'tă) *n plu.* [L. *ingestus* taken in] The sum-total of substances taken in by the body *Opp* egesta.

ingestion (ĭnjĕs tĭŏn) *n.* [L. *ingestus* taken in] The swallowing or taking in of food-material

ingl vies (ĭngloov'ĭēz) *n.* [L. *ingluvies* crop] The crop of bird dilatation of oesophagus the rumen.

inguinal (ĭng'gwĭnăl) *a.* [L. *inguen*, groin.] In region of groin.

inguinal ring —*see* abdominal ring

inguino-abd minal,—in region of abdomen and groin.

inguino-crural —in region of groin and leg

inhalant (ĭnhā'lănt) *a.* [L. *in* nto *halare* to breathe] Adapted for inspiring or drawing in as terminal pores of incurrent canals in sponges, r siphons in molluscs.

inhibition (ĭn'hĭbĭsh'ŏn) *n.* [L. *inhibere* to prohibit.] Prohibition or checking of an action or process.

inhibitory (ĭnhĭb'ĭtŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *inhibere* to prohibit.] *Appl* nerves which control movement or secretion.

inion (ĭn'ĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *inion* back of head.] The external protuberance of occipital bone.

initial (ĭnĭsh ăl) *n.* [L. *initium*, beginning] A cel which initiates differentiation f tissues, as in apical meristem, vascular cambium, etc. histogen cell primordial cell.

ink sac,—in Sepia, a pear-shaped body in wall of mantle cavity which contains the ink gland secreting a black substance, ink or sepia, ejection of which is means of defence.

innat (ĭn nāt) *a* [L. *in* ī *gnatus* born.] Inherited basifixed *appl.* anther with filament attached only to base.

inn rvation (ĭn'nĕrvā shŭn) *n.* [L. *in* into *nervus* sinew] Nerve-distribution vital nerve force.

innidiation (ĭn nĭdĭā hŭn) *n* [L. *in* into *nidus* nest.] Colonisation or development of cells or organisms in part of the body t which they have been transferred by metastasis *q.v*

innominate (ĭnnŏm'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not *nomen* name.] Nameless *appl* various arteries and veins.

innominat bo —the hip-bone or lateral half of pelvic girdle os coxae os innominatum.

innovation (ĭn'ŏvā shŭn) *n* [L. *innovare* to renew] A growth or shoot of mosses which develops into a new plant by dying-off of portion of parent plant behind it basal vegetative shoot of grasses.

inocomma (ĭn kŏm'ă) *n* [Gk. *is* fibre *komma*, clause.] Portion of muscle fibril between telophrag mata or Z discs inokomma sarcomere.

Inocular (Inŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *in*, in; to *oculus*, eye.] *Appl.* antennae inserted close to eye.

Inocyte (In'ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *kytos*, hollow.] Elongated cell of fibrous tissue.

Inogen (In'ōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *genos*, offspring.] A nitrogenous substance of muscle tissue.

Inophragma (In'ōfrăg'mă) *n.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *phragma*, fence.] The transverse membrane through adjacent myofibrillae; mesophragma and telophragma; M and Z lines bisecting A- and I-discs.

Inosit I,—carbohydrate present in cells, the lipotropic anti-alopecia factor of bios, *q.v.* $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

Inotagmata (In'ōtăg'mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *tagma*, arrangement.] Hypothetical units, *q.v.*

Inquiline (In'kwĭlīn) *n.* [L. *inquilinus*, tenant.] Animal living in home of another and getting share of its food; partner in commensalism; an insect developing in gall produced by an insect of another species, being detrimental to the latter.

Inscriptiones, t din ns, — three fibrous bands crossing the rectus abdominis muscle.

Insectivorous (In sĕktĭv' rŭs) *a.* [L. *insectum*, cut into; *vorare*, to devour.] Insect-eating; *appl.* certain animals and carnivorous plants.

Insemination (In'sĕmĭnā shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, in; *seminatio*, sowing.] The introd ction of semen or spermatozoa into female genital tract.

Inserted (Insĕr'tĕd) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *serere*, to join.] United by natural growth.

Insertion (Insĕr'shŭn) [L. *insertus*, joined.] Point of attachment of organs, as of muscles, leaves; point on which force of muscle is pplied.

Insertional,—*appl.* translocation in which the portion between two breaks of chromosome is transferred to break in another chromosome; *cf.* shift.

Insessorial (In sĕsō'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *insidere*, to sit pon.] Adapted for perching.

Istent (Insĭs'tĕnt) *a.* [L. *insistere*, to stand upon.] *Appl.* hind toe of certain birds whose tip only reaches the ground.

Insolation (Insōlā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *sol*, sun.] Exposure to sun's rays.

Inspiration (Inspĭrā shŭn) *n.* [L. *inspirare*, to inhale.] The act of drawing air int the lungs; absorption of oxygen by plants.

Instaminate (Instăm'Ināt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *stamen*, thread.] Not bearing stamens.

Instar (In stär) *n.* [L. *instar*, form.] Insect at particular stage between moults.

Insula (In sūlă) *n.* [L. *insula*, island.] Island of Reil, triangular eminence lying deeply in lateral fissure of temporal lobe; islet of Langerhans, *q.v.*; blood island, *q.v.*

Insulin (In sūlĭn) *n.* [L. *insula*, island.] The anti-diabetic endocrine product of pancreas, formed in β-cells of islets of Langerhans. $C_{45}H_{69}O_{14}N_{11}S \cdot 3H_2O$.

Integrifolious (Intĕg'rĭfō'lĭŭs) *a.* [L. *integer*, whole; *folium*, leaf.] With entire leaves.

Integripallial (Intĕg'rĭpăl'ĭăl), **integripalliate** (Intĕg'rĭpăl'ĭăt) *a.* [L. *integer*, whol; *pallium*, mantle.] Having an unbroken pallial line; *appl.* shells of molluscs with small or no siphons.

I t gument (Intĕg'ūmĕnt) *n.* [L. *integumentum*, covering.] A covering; investing or coating structure or layer; coat of ovule; integumentum.

Interacin us (In'tĕrăs'Inŭs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *acinus*, grape.] Among alveoli of racemose gland; interacinar.

Interalveolar (In tĕrăl'vē'ōlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, among; *alveolus*, small cavity.] Among alveoli; *appl.* cell islets.

Interamb (Int'ĕrămb') *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *ambulare*, to walk.] Interambulacral area.

interambulacral (ĭn'tĕrămbūlā'krăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *ambulare* to walk.] *Appl.* area of echinoderm test between two ambulacral areas. *n.* A plat of that area.

interambulacrum (ĭn'tĕrămbūlā'krŭm) *n.* [L. *inter* between *ambulare* to walk.] The area between two ambulacral areas.

interarticular (ĭn'tĕrârtĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *articulus* joint.] Between articulating parts of bones *appl.* certain ligaments and fibro-cartilages.

interatrial (ĭn'tĕrā'trĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *atrium* hall.] *Appl.* groove separating the two atria of the heart.

interauricular (ĭn'tĕrôrĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *auricula*, little ear.] Between auricles of heart.

interaxillary (ĭn'tĕrăk'sĭlărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter* between *axilla* armpit.] Placed between the axils.

interbrachial (ĭn'tĕrbrā'kĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *brachium* arm.] Between arms, rays, or brachial plates.

interbranchial (ĭn'tĕrbrăng'kĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *branchiae* gills.] *Appl.* septum between successive gill slits.

interbreed (ĭn'tĕrbrēd') *v.* [L. *inter* between A.S. *bred* brood.] To cross different varieties of plants or animals.

intercalare (ĭn'tĕrkăl'ārē) *n.* [L. *intercalaris* inserted.] In many fishes and fossil amphibians an additional element in the vertebra.

intercalarium (ĭn'tĕrkălā'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *intercalaris* inserted.] The third Weberian ossicle.

intercalary (ĭn'tĕrkăl'ărĭ, ĭntĕr'kălărĭ) *a.* [L. *intercalaris* inserted.] Inserted, additional; *appl.* meristematic layers between masses of permanent tissue; *appl.* growth elsewhere than at growing point; *appl.* veins between main veins of insect wings; *appl.* plates in Dinoflagellata; *appl.* bands in diatoms; *appl.* cartilage between neural arches, interneural or interdorsal plate.

intercapitular (ĭn'tĕrkăpĭt'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *capitulum* little head.] Between capitula; *appl.* veins of fingers and toes.

intercarotid (ĭn'tĕrkărŏt'ĭd) *a.* [L. *inter* between; Gk. *karos* deep sleep.] Between carotid arteries.

intercarpal (ĭn'tĕrkâr'păl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *carpus* wrist.] Among or between carpal bones; *appl.* joints.

intercarpellary (ĭn'tĕrkâr'pĕlărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter* between; Gk. *karpos* fruit.] Between the carpels.

intercartilaginous (ĭn'tĕrkârtĭlăj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *inter* between *cartilago* gristle.] Between cartilages.

intercavernous (ĭn'tĕrkăv'ĕrnŭs) *a.* [L. *inter* between *caverna* cavern.] *Appl.* sinuses connecting cavernous sinuses, part of ophthalmic veins.

intercellular (ĭn'tĕrsĕl'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between; *cellula* little cell.] Among or between cells, as spaces in meristem, biliary passages among liver-cells, plexus of dendrites between sympathetic ganglion cells, etc.

intercentral (ĭn'tĕrsĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *centrum* centre.] Uniting or between, two centra.

intercentrum (ĭn'tĕrsĕn'trŭm) *n.* [L. *inter* between *centrum* centre.] A second central ring in an embolomerous vertebra.

interchange,—mutual or reciprocal translocation, in chromosomes.

interchondral (ĭn'tĕrkŏn'drăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between; Gk. *chondros* cartilage.] *Appl.* articulations and ligaments between costal cartilages.

intercingular (ĭn'tĕrsĭng'gūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *cingulum* girdle.] *Appl.* area of longitudinal groove between parts of a spiral girdl in certain Dinoflagellata.

interclavicle (ĭn'tĕrklăv'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *inter* between *clavicula* small key.] The episternum; median ventral bone between clavicles.

interclavicular (ĭn'tĕrklăvĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *clavicula*, small key.] Between the clavicles; *appl.* a ligament.

interclinoid (ĭn'tĕrklī'noid) [L. *inter* between Gk. *klinē* bed; *eidos* form.] Joining clinoid processes *appl.* fibrous process or ligament.

intercolumnar (ĭn'tĕrkŏlŭm năr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *columna*, column.] Between columnar structures, as certain abdominal muscle fibres.

intercondyloid (ĭn'tĕrkŏn dĭloid) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *kondylos* knob *eidos* form.] Between condyles *appl.* an eminence of tibia, and fossae of femur and tibia.

intercostal (ĭn'tĕrkŏs'tăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *costa*, rib.] Between the ribs, as arteries, glands membranes, nerves, veins, muscles between ribs of leaf mericarp etc.

intercostobrachial (ĭn'tĕrkŏs'tōbrā kĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *costa* rib *brachium* arm.] *Appl.* lateral branch of second intercostal nerve which supplies upper arm inter costohumeral.

intercoxal (ĭn'tĕrkŏk săl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *coxa*, hip.] Between the coxae or proximal limb-joints of arthropods *appl* plate, etc.

intercrescence (ĭn'tĕrkrĕs ĕns) *n.* [L. *inter* between *crescere* to grow] A growing into each other as of tissues.

intercrural (ĭn'tĕrkroo răl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *crus* leg] *Appl* intercolumnar tendinous fibres arching across external oblique muscles.

intercuneiform (ĭn'tĕrkūnē'ĭform) [L. *inter* between *cuneus* wedge *forma*, shape] Connecting the three cuneiform bones of th ankle *appl.* articulations and ligaments.

interdeferential (ĭn'terdĕferĕn shăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *deferre* to carry down.] Between the vasa deferentia.

interfascicular (ĭn'tĕrfăsĭk ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *fasciculus* small bundle.] Situated between the fascicles or vascular bundles; *appl.* cambium

interfemoral (ĭ 'tĕrfĕm'ŏrăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *femur* thigh bone.] Between the thighs.

i terfer nce (ĭn'tĕrfē rĕns) *n.* [L. *inter* between *ferire* t strike.] The lessened probability of crossing over in the neighbourhood of previous crossing-over

interfertile (ĭn'tĕrfĕr'tĭl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *fertilis* fertile.] Able to interbreed.

int rfilamentar (ĭn'tĕrfĭlămĕn'tăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between; F *filament* from L. *filum*, thread.] *Appl* junctions or horizontal bars connecting molluscan gill filaments.

interfilar (ĭn'tĕrfī'lăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *filum*, thread.] *Appl* ground-substance of protoplasm, as opposed to reticulum.

interfoliaceous (ĭn'tĕrfōlĭā shŭs) *a.* [L. *inter* between *folium*, leaf.] Situated or arising between two opposite leaves interfoliar

interfrontal (ĭn'terfrŭn'tăl) *n.* [L. *inter* between *frons* forehead.] An unpaired median bone between frontals and nasals in Eryops.

interganglionic (ĭn'tĕrgănglĭŏn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *ganglion* little tumour] Connecting two ganglia, as nerve cords or strands.

intergeneric (ĭn'terjĕnĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter* between *genus* kind.] Between genera; *appl.* hybridisation.

intergenital (ĭn'terjĕn'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *genitus* produced.] Between the genitals *appl.* certain echinoderm plates.

interglacial (ĭn'tĕrglā shăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *glacies* ice.] *Appl* or *pert.* ages between glacial ages, particularly of the Pleistocene epoch.

intergl bular (ĭntĕrglŏb ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *globulus* small globe.] *Appl.* series of spaces towards outer surface of dentine due to imperfect calcification.

intergular (ĭn'tĕrgū'lăr) *n.* [L. *inter* between *gula* gullet.] A paired or unpaired plate in front of gulars in Chelonia.

interhyal (ĭ tĕrhī'ăl) *a* [L. *inter* between Gk. *hyoeides* Υ-shaped] A small bone between hyomandibular and rest of hyoid of some higher vertebrates.

interkinesis (ĭn'tĕrkĭnē'sĭs) *n*. [L. *inter* between Gk. *kinesis* movement.] Interphase resting stage between two mitotic divisions of a cell.

interlamellar (ĭn tĕrlămĕl ăr) *a*. [L. *inter* between *lamella* thin plate.] *Appl* vertical bars of tissue joining gill lamellae of molluscs *appl* spaces between lamellae or gills of agarics.

interlaminar (ĭn'tĕrlăm'ĭnăr) *a* [L. *inter* between *lamina* thin plate.] Uniti g laminae between laminae.

interlobar (ĭ tĕrlō'băr) *a*. [L. *inter* between L.L. *lobus* lobe] Between lobes *appl* sulci and fissures dividing cerebral hemispheres into lobes.

interl bular (ĭn'tĕrlŏb ūlăr) *a*. [L. *inter* between *lobulus* mall lobe.] Occurring between lobules *appl* kidney arteries, vessels of liver etc

interlocular (ĭn terlŏk ūlăr) *a*. [L. *inter* between *loculus* compartment.] Between loculi.

interloculus (ĭn'tĕrlŏk'ūlŭs) *n* [L. *inter* between *loculus* compartment] Space between two loculi.

intermandibular (ĭn'tĕrmăndĭb ūlăr) *a*. [L *nter* between *mandibulum* jaw] Between rami of mandibles.

intermaxilla (ĭn'tĕrmăksĭl'ă) *n* [L. *inter* between *maxilla* jaw] Bone between maxillae the premaxilla.

intermaxillary (ĭn'tĕrmăksĭl'ărĭ) *a*. [L. *inter* between *maxilla*, jaw] Between maxillae *pert* premaxillae *appl* gland in nasal septum of certain amphibians and reptiles.

intermediary (ĭn'tĕrmē'dĭărĭ) *a*. [L. *inter* between *medius* middle.] Acting as medium *appl* nerve cells receiving impulses from afferent cells and transmitting them to efferent cells.

int rmediate (ĭn'tĕrmē dĭăt) *a*. [L. *inter* between *medius* middle] Occurring between two points or parts *appl* a nerve-mass, certain areas of brain, a disc in striated muscle fibs, etc.

intermediate host,—host intervening between two others in life-history of certain parasites, as *Limnaea* in life-history of *Fasciola*.

intermedin (ĭn'tĕrmē dĭn) *n* [L. *inter* between *medius* middle.] Hormone obtained from pars intermedia of the pituitary gland B substance.

intermedium (ĭn'tĕrmē'dĭŭm) *n*. [L. *inter* between *medius* middle.] A small bone of carpus and tarsus.

intermesenteric (ĭn'tĕrmĕs'ĕntĕr'ĭk, mĕz) *a*. [L. *inter* between Gk. *mesos* middle *enteron* gut.] Occurring between mesenteries *appl* spaces in sea-anemones.

intermitotic (ĭn'tĕrmĭtŏt'ĭk) *n*. [L. *inter* between Gk. *mitos* thread.] A cell with individual life between mitoses causing its origin and division into daughter cells *cf* postmitotic.

intermuscular (ĭn'tĕrmŭs'kūlăr) *a*. [L. *inter* between *musculus* muscle.] Between or among muscle fibres.

intermyotomic (ĭn'tĕrmī'otŏm'ĭk) *a*. [L. *inter* between Gk. *mys* muscle *tome* cutting] *Appl.* vertebra formed of caudals of one somite and cranials of next posterior *cf* intrasegmental.

internal (ĭntĕr'năl) *a*. [L. *internus* within.] Located on inner side nearer middle axis located or produced within

internal secretion,—endocrine secretion hormone.

internal spiral,—coil within single chromatid as between prophase and naphase

int rnasal (ĭn'tĕrnā zăl) *a*. [L. *inter* between *nasus* nose] Between nostrils *appl* plate septum, gland.

interneural (ĭn'tĕrnū'răl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] Between neural processes, arches or spines; *appl.* sharp bones attached to dorsal fin rays; *appl.* intercalary cartilages.

interneuron (ĭn'tĕrnū'rŏn) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] An internuncial neurone or relay cell.

internodal (ĭn'tĕrnō'dăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *nodus*, knot.] *Pert.* part between two nodes.

internode (ĭn'tĕrnōd) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *nodus*, knot.] The part between two successive nodes or joints, as of plant stem, of medullated nerve fibre; non-genetic segment of chromosome.

internodia (ĭn'tĕrnō'dĭă) *n.* *pl.* Phalanges.

internum (ĭntĕr'nŭm) *n.* [L. *internus*, inward.] Inner region or medulla of a mitochondrium or of Golgi apparatus.

internuncial (ĭn'tĕrnŭn'shăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *nuntius*, messenger.] Intercommunicating, as paths of transmission or nerve fibres; *appl.* neurone interposed between afferent and efferent nerve cells, association neurone.

interoceptor (ĭn'tĕrōsĕp'tŏr) *n.* [L. *internus*, inside; *capere*, to take.] A receptor which receives stimuli from within the body; end-organ for visceral sensibility.

interocular (ĭn'tĕrŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *oculus*, eye.] Placed between the eyes.

interoperculum (ĭn'tĕrōpĕr'kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *operculum*, lid.] A membrane bone of operculum of Teleostomi and Dipnoi, attached to mandible; interopercle.

interoptic (ĭn'tĕrŏp'tĭk) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *optikos*, pert. sight.] Between optic lobes.

interorbital (ĭn'tĕrôr'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *orbis*, circle.] Between the orbits; *appl.* septum of tropibasic skull; *appl.* sinus.

interosculant (ĭn'tĕrŏs'kūlănt) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *osculari*, to kiss.] Possessing characters common to two or more groups or species.

interosseous (ĭn'tĕrŏs'ēŭs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *os*, bone.] Occurring between bones; *appl.* arteries, membranes, muscles, nerves.

interparietal (ĭn'tĕrpărī'ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *paries*, wall.] In many vertebrates a bone arising between parietals and supra-occipital.

interpeduncular (ĭn'tĕrpēdŭng'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *pedunculus*, little foot.] *Appl.* fossa between cerebral peduncles, and a ganglion.

interpetaloid (ĭn'tĕrpĕt'ăloid) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *petalon*, leaf; *eidos*, form.] Between petaloid areas of an echinoderm test.

interpetiolar (ĭn'tĕrpĕt'ĭōlăr) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *petiolus*, little foot.] Situated between petioles or bases of opposite leaves.

interphalangeal (ĭn'tĕrfălăn'jēăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *phalangx*, line of battle.] *Appl.* articulations between successive phalanges.

interphase (ĭn'tĕrfāz) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *phasis*, aspect.] Resting stage between first and second mitotic divisions; interkinesis.

interplacental (ĭn'tĕrplăsĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *placenta*, flat cake.] Between placentae.

interpleural (ĭn'tĕrploo'răl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *pleuron*, side.] Between pleurae.

interpositional growth,—of cells by interposition between neighbouring cells without loss of contact; intrusive growth. *Opp.* sliding growth.

interpubic (ĭn'tĕrpū'bĭk) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *pubes*, mature.] *Appl.* the fibrocartilaginous lamina between pubic bones.

interracial (ĭn'tĕrrā'shăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *radix*, root.] Between races or breeds; *appl.* hybridisation differences, etc.

interradial (ĭn'tĕrrā'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *radius*, radius.] *Pert.* an interradius.

interhyal (ĭn'tĕrhī'ăl) *n.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *hyoeides* T-shaped.] A small bone between hyomandibular and rest of hyoid of some higher vertebrates.

interkinesis (ĭn'tĕrkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *kinesis* movement.] Interphase resting stage between two mitotic divisions of a cell.

interlamellar (ĭn'tĕrlămĕl'ăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *lamella* thin plate.] *Appl.* vertical bars of tissue joining gill lamellae of molluscs *appl.* spaces between lamellae or gills of agarics.

interlaminar (ĭn'tĕrlăm'ĭnăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *lamina* thin plate.] Uniting laminae between laminae.

interlobar (ĭn'tĕrlō'băr) *a.* [L. *inter* between L.L. *lobus* lobe.] Between lobes *appl.* sulci and fissures dividing cerebral hemispheres into lobes.

interlobular (ĭn'tĕrlŏb'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *lobulus* small lobe.] Occurring between lobules *appl.* kidney arteries, vessels of liver etc.

interlocular (ĭn'tĕrlŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *loculus* compartment.] Between loculi.

interloculus (ĭn'tĕrlŏk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *inter* between *loculus* compartment.] Space between two loculi.

intermandibular (ĭn'tĕrmăndĭb'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *mandibulum* jaw.] Between rami of mandibles.

intermaxilla (ĭn'tĕrmăksĭl'ă) *n.* [L. *inter* between *maxilla* jaw.] Bone between maxillae the premaxilla.

intermaxillary (ĭn'tĕrmăksĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter* between *maxilla* jaw.] Between maxillae *pert.* premaxillae *appl.* gland in nasal septum of certain amphibians and reptiles.

intermediary (ĭn'tĕrmē'dĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter* between *medius* middle.] Acting as medium *appl.* nerve-cells receiving impulses from afferent cells and transmitting them to efferent cells.

intermediate (ĭ'tĕrmē'dĭăt) *a.* [L. *inter* between *medius* middle.] Occurring between two points or parts *appl.* a nerve-mass, certain areas of brain, a disc in striated muscle fibre, etc.

intermediate host,—host intervening between two others in life-history of certain parasites, as *Limnaea* in life history of *Fasciola*.

intermedin (ĭn'tĕrmē'dĭn) *n.* [L. *inter* between *medius* middle.] Hormone obtained from pars intermedia of the pituitary gland B substance.

intermedium (ĭn'tĕrmē'dĭŭm) *n.* [L. *inter* between *medius* middle.] A small bone of carpus and tarsus.

intermesenteric (ĭn'tĕrmĕs'ĕntĕr'ĭk, mēz) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *mesos* middle *enteron* gut.] Occurring between mesenteries *appl.* spaces in sea-anemones.

intermitotic (ĭn'tĕrmĭtŏt'ĭk) *n.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *mitos* thread.] A cell with individual life between mitoses causing its origin and division into daughter cells *cf.* postmitotic.

intermuscular (ĭn'tĕrmŭs'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *musculus* muscle.] Between or among muscle fibres.

intermyotomic (ĭn'tĕrmī'ŏtŏm'ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *mys* muscle *tome* cutting.] *Appl.* vertebra formed of caudals of one somite and cranials of next posterior *cf.* intrasegmental.

internal (ĭntĕr'năl) *a.* [L. *internus* within.] Located on inner side; nearer middle axis located or produced within.

internal secretion,—endocrine secretion hormone.

internal spiral,—coil within a single chromatid, as between prophase and anaphase.

internasal (ĭn'tĕrnā'zăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *nasus* nose.] Between nostrils *appl.* plate septum gland.

Intertergal (ĭntĕrtĕr'găl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *tergum* back.] Betwee tergites or dorsal sclerites.

Intertidal (ĭn'tĕrtī'dăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between A.S. *tid*, time.] *Appl.* shore organisms living between high- and low-water marks.

Intertrabecula (ĭn'tĕrtrăbĕk'ūlă) *n.* [L. *inter* between *trabecula* little beam.] A separate plate between the trabeculae anteriorly in some birds.

Intertragi (ĭntĕrtrăj'ĭk) *a* [L. *inter* between Gk. *tragos* goat.] *Appl.* notch between tragus and antitragus.

Intertrochanteric (ĭn'tĕrtrōkăntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *inter* between Gk. *trochanter* runner.] Between trochanters *appl.* crest, line.

Intertrochlear (ĭn'tĕrtrŏk'lēăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *trochlea*, pulley] *Appl.* an ulnar ridge fitting into groove of the humerus.

Intertubercular (ĭn'tĕrtūbĕr'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *tuberculum* small hump] *Appl.* plane of body through tubercles of iliac crests, *appl.* sulcus between tubercles of humerus.

Intervarietal (ĭn'tĕrvărī'ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between; *varius* diverse.] *Appl.* crosses between two distinct varieties f a species.

Interventricular (ĭn'tĕrvĕntrĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *inter* between *ventricula* small cavity] Between ventricles *appl.* foramen between third and lateral ventricles foramen of Monro.

Intervertebral (ĭn'tĕrvĕr'tĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *vertebra*, vertebra.] Occurring between vertebrae *appl* discs, fibrocartilages foramina, veins.

Intervillous (ĭn'tĕrvĭl'ŭs) *a.* [L. *inter* between *villi* hairs.] Occurring between villi *appl.* spaces in trophoblastic network filled with maternal blood.

Interxylary (ĭn'tĕrzī'lărĭ) *a.* [L. *inter* between; Gk. *xylon* wood.] Between xylem strands *appl* phloem.

Interzonal (ĭn'tĕrzō'năl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *zona*, belt.] Between two zones *appl* spindle fibres uniting groups of daughter chromosomes in anaphase of mitosis.

Interzooecial (ĭn'tĕrzōē'sĭăl) *a.* [L. *inter* between *zoon*, animal *oikos* house.] Occurring among zooecia.

Intestinal (ĭntĕs'tĭnăl ĭntĕstī'năl) *a.* [L. *intestinus* internal.] *Pert* intestines *appl* glands, villi, etc.

Intestin (ĭntĕs'tĭn) *n.* [L. *intestinus* internal.] Part of alimentary canal from pylorus to anus, or part corresponding to this.

Intextine (ĭntĕk'stĭn) *n.* [L. *intus* within *exter* without.] An inner membrane of an extine.

Intima (ĭn'tĭmă) *n* [L. *intimus* innermost.] The innermost lining membrane of part or organ; tunica intima.

Intin (ĭn'tĭn) *n.* [L. *intus* within.] The inner covering membrane of pollen grain, or of spore *Opp* extine.

Intrabiontic (ĭn'trăbīŏn'tĭk) *a.* [L. *intra* within; Gk. *bios* life *on* being] *Appl.* process of selection occurring in a living unit.

Intrabulbar —intragemmal *q.v*

Intracapsular (ĭn'trăkăp'sūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *capsula*, small chest.] Contained within capsule *appl* protoplasm of Radiolaria *appl.* dendrites.

Intracardiac (ĭn'trăkâr'dĭăk) *a.* [L. *intra*, within Gk. *kardia*, heart.] Endocardiac, *q.v*

Intracartilaginous (ĭn'trăkâr'tĭlăj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *cartilago* gristle.] Inside the cartilage *appl.* ossification endochondral.

Intracellular (ĭn'trăsĕl'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *cellula* little cell.] Within the cell.

Intracortical (ĭn'trăkôr'tĭkăl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *cortex* rind.] Within the cortex; uniting parts f brain cortex.

Intra-epithelial (ĭn'trăĕpĭthē'lĭăl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within Gk. *epi*, upon; *thele* nipple.] Occurring in epithelium *appl.* glands, usually mucous.

intrafascicular (in'trăfăsĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within *fasciculus* little bundle.] Within vascular bundle.

intrafoliaceous (in'trăfōlĭā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *intra* within *folium* leaf.] *Appl.* stipules encircling stem and forming a sheath ochreate.

intrafusal (in'trăfū'zăl) *a.* [L. *intra* within *fusus* spindle.] *Appl.* fasciculi and fibres connected respectively with neurotendinous and neuromuscular spindles.

intragemmal (in'trăjĕm'ăl) *a.* [L. *intra* within *gemma* bud.] Within a taste-bud *appl.* nerve fibres, spaces.

intraglobular (in'trăglŏb'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within *globulus* globule.] Occurring within a globule or corpuscle.

intrajugular (in'trăjŭg'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within *jugulum* throat.] *Appl.* a process in middle of jugular notch of occipital bone.

intralamellar (in'trălămĕl'ăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within *lamella* thin plate.] Within a lamella *appl.* trama of gill-bearing fungi.

intralobular (in'trălŏb'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within *lobulus* small lobe.] Occurring within lobules *appl.* veins draining liver lobules.

intramembranous (in-trămĕm'brănŭs) *a.* [L. *intra* within *membrana* film.] *Appl.* bone developed in membrane.

intramolecular (in'trămōlĕk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within F *molécule* small particle.] *Appl.* plant respiration from splitting up of complex substances within the cell.

intranuclear (in'trănū'klēăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within *nucleus* kernel.] Within the nucleus *appl.* spindles fibres, etc.

intraparietal (in'trăpărī'ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *intra* within *paries* wall.] Enclosed within an organ within parietal lobe as sulcus, etc.

intrapetalous (in'trăpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [L. *intra* within Gk. *petalon* leaf.] Situated in a petaloid area, in echinoderms.

intrapetiolar (in'trăpĕt'ĭolăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within *petiolus* little foot.] Within the petiole base expansion.

intrapleural (in'trăploo'răl) *a.* [L. *intra* within Gk. *pleuron* side.] Within the thoracic cavity.

intrasegmental (in'trăsĕgmĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within *segmentum* part.] *Appl.* vertebra formed of cranial and caudal elements of same original myotome *cf.* intermyotomic.

intraselection (in'trăsĕlĕk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *intra* within *selectio* choice.] Selection within an organ of cells fittest to survive.

intrasexual (in'trăsĕk'sūăl) *a.* [L. *intra* within *sexus* sex.] *Appl.* selection of competing individuals of the same sex.

intraspecific (in'trăspĕsĭf'ĭk) *a.* [L. *intra* within *species* particular kind *facere* to make.] Within a species *appl.* selection of individuals.

intraspicular (in'trăspĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within *spicula*, small spike.] Having spicules completely embedded in spongin.

intrastelar (in'trăstē'lăr) *a.* [L. *intra*, within *stela* pillar.] Within the stele of a stem or root *appl.* ground tissue, bundles, etc.

intratarsal (in'trătâr'săl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within *tarsus* ankle.] Within the tarsus *appl.* joint of reptilian limb between rows of tarsal bones.

intrathyroid (in'trăthī'roid) *a.* [L. *intra*, within Gk. *thyreos* shield *eidos* like.] *Appl.* a cartilage joining laminae of thyroid cartilage during infancy.

intrauterine (in'trăū'terĭn) *a.* [L. *intra* within *uterus* womb.] Within the uterus.

intravaginal (in'trăvăj'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within *vagina* sheath.] Within vagina contained within sheath as grass branches.

intravascular (in'trăvăs'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within *vasculum* small vessel.] Within blood-vessels.

intraventricular (in'trăvĕntrĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *intra* within *ventriculus* small cavity.] Within ventricle *appl.* caudate nucleus of corpus

striatum seen within ventricle of brain.

intravesical (in'trăvĕs'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *intra* within; *vesica* bladder] Within the bladder

intravitellin (in'trăvĭtĕl'ĭn) *a.* [L. *intra*, withi *vitellus* egg-yolk.] Within the yolk of an egg

intraxylary (in'trăzī'lărĭ) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; Gk *xylon* wood.] Within the wood or xylem.

intrinsic (intrĭn sĭk) *a.* [L. *intrinsecus* inwards.] *Appl.* inner muscles, as of tongue of syrinx etc. *appl.* brightness sensation due to differential retinal response to different wave-lengths. *Opp* extrinsic.

introitus (intrō'ĭtŭs) *n.* [L. *introitus* entry] An opening or orifice.

intr mittent (in'tromĭt'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *intr* within *mittere* to send.] Adapted for inserting *appl* male copulatory organs.

introrse (intrôrs') *a.* [L. *introrsus* within.] Turned inwards or towards axis of anthers, opening on side next pistil.

introvert (in'trōvĕrt) *n.* [L. *intro* within *vertere* to turn.] That which is capable of involution, as anterior region of body of certain zooids, of certain annulates, mouth extremity of certain molluscs. (in'trōvĕrt') *v* T turn, bend, or draw inwards.

intrusive growth,—*see* interpositional growth.

intussusception (in'tŭssŭsĕp shŭn) *n* [L. *intus* within *suscipere* to receive.] Growth in surface-extent or volume by intercalation of par ticles among those already present. *Opp* accretion of apposition.

inulase (in'ūlās) *n.* [L. *inula*, elecampane.] A plant enzyme which hydrolyses inulin into laevulose.

inulin (in'ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *inula* elecampane] A carbohydrate occurring in rhizomes and roots of many plants, and forming laevulose when hydrolysed; dahlia starch ($C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$.

invaginate (invăj'ĭnāt) *v* [L. *in*, into *vagina*, sheath.] To involute or draw into a sheath; *appl* in-sinking of wall of cavity vessel *a.* Introverted concave.

invagination (invăj'ĭnā shŭn) *n* [L. *in* into *vagina* sheath] In-volution introversion gastrula formation by infolding of blastula wall ingestion by temporarily transformed periplast-like ecto-plasm in certain Protozoa.

inversion (invĕr'shŭn) *n.* [L. *in-vertere*, to turn upside down.] Reversal in order of genes, or reversal of a chromosome segment, within th chromosome as a whol turning inward, insid out, upside-down of part.

invertase (invĕr'tās) *n.* [L. *invertere* to turn into.] A plant enzyme which converts cane sugar into dextrose and laevulose invertin sucrase.

invertebrate (invĕr'tĕbrāt) *a.* [L. *in* not *vertebra*, joint.] Back boneless without spinal column.

investing bones,—membrane bones.

investment (invĕst mĕnt) *n.* [L. *in*, in *vestire* to clothe.] Outer covering of part, organ animal, or plant.

involucel (invŏl ūsĕl) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *involucrum* covering] The small bracts at base f secondary umbel partial involucre.

invol cellate (invŏl'ūsĕl'āt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *involucrum* covering] Bear ing involucels.

involucellum,—involucel.

invol cral (in vōlū'krăl) *a.* [L. *in volucrum*, covering] *Pert.* or like an involucre.

involucrate (in vōlū'krāt) *a.* [L. *in-volucrum* covering] Bearing in volucres

invol cre (in vōlū'kĕr) *n.* [L. *involucrum* covering] Bracts forming whorl at base of condensed inflorescence, as of capitulum and umbel group of leaves surround ing antheridial and archegonial groups in bryophytes involucrum.

invol cr t,—involucel, *q.v*

involucrum (in'vōlū'krŭm) *n.* [L. *involucrum*, covering] I Hydromedusae, protective cup into which

nematocysts can be spirally extracted; metanotum of Orthoptera; *periosteal layer formed* around dead portion of bone in certain diseased conditions; an involucre *q.v.*

involuntary (invŏl'ŭntărĭ) [L. *in*, not; *voluntas*, wish.] *Not under* control of will; *appl.* plain unstriped muscles, as of alimentary canal, and to their movements.

involute (ĭn'vōlūt) *a.* [L. *involutus*, rolled up.] Of leaves, having the edges rolled inwards at each side; of shells, closely coiled.

involution (ĭn'vōlū'shŭn) *n.* [L. *involutus*, rolled up.] Reduction to normal of enlarged, modified, or deformed conditions; shrinking of tissues in old age; *appl.* forms that have become deformed in structure but not to such an extent as to be incapable of recovery; a rolling inward, as of leaves; movement of cells to interior in certain type of gastrulation; resting, *appl.* spores, stage, etc.

iodophilic (ī'ōdōfĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ioeides*, violet-like; *philos*, loving.] Staining darkly in iodine solution; *appl.* certain cytoplasmic inclusions and vacuoles; iodinophilous.

iodopsin (ī'ōdŏp'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *ioeides*, violet; *opsis*, sight.] Visual violet of retinal cones; a photo-sensitive protein-vitamin A compound.

iodothyrin (ī'ōdōthī'rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *ioeides*, violet; *thyreos*, shield.] An iodine compound in the colloid material of thyroid gland.

iodothyroglobulin (ī'ōdōthī'rōglŏb'ūlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *ioeides*, violet; *thyreos*, shield; L. *globus*, globe.] Compound of iodothyrin and nucleoprotein extractable hormone of the thyroid gland.

iridial angle,—filtration angle of eye; an angular recess between cornea and anterior surface of iris.

iridocytes (ĭr'ĭdōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *iris*, rainbow; *kytos*, hollow.] Guanin granules, bodies or plates, of which the reflecting tissue of skin of fishes is composed; iridescent cells in integument of Sepia.

iridomotor (ĭr'ĭdōmō'tŏr) *a.* [L. *iris*, rainbow; *movere*, to move.] Connected with movements of iris.

iridophores,—iridocytes, *q.v.*

iris (ī'rĭs) *n.* [L. *iris*, rainbow.] A thin circular contractile and vascular disc of eye between cornea and lens and surrounding the pupil.

iris cells,—pigment cells surrounding cone and retinula of an ommatidium.

irradiation (ĭrā'dĭā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *radius*, ray.] Treatment with rays, as ultra-violet rays, X rays, etc.; the spreading of an effect of a stimulus; spreading of an excitatory process; apparent enlargement of objects, due to difference in illumination.

irritability (ĭr'ĭtăbĭl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *irritare*, to provoke.] Power of receiving external impressions, and reacting to them, inherent in living matter.

irritant (ĭr'ĭtănt) *n.* [L. *irritare*, to provoke.] An external stimulus which provokes a response.

irrorate (ĭr'ōrāt) *a.* [L. *irrorare*, to bedew.] Covered as if by minute droplets; dotted with minute colour markings, as wings of certain butterflies.

isadelphous (īsădĕl'fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *adelphos*, brother.] With equal number of stamens in two phalanges.

isauxesis (īsôksē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *auxesis*, growth.] Growth of a part at the same rate as that of the whole; ontogenetic heterauxesis.

ischiadic (ĭs'kĭăd'ĭk), **ischial** (ĭs'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip.] *Pert.* or in region of hip; *appl.* artery, vein, process of ischiopubic plate.

ischiocapsular (ĭs'kĭōkăp'sūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip; L. *capsula*, little chest.] *Appl.* a ligament joining capsular ligament and hip.

ischiocavernosus (ĭs'kĭōkăv'ĕrnō'sŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip; L. *cavus*, hollow.] *Appl.* muscle between hip and corpora cavernosa; erector of penis, or of clitoris.

ischioflexorius (is'kiōflĕksō'riŭs) *n.* [Gk. *ischion* hip L. *flexus* bent.] Posterior thigh muscle in salamander corresponding to semimembranosus

ischiopodite (is'kiŏpōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *ischion* hip *pous* foot.] Proximal joint of walking legs of certain Crustacea, or of maxillipedes.

ischiopubic (is'kiōpū'bik) *a.* [Gk. *ischion* hip L. *pubes* adult.] *Appl.* gap or fenestra between ischium and pubis *appl.* a median cartilaginous plate with median and lateral processes, in Dipnoi.

ischiopubis (is'kiōpū'bis) *n.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip L. *pubis* adult.] The ischium of pterodactyls pubis being excluded from acetabulum; fused ischium and pubis.

ischiorectal (is'kiōrĕk'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip L. *rectus* straight.] *Pert.* ischium and rectum *appl.* fossa and muscles.

ischium (is'kiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip.] The ventral and posterior bone of each half of pelvic girdle of vertebrates except fishes an ischiopodite.

isidia (isid'iă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *isis* plant *idion*, *dim.*] Coral-like soredia on surface of some lichens. *Sing* isidium.

isidiferous (ĭ'sidif'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isis* plant; L. *ferre* to bear] Bearing isidia isidiophorous.

isidioid (isid'ioid) *a.* [Gk. *isis* plant *idion dim. eidos* like.] Like an isidium.

isidium,—*sing* of isidia.

island of Reil [*J C. Reil* German anatomist]. Insula, *q.v*

islets of Langerhans [*P Langerhans* German anatomist]. Spherical or oval bodies scattered throughout the pancreas, concerned in metabolism of sugar in body endocrine portion of pancreas.

isoagglutinin (ĭ'soăgloot'inin) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal L. *agglutinare* to glue to.] Fertilisin or agglutinin of eggs which reacts on sperm of same species *cf* heteroagglutinin.

isoagglutinogen (ĭ'sōăglootin'ōjĕn)

isohaemagglutinogen (ĭ'sōhēmăglootin'ōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *haima*, blood; *genos* birth L. *agglutinare* to glue to.] Substance producing agglutination of erythrocytes within the same blood group.

isobilateral (ĭ'sōbīlăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal L. *bis* twice *latus* side.] *Appl* form of bilateral symmetry where a structure is divisible in two planes at right angles.

isobryonic (ĭ'sōbrīŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *isos* equal *bryein*, to proliferate.] Developing equally as lobes f dicotyledonous embryo; isobryous.

isocarpous (ĭ'sōkâr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk *isos* equal *karpos* fruit.] Having carpels and perianth divisions equal in number

isocercal (ĭ'sōsĕr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *kerkos* tail.] With vertebral column ending in median line of caudal fin.

isochela (ĭ'sōkē'lă) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *chele* claw] A chela with two parts equally developed two-pronged anchor-shaped spicule in certain sponges.

isochromosome (ĭ'sōkrō'mōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *chroma*, colour *soma*, body] Chromosome with identical arms united in median centromere metacentric derived from telocentric chromosome.

isochromous (ĭ'sōkrō'mŭs) *a.* [Gk *isos* equal *chroma*, colour] Equally tinted unif rmly coloured isochromatic, isochroous.

isocortex (ĭ'sōkôr'tĕks) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal L. *cortex* bark.] The part of cerebral cortex made up of six layers of nerve-cells. *Opp* allocortex.

isocytic (ĭ'sōsĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *kytos* hollow] With all cells equal.

isodactylous (ĭ'sōdăk'tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *daktylos* finger] Having all digits of equal size.

isodemic (isōdĕm'ĭk) [Gk. *isos* equal *demos* people.] With or *pert* populations composed of an equal number of individuals *appl* lines on map which pass through points representing equal population density

isodiametric (ī'sōdīămēt'rik) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *dia* through *metron* measure.] Having equal diameters *appl.* cells or other structures *appl.* rounded or polyhedral cells.

isodont (ī'sōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *odous* tooth.] Having teeth all equal.

isodynamic (ī'sōdīnăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *dynamis* power.] Of equal strength providing the same amount of energy *appl.* foods.

isogamete (ī'sŏgămēt') *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *gametes* spouse.] One of a pair of undifferentiated gametes.

isogamous (īsŏg'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *gamos* marriage.] Having the gametes alike.

isogamy (īsŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *gamos* marriage.] Union of similar gametes, or of similar unicells.

isogenes (ī'sojēnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *isos* equal *genos* descent.] Lines on a map which connect points where same gene frequency is found.

isogenetic (ī'sōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *genesis* descent.] Arising from the same or a similar origin; of the same genotype isogenous.

isogenic (īsōjĕ'nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *genos* race.] Homozygous.

isogenomatic (ī'sōjĕnōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *genos* race.] Containing similar sets of chromosomes *appl.* nuclei isogenomic.

isognathous (īsŏg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *gnathos* jaw.] Having both jaws alike.

isolate (ī'solāt) *n.* [It. *isola*, from L. *insula* island.] A breeding group restricted by isolation.

isolateral (ī'solat'erăl) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal L. *latus* side.] Having equal sides *appl.* leaves with palisade tissue on both sides.

isolation (īsolā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *insula* island.] Separation from others prevention of mating between breeding groups owing to spatial topographical, ecological phenological physiological genetic, or other barriers.

isolecithal (ī'sōlĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *lekithos* yolk.] *Appl.* ova with yolk granules distributed nearly equally throughout egg substance.

isomar —isophane *q.v.*

isomastigote (ī'sōmăs'tĭgōt) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *mastix* whip.] Having flagella of equal length.

isomere (ī'sōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *meros* part.] A homologous structure or part.

isomerous (īsŏm'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *meros* part.] Having equal numbers of different parts *appl.* flowers with same number of parts in each whorl exhibiting isomery

isometry (īsŏm'ĕtrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *metron* measure.] Growth of a part at the same rate as the standard or the whole.

isomorphic (ī'sōmôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *morphe* shape.] Superficially alike isomorphous *appl.* alternation of diploid and haploid phases in morphologically similar generations.

isomorphism (ī'sōmôr'fĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *morphe* shape.] Apparent similarity of individuals of different race or species.

isomyaric (ī'sōmĭăr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *mys* muscle.] With adductor muscles equal in size isomyarian.

isopedin (īsŏp'ēdĭn) *n.* [Gk. *isopedos* level.] Inner layer of laminated bony material in cosmoid and ganoid fish scales.

isopetalous (ī'sōpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *petalon* petal.] Having similar petals.

isophane (ī'sofān) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phainein* to show.] A line connecting all places within a region at which a biological phenomenon e.g. flowering of a plant, occurs at the same time isomar phenocontour

isophene (ī'sofēn) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phainein* to show.] A contour line delimiting area corresponding to given frequency of a variant form phenocontour

isophenous (ī'sōfē'nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *phainein* to show.] Being of the same phenotype.

isophytoid (ī'sōfī'toid) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *phyton* plant *eidos* form.] An individual of a compound plant not differentiated from the rest.

isoplankt (ī'sōplăngkt) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *planktos* wandering.] Line representing, on a map, distribution of equal amounts of plankton, or of particular plankton species.

isoploid (ī'soploid) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *aploos* onefold.] With an even number of chromosome sets in somatic cells. *n.* An isoploid individual.

isopodous (īsŏp'ōdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *pous* foot.] Having the legs alike and equal.

isopogonous (ī'sōpō'gŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *pogon* beard.] Of feathers having the two webs equal and similar.

isopolyploid (ī'sōpŏl'ĭploid) *a.*, *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *poly* many *aploos* onefold *eidos* form.] Polyploid with an even number of chromosome sets as tetraploid, hexaploid, octoploid, etc.

isopygous (ī'sōpī'gŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *pyge* rump.] With pygidium and cephalon of equal size *appl.* trilobites.

isospore (ī'sōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *sporos* seed.] An agamete produced by schizogony *opp.* anisospore.

isosporous (īsŏs'pōrŭs, ī'sōspō'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *sporos* seed.] Having spores of one kind only homosporous.

isostemonous (īsōstĕm'ōnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal L. *stemon* warp.] Having stamens equal in number to that of sepals or of petals.

isotelic (ī'sōtĕl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *telos* end.] Exhibiting or tending to produce the same effect homoplastic *appl.* food factors that can replace each other *pert.* isotely.

isotels (ī'sōtĕlz) *n.*, *plu.* [Gk. *isos* equal *telos* end.] Substances having the same physiological, *e.g.* nutritional, effect.

isotely,—homoplasty *q.v.*

isotomy (īsŏt'ōmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal; *temnein* to cut.] Bifurcation repeated in a regular manner as in crinoid brachia.

isotonic (īsōtŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *tonos* strain.] Of equal tension having equal osmotic pressure.

isotonicity (ī'sōtōnĭs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *tonos* tone.] Normal tension under pressure or stimulus.

isotopic (ī'sōtŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *topos* place.] *Pert.* isotopes chemical elements having the same atomic number and identical chemical properties, but differing in atomic weight.

isotropic (ī'sōtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *trephein* turning.] Singly refracting in polarised light, *appl.* the light stripes of voluntary muscle fibres *opp.* anisotropic symmetrical around longitudinal axis not influenced in any one direction more than another *appl.* growth rate without pre-determined axes, as eggs isotropous.

isotropy (īsŏt'rōpĭ) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *trepein* to turn.] Absence of predetermined axes in eggs.

isotype (ī'sōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *typos* pattern.] A specimen collected from the same plant as the holotype and at the same time.

isozoic (ī'sōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *isos* equal *zoon* animal.] Inhabited by similar forms of animal life.

isozooid (ī'sōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *isos* equal *zoon* animal *eidos* like.] A zooid similar to parent stock.

isthmiate (ĭsth'mĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *isthmos* neck.] Connected by an isthmus-like part.

isthmus (ĭsth'mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *isthmos* neck.] A narrow structure connecting two larger parts as those of aorta, acoustic meatus limbic lobe, prostate thyroid, etc. or between semi-cells junction between perikaryon and axon-base.

iter (ït'ĕr) *n.* [L. *iter* way.] A passage or canal as those of middle ear brain etc. an aqueduct.

Ivory (ī vōrĭ) *n.* [L. *ebur* ivory through F *ivoire*] Dentine of teeth usually that of elephant's tusks and similar structures formed from odontoblasts.

J

Jacobson's cartilage [*L. L. Jacobson* Danish anatomist] Vomeronasal cartilage supporting Jacobson's organ.

Jacobson nerve — tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve.

Jacobson's organ,—a diverticulum of olfactory organ in many vertebrates, often developing into an epithelium-lined sac opening into mouth vomeronasal organ.

Jactitation (jăktĭtā shŭn) *n.* [L. *jactare* to toss.] Process of scattering seeds by censer mechanism, *q.v.*

Jaculator (jăk'ūlātŏ) *n.* [L. *jaculator* shooter] A placental process, usually hooked, of certain fruits.

Jaculatory (jăk ūlātŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *jaculatorius* throwing] Darting out capabl of being emitted.

Jaculatory duct,—portion of vas deferens which is capable of being protruded in many animals.

Jaculiferous (jăk'ūlĭf ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *jaculum* dart *ferre* to carry] Bearing dart-like spines.

Jarovization (yăr'ovĭzā shŭn) *n.* [Russ. *yarovizatsya*, from *yarovoi* vernal.] Vernalisation, *q.v.*

Jaw (jô) *n.* [Akin to *chew* *hew*] A structure of vertebrates, supported by bone or cartilage naked or sheathed in horn or bearing teeth or horny plates, forming part of mouth and helping to open or shut it a similarly placed structure in invertebrates

Jaw foot,—maxillipede of Arthropoda.

J-disc,—isotropic or I-disc *q.v.*

Jecorin (jĕk'ŏrĭn) *n.* [L. *jecur* liver] A lecithin-like substance or phosphatide present in liver and other organs of the body

Jejunum (jĕjoon ŭm) *n.* [L. *jejunus* empty] Part of small intestine between duodenum and ileum.

Jelly of Wharton [*T Wharton*, English anatomist]. The gelatinous connective tissue surrounding the vessels f umbilical cord.

Johnston's organ [*C Johnston*, British entomologist]. A statical or chordotonal organ in second segment of insect antenna.

Joint (joint) *n.* [O.F *joindre* from L. *jungere* to join] Place of union or separation of two parts, as between bones articulation a node portion between two nodes or joints.

Jordan's organ [*K Jordan* zoologist]. The chaetosemata.

Juba (joob ă) *n.* [L. *juba*, mane.] A mane loose panicle.

Jubate (joob'āt) *a.* [L. *jubatus* maned.] With mane-like growth.

Jugal (joog'ăl) *n.* [L. *jugum* yoke.] The malar bone between maxilla and squamosal *a. Pert* jugum.

Jugat (joog'ăt) *a.* [L. *jugum* yoke.] Having pairs of leaflets furnished with a jugum.

Jugular (jŭg ūlăr joog ūlăr) *a.* [L. *jugulum* collar-bone.] *Pert.* neck or throat *appl.* veins, foramen, fossa etc. *appl.* nerve, the hyoidean or posterior post trematic nerve *appl.* ventral fish-fins beneath and in front of pectoral fins.

Jugulum (joog'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *jugulum* collar-bone.] The foreneck region of bird breast in insects, the jugum of wing

Jugum (joog'ŭm) *n.* [L. *jugum* yoke.] A pair of opposite leaflets ridge on mericarp of umbelliferous plants small lobe on posterior border of fore-wing of certain moths ridge [illegible] con- two [illegible] union of first [illegible] birth

Jurassic (joorăs'ĭk) *a.* [*Jura* mountains.] *Pert.* or *appl.* Mesozoic period between Triassic and Cretaceous.

juvenal (joo'vĕnăl) *a.* [L. *juvenalis* youthful.] Youthful *appl.* plumage replacing nestling-down of first plumage.

juvenile hormone, —secreted by corpus allatum and inhibiting development of adult characters, in certain insects.

juxta (jŭk'stă) *n.* [L. *juxta*, close to.] A ring-walled structure supporting sheath of aedeagus.

juxtaglomerular (jŭk'stăglŏmĕr'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *juxta*, close to *glomerare* to form into a ball.] *Appl.* cells surrounding arteriole of glomerulus of kidney.

juxtanuclear (jŭk stănū'klēăr) *a.* [L. *juxta*, close to *nucleus* kernel.] *Appl.* bodies basophil deposits in cytoplasm of vitamin D-deficient parathyroid cells.

K

kaino- —*see* caeno-

kako- —*see* caco-

kalidium (kălĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [*Dim.* of Gk. *kalia*, hut.] A form of sporocarp, or cystocarp.

kalymma (kăl'ĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *kalymma*, covering.] Vacuolated part of outer layer of certain radiolarians.

kalymmocyte (kăl'ĭmŏsīt) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *kalymma*, covering; *kytos* cell.] In ascidians, certain follicle-cells which migrate into the egg after maturation.

karyaster (kărĭăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nut, nucleus; *aster* star.] A star-shaped group of chromosomes.

karyenchyma (kărĭĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *engchyma* infusion.] Nuclear sap; achromatin; karyochylema.

karyogamy (kărĭŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *gamos* marriage.] Union and interchange of nuclear material.

karyokinesis (kăr'ĭōkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *kinesis* movement.] Indirect cell-division; mitosis.

karyology (kăr'ĭŏl'ōgĭ) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *logos* discourse.] Nuclear cytology.

karyolymph (kăr'ĭŏlĭmf') *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; L. *lympha*, water.] Nuclear sap; karyenchyma.

karyolysis (kăr'ĭŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *lysis*, to loosen.] Supposed dissolution of the nucleus in mitosis; liquefaction of nuclear membrane.

karyomer (kăr'ĭōmĕr) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *meros* part.] In mitosis, a small vesicle into which a chromosome is converted in one type of nuclear construction; karyomerite.

karyomicrosome (kăr'ĭōmī'krŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *mikros* small; *soma*, body.] A nuclear granule.

karyomite (kăr'ĭōmīt') *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *mitos* thread.] A chromosome.

karyomitome (kăr'ĭōmĭtōm') *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mitoma*, network.] The nuclear thread-work.

karyomitosis (kăr'ĭōmĭtō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *mitos* thread.] Indirect nuclear division; mitosis.

karyon (kăr'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus.] The cell-nucleus.

karyophans (kăr'ĭōfănz') *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *phainein*, to appear.] Microsomes or nucleus-like granules surrounded by an ovoid matrix, which form the spironeme and axoneme in stalk of Infusoria.

karyophore (kăr'ĭōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *pherein*, to bear.] System of ectoplasmic fibrils or membranes for mooring the nucleus, in certain ciliates.

karyoplasm (kăr'ĭōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *plasma* mould.] Nucleoplasm, the nuclear substance *cf.* cytoplasm.

karyorhexis (kăr'ĭōrĕk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus; *rhexis* breaking.] Fragmentation of the nucleus.

karyosome (kăr'ĭsōm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *soma* body] A nucleolus of the net knot type a chromosome a special aggregation of chromatin in resting nucleus the cell-nucleus itself *cf* plasmosome.

karyosphere (kăr'ĭōsfē) *n* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *sphaira* globe.] The large nucleolus from which arise all or most of the chromosomes of Protista

karyota (kărĭō'tă) *n plu.* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus] Nucleated cells.

karyotheca (kăr'ĭōthē'kă) *n* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *thekē* covering] The nuclear membrane.

karyotin (kăr'ĭotin) *n* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus.] Chromatin nuclear substance.

kary type (kăr'ĭōtīp) *n* [Gk. *karyon* nucleus *typos* pattern.] Group of *individuals with the same chromosome* umber and similar linear arrangement of genes in homologous chromosomes chromosome complement of such group

kata- —*also* cat

katabolism (kătăb'ŏlĭzm) *n* [Gk. *kata*, down *bole* throw] The destructive chemical processes in living organisms, *opp.* anabolism

katabolite (kătăb olīt) *n* [Gk. *kata*, down *bole* throw] Any product of katabolism, *e g* rea.

katage esis (kăt ăjĕn esĭs) *n* [Gk. *kata*, down *genesis* descent] *Retrogressive evolution.*

katakinetl (kăt'ăkĭnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kata* down *kinein* to move.] *Appl* process leading to discharge of energy *cf* anakinetic.

katakinetomeres (kăt'ăkĭnĕt mērz) *n plu* [Gk. *kata*, down *kinein* to move *meros* part.] Unreactive stable atoms or molecules.

kataphase (kăt ăfāz) *n* [Gk *kata* down *phasis* ppearance.] The stages of mitosis from formation of chromosomes t division of cell *cf* anaphase.

kataphoresis (kăt'ăfŏrē'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *kata*, down *pherein* to carry] Transfer of fluids through mem brane from anode to kathode electrical osmosis.

kataphoric (kătăfŏr'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *kata*, down *pherein* to carry] *Appl.* passive action the result of lethargy

kataplexy (kăt'ăplĕksĭ) *n.* [Gk. *kata* down *plessein* to strike.] Condition of an animal feigning death maintenance of postural reflex induced by restraint or shock cataplexis *cf* catalepsis.

katastate (kăt'ăstāt, kătăs'tăt) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down *statis* state.] Any product of katabolic activity of protoplasm katabolite.

katatrepsis (kăt'ătrĕp sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *kata* down *trepein* to turn] Stage of decreasing movement in blastokinesis.

katharobic (kăth'ărōbĭk) *a.* [Gk. *katharos* pure *bios* life.] *Living* in clean waters *appl* Protista *opp.* saprobic.

kathodic (kăthŏd'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kathodos* descent.] Not arising in conformity with genetic spiral *appl* leaves.

kation (kăt'ĭŏn, kăt'ĭō) *n.* [Gk *kata* down *ienai* to go.] A positively charged ion which moves towards kathode or negative pole *opp* anion.

Keber's organ [*G A F Keber* German zoologist]. Pericardial glands in lamellibranchs.

keel (kēl) *n* [A.S *ceol* ship.] The carina or breast bone of flying birds boat-shaped structure formed by two anterior petals of Leguminosae ridge on blade or on other parts of grasses.

kenenchyma (kĕnĕng'kĭmă) *n* [Gk. *kenos* empty *enchyma* infusion.] A tissue devoid of ts living contents, as cork.

keph —*see* ceph

keraphyllous (kĕrăfĭl ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *keras* horn *phyllon* leaf] *Appl* layer f a hoof between horny and sensitive parts.

keratin (kĕr'ătĭn) *n* [Gk. *keras* horn] A scleroprotein forming the basis of epidermal structures such as horns, nails, hairs.

keratinisation (kĕr'ătĭnĭză shŭn) *n* [Gk. *keras* horn.] State of becoming horny; *appl.* cells of epiderm developing in a horny material.

keratogenous (kĕrătŏj ĕnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *keras* horn *-genes* producing] Horn producing.

keratohyalin (kĕr'ătōhī'ălĭn) *n*. [Gk. *keras* horn; *hyalos* glass.] Substance contained in stratum lucidum of skin.

keratoid (kĕr'ătoid) *a*. [Gk. *keras* horn *eidos* form.] Horny resembling horn.

keratose (kĕr'ătōs) *a*. [Gk. *keras* horn.] Having horny fibres in skeleton, as certain sponges.

kernel (kĕr' ĕl) *n*. [A.S. *cyrnel*, small grain.] The inner part of seed containing the embryo.

ketogenic hormone,—a prepituitary principle which influences fat metabolism.

key-fruit,—winged achenes hanging in clusters, as of Acer and Fraxinus.

key gene,—oligogene, *q.v.*

kidney (kĭd nĕ) *n*. [A.S. *cwith* womb *neere* kidney] Nephros paired organ which elaborates and excretes urine.

kinaesthesis (kĭn ĕsthē'sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *kinein* to move *aisthesis* perception.] Perception of movement due to stimulation of muscles tendons, and joints proprioception.

kinaesthetic (kĭn ĕsthĕt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *kinein* to move; *aisthesis* perception.] *Pert* sense of movement or muscular effort *appl* sense, area

kinase (kĭnās') *n*. [Gk. *kinesis*, to move.] A substance which transforms zymogens to enzymes.

kinesiodic (kĭn'ēsĭŏd'ĭk) [Gk. *kinesis* movement *hodos* way] *Pert* motor nerve paths *cf* kinesodic.

kinesis (kĭnē sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *kinesis* movement.] Random movement locomotor reactions depending on intensity of stimulus; variation in linear or angular velocity

kinesodic (kĭn ēsŏd'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *kinesis* movement *hodos* way] Conveying motor impulses.

kinetic (kĭnĕt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *kinein*, to move.] Active *appl.* function of movement, *opp* static energy employed in producing or changing motion, *appl* division centre cell-division.

kinetoblast (kĭnē'tōblăst) *n*. [Gk. *kinein* to move *blastos* bud.] Outer ciliated investment of aquatic larvae with special locomotor properties.

kinetochore (kĭnē'tōkōr) *n*. [Gk. *kinein* to move *choros* place.] Spindle-attachment or insertion region centromere.

kinetogenesis (kĭnē'tōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *kinein* to move *genesis* descent.] The evolution theory that animal structures have been produced by animal movements.

kinetomeres (kĭnē'tōmērz) *n*. *plu* [Gk. *kinein*, to move *meros* part.] Molecules or atoms reactive or stable, ana- and kata-kinetomeres

kinetonucleus (kĭnē'tōnū'klēŭs) *n*. [Gk. *kinein*, to move L. *nucleus* kernel.] The secondary nucleus, kinetoplast, or parabasal body in forms such as trypanosomes in close connection with flagellum and undulating membrane *cf* trophonucleus.

kinetoplasm (kĭnē'tōplăzm) *n*. [Gk. *kinein*, to move *plasma* something formed] An iron-containing nucleo-protein forming source of energy to Nissl granules.

kinetoplast (kĭnē'tōplăst) *n*. [Gk. *kinein* to move *plastos* formed.] Composite body formed by union of parabasal body with blepharoplast in some Mastigophora.

kinetosome (kĭnē'tōsōm) *n*. [Gk. *kinein*, to move *soma* body] One of group of granules occupying the polar plate region in some sporogenesis.

kinoplasm (kĭn ōplăzm) *n*. [Gk. *kinein* to move *plasma*, mould.] The substance of attraction-sphere, astral rays, and spindl fibres archiplasm ergastoplasm.

kinoplasmosomes (kĭn'ōplăz'mōsōmz) *plu*. [Gk. *kinein* to move *plasma* form *soma*, body] Phragmoplast fibres seen at periphery of cell plate.

klado- —clado- *q.v.*

klasma plates (klăz mă plāts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *klasma* fragment L. *platus* flat.] Small parts of compound ambulacral plates separated by growth pressure, in echinoids.

kleisto- —*also* cleisto- *q.v.*

kleistogamous (klīstŏg'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos* closed *gamos* marriage.] Fertilised in closed flowers.

kleronomous (klērŏn'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *kleronomos* heir.] Inherited *appl.* paths in nervous system.

klinokinesis (klī'nŏkīnē sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *klinein* to slope *kinesis* movement.] Change in rate of change of direction or angular velocity due to intensity of stimulation *cf.* kinesis.

kl n,—clone *q.v.*

knee (nē) *n.* [A.S. *cneow* knee.] Genu joint between femur and tibia root process of certain swamp-inhabiting trees.

knephoplankton (nĕf'ŏplăngk'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *knephas* twilight *plangktos* wandering.] Plankton living at depths between thirty and five hundred metres *cf.* phaoplankton skotoplankton

knot (nŏt) *n.* [A.S. *cnotta*, knot.] In wood base of branch surrounded by new layers of wood and hardened by pressure in nuclear meshwork, small particles of chromatin where meshes cross.

Kölliker's canal [*R. A. von Kölliker* Swiss zoologist]. A canal leading from otocyst towards exterior as in certain Cephalopoda.

kolyone (kŏlī'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *kolyein* to hinder.] Substance elaborated in and conveyed from tissue or organ which lessens or inhibits function of other tissues

komma (kŏm'ă) *n.* [Gk. *komma* clause.] Sarcomere inocomma.

koniocortex (kŏn'īŏkôr'tĕks) *n.* [Gk. *konis* dust L. *cortex* bark.] Granular part of cortex characteristic of sensory areas of brain.

Krause's end bulbs, — *see* end bulbs.

Krause's membrane [*W. J. F. Krause* German anatomist]. The single or double row of dots in the light transverse band of striated muscle telophragma Z-disc.

Kupffer cells [*A. W. von Kupffer* German anatomist]. Stellate macrophages of liver sinuses.

kyogenic (kīŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *kyesis* pregnancy *genos* descent.] *Appl.* prepituitary hormone stimulating secretion of progestin by corpora lutea.

kyto- —cyto- *q.v.*

L

labella (lăbĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *labellum* small lip.] Paraglossa of insects *plu.* of labellum.

labellate (lăbĕl'ăt) *a.* [L. *labellum* small lip.] Furnished with labella or small lips.

labelloid (lăbĕl'oid) *a.* [L. *labellum* small lip Gk *eidos* form.] Like labellum.

labellum (lăbĕl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *labellum* small lip.] The lower petal morphologically posterior of an orchid two fused lateral staminodes as in flower of Zingiberaceae small lobe beneath labrum or labial palp, in insects proboscis lobe.

labia (lā'bĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *labium* lip.] Lips lip-like structures.

labia cerebri,—margins of cerebral hemispheres overlapping corpus callosum.

labia majora,—outer lips of vulva.

labia minora,—inner lips of vulva.

labial (lā'bĭăl) *a.* [L. *labium* lip.] *Pert.* or resembling a lip

labial palp —lobe-like structure near mouth of molluscs jointed appendage on labium of insects.

labiate (lā'bĭăt) *a.* [L. *labium* lip.] Lip-like possessing lips thickened margins having limb of calyx or corolla so divided that one portion overlaps the other

labiatiflorous (lā'bĭătĭflō rŭs) *a.* [L. *labium* lip *flos* flower.] Having the corolla divided into two lip-like portions.

labidophorous (lăb'ĭdŏf'ŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *labis* forceps *pherein* to carry] Possessing pincer-like organs

labi lla (lă'bĭl'ă) *n.* [L. *labium* lip.] A mouth-part of Myriopoda.

labile (lă'bĭl lăb'ĭl) *a.* [L. *labilis* pt to slip.] Readily undergoing change unstabl *appl.* genes that are constantly mutating

labiodental (lă'bĭŏdĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *labium* lip *dens* tooth.] *Pert.* lip and teeth *appl* an embryonic lamina *appl.* labial surface of tooth.

labiosternite (lă'bĭŏstĕr'nīt) *n.* [L. *labium* lip *sternum* breast-bone] A median area between palpigers of insect head.

labiostipes (lă'bĭŏstī'pēz) *n.* [L. *labium* lip *stipes* stalk.] A por tion of basal part of insect labium.

labipalp (lă'bĭpălp) *n.* [L. *labium* lip, *palpare* to feel.] Labipalpus labial palp of insects.

labium (lă'bĭŭm) *n.* [L. *labium* lip.] A lip, or lip-shaped structure the fused second maxillae of insects. *Pl* labia.

labral (lă'brăl) *a.* [L. *labrum* lip.] *Pert* labrum.

labrocyte (lăb rŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *labros* greedy *kytos* hollow] A mast cell.

labrum (lă'brŭm) *n.* [L. *labrum* lip] Anterior lip of certain arthropods hypostome of trilobites outer margin of mouth of gastropod shell ring of fibrocartilage, ambon, *q.v*

labyrinth (lăb'ĭrĭnth) *n* [L. *labyrinthus* labyrinth.] The complex internal ear bony or membranous lateral mass of air-cells of ethmoidal bone portions of kidney cortex with uriniferous tubules tracheal tympanum.

labyrinthodont (lăb'ĭrĭn'thodŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *labyrinthos* labyrinth *odous* tooth.] Having teeth with great complexity of dentine arrangement.

la (lăk) *n.* [Persian, *lak*, lacquer] A resinous secretion of lac glands of certain Coccidae composition depending on the food plant.

laccate (lăk'ăt) *a.* [It. *lacca* arnish.] Appearing as if varnished.

lacerat d (lăs'ĕrātĕd) *a.* [L. *lacerare* to tear] Having margin or apex deeply cut into irregular lobes.

lacertiform (lăsĕr'tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lacerta*, lizard; *forma* shape.] Having the shape of lizard.

lacertus (lăsĕr tŭs) *n.* [L. *lacertus* arm-muscle.] Lacertus fibrosus, aponeurosis of tendon of biceps muscle of the arm bicipital fascia.

lachrymal,—lacrimal *q.v*

lacinia (lăsĭn'ĭă) *n* [L. *lacinia*, flap] Segment f an incised leaf slender projection from margin of a thallus extension of posterior margin of proglottis over anterior part of following proglottis inner division of endopodite or stipes of maxilla of insects fimbria, *q.v*

laciniate (lăsĭn'ĭāt) *a.* [L. *lacinia* flap.] Irregularly incised, as petals fringed; *appl.* a ligament of the ankle, the internal annular ligament.

laciniform (lăsĭn ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lacinia* flap *forma*, shape.] Shaped like lacinia fringe-like.

lacinula (lăsĭn ūlă) *n.* [L. *lacinia* dim. flap.] Small lacinia inflexed sharp point of petal.

lacinulate (lăsĭn'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *lacinia*, dim flap.] Having lacinulae.

lacrimal (lăk'rĭmăl) *a.* [L. *lacrima* tear] Secreting or *pert.* tears *pert* or situated near lacrimal organ *appl.* artery bone, duct glands, nerve, papillae, sac also lachrymal.

lacrimonasal (lăk'rĭmonā zăl) *a.* [L. *lacrima*, tear *nasus* nose.] *Pert* lacrimal and nasal bones or duct.

lacrimose (lăk rĭmōs) *a* [L. *lacrima*, tear] Bearing tear-shaped pendages, as gills of certain fungi.

lactalbumin (lăk'tălbū mĭn) *n.* [L. *lac* milk; *albumen* egg-white.] An albumin found in milk.

lactase (lăk'tās) *n.* [L. *lac* milk.] An intestinal enzyme converting lactose into glucose and galactose also found in certain plants.

lactation (lăktā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *lac* milk.] Secretion of milk in mammary glands; period during which milk is secreted.

lacteals (lăk'tēălz) *n. plu.* [L. *lac* milk.] Chyliferous or lymphatic vessels of small intestine; ducts which carry latex.

lactescent (lăktĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *lactescere* to turn to milk.] Producing milk; yielding latex.

lactic (lăk'tĭk) *a.* [L. *lac* milk.] *Pert.* milk; *appl.* bacilli, acid.

lactiferous (lăktĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *lac* milk; *ferre* to carry.] Forming or carrying milk; carrying latex.

lactochrome (lăk'tōkrōm) *n.* [L. *lac* milk; Gk. *chrōma* colour.] A nitrogenous colouring matter in milk; lactoflavin, *q.v.*

lactoflavin (lăk'tōflā'vĭn) *n.* [L. *lac* milk; *flavus* yellow.] Vitamin B_2, riboflavin, *q.v.*, $C_{17}H_{20}O_6N_4$.

lactogenic (lăk'tōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *lac* milk; Gk. *genos* producing.] *Pert.* or stimulating secretion of milk; *appl.* a prepituitary hormone inducing secretion of milk in mammals and of crop milk in the pigeon; *appl.* interval between parturition and ovulation, or between parturition and menstruation.

lactoglobulin (lăk'tōglŏb'ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *lac* milk; *globulus* dim. of *globus* globe.] The specific protein of milk, insoluble in water.

lactoproteid (lăk'tōprō'tēĭd) *n.* [L. *lac* milk; Gk. *prōtos* first; *eidos* form.] Any milk proteid.

lactose (lăk'tōs) *n.* [L. *lac* milk.] Milk-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.

lacuna (lăkū'nă) *n.* [L. *lacuna* cavity.] A space between cells; sinus; urethral follicle; cavity in bone; small cavity or depression on surface in lichens; a leaf gap. *Plu.* lacunae.

lacunar (lăkū'năr) *a.* [L. *lacuna* cavity.] Having, resembling, or *pert.* lacunae.

lacunate (lăkū'nāt) *a.* [L. *lacuna*, hollow.] Lacunar; *pert.* lacunae; *appl.* collenchyma, with cell-walls thickened where bordering intercellular spaces.

lacunose (lăkū'nōs) *a.* [L. *lacuna* cavity.] Having many cavities; pitted.

lacunosorugose (lăkū'nōsōroo'gōs) *a.* [L. *lacuna* cavity; *rugosus* wrinkled.] Having deep furrows or pits, as some seeds and fruits.

lacus lacrimalis,—the triangular space between eyelids which contains lacrimal caruncle and receives tears from orifices of the lacrimal ducts.

lacustrine (lăkŭs'trĭn) *a.* [L. *lacus* lake.] *Pert.* or living in or beside lakes.

laeotropic (lē'ōtrŏp'ĭk), **laeotropous** (lēŏt'rōpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *laios* left; *tropē* turning.] Inclined, turned, or coiled to the left.

laevulose (lē'vūlōs) *n.* [L. *laevus* left.] Fruit sugar; fructose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

lagena (lăgē'nă, lăjē'nă) *n.* [L. *lagena* flask.] Terminal portion of the cochlear duct or scala media.

lageniform (lăgē'nĭfôrm, lăjē'nĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lagena* flask; *forma* shape.] Shaped like a flask.

lagopodous (lăgŏp'ōdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lagos* hare; *pous* foot.] Possessing hairy or feathery feet.

Lamarckian (lămârk'ĭăn) *a.* [*J. B. de Lamarck*, French biologist.] Of or *pert.* theories put forward by Lamarck.

Lamarckism (lămârk'ĭzm) *n.* The evolution theory of Lamarck, embodying the principle that acquired characteristics are transmissible.

lambda (lăm'dă) *n.* [Gk. λ lambda.] The junction of lambdoid and sagittal sutures.

lambdoid (lăm'doid) *a.* [Gk. λ lambda; *eidos* form.] λ-shaped; *appl.* the cranial suture joining occipital and parietal bones.

lamella (lămĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *lamella*, small plate.] Any thin plate or scale-like structure; the gill of an agaric.

lamellar (lămĕl'ăr) **lamellate** (lăm'ĕlāt) *a.* [L. *lamella*, small plate.] Composed of, or possessing thin plates.

lamellibranchiate (lămĕl'ĭbrăng'kiăt) *a.* [L. *lamella* small plate *branchiae* gills.] Having plate-like gills on each side with bilaterally compressed symmetrical body like bivalve.

lamellicorn (lămĕl'ĭkôrn) *a.* [L. *lamella*, small plate *cornu* horn.] Having antennal joints expanded into flattened plates.

lamelliferous (lăm ĕlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *lamella*, small plate *ferre*, to carry.] Having small plates or scales.

lamelliform (lămĕl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lamella*, small plate *forma* shape.] Plate-like.

lamellirostral (lămĕl'ĭrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *lamella*, small plate *rostrum*, beak.] Having inner edges of bill bearing lamella-like ridges.

lamina (lăm'ĭnă) *n.* [L. *lamina*, plate.] A thin layer or scale blade of leaf one of thin plate-like expansions of sensitive tissue which fit into grooves on inside of horse-hoof.

lamina choriocapillaris,—capillary plexus constituting inner layer of choroid.

lamina cribrosa,—cribriform plate, *q.v.* membraneous portion of sclera at site of attachment of optic nerve and with perforations for axons of ganglion cells of retina.

lamina perpendicularis,—median process of mesethmoid or ethmoid forming proximal or bony part of nasal septum.

lamina terminalis,—thin layer of grey matter forming anterior boundary of third ventricle of brain.

lamina vasculosa,—outer layer of choroid beneath suprachoroid membrane.

laminar (lăm'ĭnăr) **laminiform** (lăm'ĭnĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lamina*, plate *forma*, shape.] Consisting of plates or thin layers laminous.

laminarian (lămĭnā'rĭăn) *a.* [*Laminaria*, genus of brown seaweeds.] *Appl.* zone between low [illegible] about fifteen fathom.

lamination (lăm'ĭnā[illegible] *[illegible]* *lamina*, plate.] The formation of thin plates or layers; arrangement in layers a nerve [illegible] cortex.

laminiplantar (lăm'ĭnĭplăn[illegible] *lamina*, plate *planta* [illegible] Having scales of metatarsus [illegible] behind in a smooth ridge.

lanate (lā'nāt) *a.* [L. *lana* wool.] Woolly; covered with [illegible] like processes giving woolly [illegible] ance to surface.

lance-linear (lăns'-lĭn'[illegible] *lancea*, lance; *linea* line.] [illegible] lanceolate and linear in form.

lance-oblong (lăns-ŏb[illegible] *lancea*, lance; *oblongus* oblong.] Oblong with tapering ends.

lanceolate (lăn'sĕŏlāt) *a.* [L. *lanceola*, little lance.] [illegible] or tapering at base [illegible] point; lance-shaped.

lance-oval (lăns'-ō'vă[illegible] (lăns -ō'văt) *a.* [L. *lancea* [illegible] *ovalis* oval.] [illegible] intermediate between lanceolate and [illegible] oval.

lancet (lăn'sĕt) *n.* [F. *lancette* [illegible] L. *lancea*, lance.] [illegible] as in bees.

lancet plates,—[illegible] water-vascular [illegible]

Langerhans,—see [illegible]

Langhans cells [illegible] German histologist [illegible] of inner layer [illegible] layer of Langhans.

languet, languette [illegible] [F. *languette* [illegible] process on branchial [illegible]

laniary (lā'nĭărĭ) [illegible] tear to pieces.] [illegible] canine tooth.

lantern,—see Aristotle's lantern.

lanthanin (lănthă[illegible] *thanein* to [illegible] matin linin, *q.v.* [illegible] (synchro[illegible]

lanuginous (lă[illegible] *lanugo* down.] Covered with down; cf. lanate.

lanugo (lănū´gō) *n.* [L. *lanugo* down.] The downy covering on a foetus begins to be shed before birth.

lapidicolous (lăp´ĭdĭk´ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *lapis* stone *colere* to cultivate.] *Appl.* animals that live under stones.

lapillus (lăpĭl´ŭs) *n.* [L. *lapillus* pebble.] A small otolith in utriculus of teleosts.

lappaceous (lăpā´shŭs) *a.* [L. *lappa* bur.] Prickly.

lappet (lăp´ĕt) *n.* [M.E. *lappe* loose hanging part.] One of paired lobes extending downwards from distal end of stomodaeum in jelly-fish; lobe of a sea-anemone gullet; wattle of a bird.

larmier (lâr´myĕr) *n.* [F. *larme* tear.] Tear pit; saccus lacrimalis.

larva (lâr´vă) *n.* [L. *larva* ghost.] An embryo which becomes self-sustaining and independent before it has assumed the characteristic features of its parents.

larval (lâr´văl) *a.* [L. *larva* ghost.] *Pert.* larva; in the larval stage.

larviform (lâr´vĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *larva* ghost; *forma* shape.] Shaped like a larva.

larviparous (lârvĭp´ărŭs) *a.* [L. *larva* ghost; *parere* to produce.] Producing live larvae.

larvivorous (lârvĭv´ōrŭs) *a.* [L. *larva* ghost; *vorare* to devour.] Larva-eating.

larvule (lâr´vūl) *n.* [L. *larvula*, small larva.] Young larva.

laryngeal (lărĭn´jeăl) *a.* [Gk. *larynx* upper part of windpipe.] *Pert.* or near the larynx; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve, etc.

laryngopharynx (lăring´gōfăr´ingks) *n.* [Gk. *larynx* larynx; *pharynx* gullet.] Part of pharynx between soft palate and oesophagus.

laryngotracheal (lăring´gōtră´kēăl) *a.* [Gk. *larynx* windpipe; L. *trachea* trachea.] *Pert.* larynx and trachea; *appl.* embryonic groove and tube.

larynx (lăr´ingks) *n.* [Gk. *larynx* larynx.] The organ of voice in most vertebrates except birds.

lasso cells,—filamented hemispherical adhesive cells investing tentacles of Ctenophora.

lata type,—a mutant with one or more supernumerary chromosomes as compared with its parent (from *Oenothera lata*).

latebra (lăt´ēbră) *n.* [L. *latebra*, hiding-place.] The bulb or flask-shaped mass of white yolk in eggs.

latebricole (lătĕb´rĭkōl) *a.* [L. *latebra* hiding-place; *colere* to inhabit.] Inhabiting holes.

latent (lā´tĕnt) *a.* [L. *latens* hidden.] Lying dormant but capable of development under favourable circumstances; *appl.* buds, resting stages, characters.

latent bodies,—the resting stage of certain Haemoflagellata.

latent period,—the time interval between completion of presentation of a stimulus and the beginning of reaction; reaction time.

lateral (lăt´ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *latus* side.] *Pert.* or situated at a side, or at a side of an axis.

lateral chain theory,—*see* side-chain.

lateral line,—longitudinal line at each side of body of fishes marking position of sensory cells.

lateral mesenteries,—the mesenteries of Zoantharia, excluding directive or dorsal and ventral pairs.

lateralia (lătĕrā´lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *latus* side.] The lateral plates of Cirripedia.

laterigrade (lăt´ĕrĭgrād) *a.* [L. *latus* side; *gradus* step.] Walking sideways, as crab.

laterinervate (lăt´ĕrĭnĕrvāt) *a.* [L. *latus* side; *nervus* sinew.] With lateral veins.

laterit (lăt´ĕrĭt) *n.* [L. *later* brick.] *Appl.* tropical red soils containing alumina and iron oxides and little silica, owing to leaching under hot, moist conditions.

laterocranium (lăt´ĕrōkrā´nĭŭm) *n.* [L. *latus* side; *cranium* skull.] Area of insect head comprising genae and postgenae.

latero-sensory (lăt´ĕrōsĕn´sōrĭ) *a.* [L. *latus* side; *sensus* sense.] *Appl.* system of lateral sense-organs in fishes, or lateral line system.

laterosternites (lăt'ĕrōstĕr'nīts) *n. plu.* [L. *latus* side *sternum* breast bone.] Sclerites at side of eusternum, as in Dermaptera and Isoptera.

laterotergites (lăt'ĕrōtĕr'jīts) *n. plu* [L. *latus* side *tergum* back.] Small sclerites adjoining tergum of abdominal segments in som crustaceans and insects.

latex (lā'tĕks) *n* [L. *latex* liquid.] A milky or clear sometimes coloured, *juice or emulsion* of diverse composition found in some plants, as in spurges, rubber trees, certain agarics, etc.

laticifer (lătĭs'ĭfĕr) [L. *latex* a liquid *ferre* to carry] Any latex-containing cell, series of cells, or duct.

laticiferous (lăt'ĭsĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *latex* liquid *ferre* to carry] Conveying latex *appl* cells, tissue, vessels.

latiplantar (lăt'ĭplăn'tăr) *a.* [L. *latus* side *planta* sole of foot.] H ving hinder tarsal surface rounded.

latirostral (lăt'ĭrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *latus* broad *rostrum* beak.] Broad-beaked.

latiseptat (lăt'ĭsĕp'tăt) *a* [L. *latus* broad; *septum*, septum.] Having broad septum in the silicula.

latitudinal furrow,—one running round segmenting egg above and parallel to the equatorial.

Laurer Stieda canal,—a canal leading from junction of oviduct and vitelline duct to opening on dorsal surface in trematodes.

lauri oxylon (lŏr'ĭnŏzĭ'lŏn) *n* [L. *laurus* laurel; Gk. *xylon* wood] Any fossil wood.

law of acceleration,—the generalisa tion that organs of greater import ance develop more quickly

lax (lăks) *a.* [L. *laxus* loose.] Loose, as *appl.* panicle.

layer of Langhans [*T Langhans* German histologist]. Cytotrophoblast.

leader (lē'dĕr) *n.* [A.S *laedan*, to lead.] Highest shoot or part of trunk of a tree.

leaf (lēf) *n.* [A.S. *leaf* leaf.] An expanded outgrowth of a stem usually green.

l af buttress,—lateral prominence on shoot axis, due to underlying leaf primordium, representing leaf-base.

leaf-cushions,—prominent persistent leaf-bases, furnishing diagnostic characters in certain extinct plants.

leaf-gap,—mesh of stelar network, corresponding t site of leaf attachment in ferns gap in vascular cylinder of stem, parenchymatous region associated with leaf-traces lacuna.

leaflet,—a small leaf individual unit of compound leaf.

leaf-stalk,—petiole.

leaf trace,—vascular bundles extending from stem bundles to leaf-base. *Cf* girdle bundles.

l beridocytes (lĕbĕr'ĭdōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk *leberis* exuvia; *kytos* hollow] Cells containing glycogen and developing from and regressing t leucocytes, found in blood of Arachnida at moulting

lechriodont (lĕk'rĭōdŏnt') *a* [Gk. *lechrios* crosswise *odous* tooth.] With vomerine and pterygoid teeth in row nearly transverse.

lecithalbumin (lĕs'ĭthălbū min) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos* egg-yolk L. *albumen*, white of egg] A substance consisting of albumin and lecithin, of various body organs.

lecithelles (lĕs'ĭthĕlz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lekithos* egg-yolk.] Yolk granules in hypoblastic or other lecithoblasts.

l cithin (lĕs'ĭthĭn) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos* egg-yolk.] A phosphorised fat or phospholipide of cell-protoplasm.

lecith blast (lĕs'ĭthōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos* egg yolk *blastos* bud.] In developing eggs, the yolk-containing blastomeres.

lecithocoel (lĕs'ĭthōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *leki thos* egg-yolk *koilos* hollow] Segmentation cavity of holoblastic eggs.

lectoall typ (lĕk'tōăl'ōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *lektos* chosen *allos* other *typos* pattern.] A specimen of the pposite sex to that of the lectotype and subsequently chosen from the original material.

lectotype (lĕk'tōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *lektos* chosen *typos* pattern.] A specimen chosen from syntypes to designate type of species.

legume (lĕg'ūm) *n.* [L. *legumen* pulse.] Dehiscent one-celled, two-valved carpel as pod of pea or bean.

legumin (lĕgū'mĭn) *n.* [L. *legumen* pulse.] A globulin found in seeds of Leguminosae.

leiotrichous (līŏt'rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *leios* smooth *thrix* hair.] Having straight hair leiothric.

leiotropic,—laeotropic, *q.v.*

lemma (lĕm'ă) *n.* [Gk. *lemma*, husk.] A valve or flowering glume lower or outer palea, bract with axillary flower

lemniscus (lĕmnĭs'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *lemniskos* fillet.] One of paired club-shaped organs at base of acanthocephalan proboscis a fillet of fibres on each side of cerebral peduncles.

lenitic (lĕnĭt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *lenis* smooth.] Lentic, *q.v.*

lens (lĕnz) *n.* [L. *lens* lentil.] A transparent part of eye, which focuses rays of light on retina crystalline lens modified portion of cornea in front of each element of a compound eye.

lentic (lĕn'tĭk) *a.* [L. *lentus* slow.] *Appl* or *pert* standing water living in swamp pond, or lake lenitic *Opp* lotic.

lenticel (lĕn'tĭsĕl) *n.* [L. *lens* lentil.] Ventilating pore in angiosperm stems or roots canal cork a lenticular gland.

lenticular (lĕntĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *lenticula*, dim of *lens* lentil.] Shaped like a double convex lens lentiform *appl* glands, lymphoid structures between pyloric glands. *n.* Tip of incus articulating with stapes, often ossified as separate unit.

lenticulate (lĕntĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *lens* lentil.] Meeting in sharp point depressed, circular and frequently ribbed.

lentiform (lĕn'tĭfŏrm) *a.* [L. *lens* lentil *forma* shape.] Lentil-shaped lenticular *appl* nucleus, the extraventricular portion of corpus striatum.

lentigerous (lĕntĭj'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *lens* lentil *gerere* to bear.] Furnished with a lens.

lentiginose (lĕntĭj'ĭnōs) **lentiginous** (lĕntĭj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *lentigo* freckle.] Freckled speckled bearing numerous small dots.

lento-capillary point,—point, just above wilting coefficient, at which flow of water towards root hairs is impeded on account of surface tension resistance.

leotropic,—laeotropic *q.v.*

lepidodendroid (lĕp'ĭdōdĕn'droid) *a.* [Gk. *lepis* scale *dendron* tree *eidos* form.] *Pert* Lepidodendron having scale-like leaf-scars.

lepidoid (lĕp'ĭdoid) *a.* [Gk. *lepis* scal *eidos* form.] Resembling a scale or scales.

lepidomorial,—*pert* or composed of lepidomoria.

lepidomorium (lĕp'ĭdōmōr'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *lepis* scal *morion* constituent part.] Small scale or unit of composite scale with bony base and conical or conoid crown of dentine containing pulp cavity and sometimes covered with enamel. *Plu* lepidomoria.

lepidophyte (lĕp'ĭdōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *lepis* scal *phyton*, plant.] A fossil plant of fern family

lepidopterous (lĕp'ĭdŏp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lepis* scale *pteron* wing.] Having wings covered with minute overlapping scales *pert* moths, butterflies.

lepidosteoid (lĕp'ĭdŏs'tēoid) *a.* [Gk. *lepis* scal *osteon* bone *eidos* form.] *Appl* ganoid scale lacking cosmine.

lepidote (lĕp'ĭdōt) *a.* [Gk. *lepidotos* scaly.] Covered with minute scales.

lepidotic (lĕp'ĭdŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lepidotos* scaly.] *Appl* an acid found in wings of some Lepidoptera.

lepidotrichia (lĕp'ĭdōtrĭk'ĭă) *n.* *plu* [Gk. *lepis* scale *thrix* hair.] The bony actinotrichia of teleosts.

l pocyte (lěp'ösīt) *n* [Gk. *lepis* husk *kytos* hollow] A cell with a defining cell-wall, *opp* gymnocyte.

lepospondylous (lěp'ospŏn'dĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *lepis* husk *sphondylos* vertebra.] Having amphicoelous, or hour-glass shaped, vertebrae.

l ptoce tric (lěp'tösĕn'trik) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *kentron* centre.] *Appl.* concentric bundle with central leptome.

l ptocephaloid (lěp'tökĕf'ăloid, -sĕf-) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *kephale* head *eidos* form.] Resembling or having the shape of eel larvae.

l ptocercal (lěp'tösĕr'kăl) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *kerkos* tail.] With long slender tapering tail as some fishes leptocercous, *appl* protozoa.

l ptodactylous (lěp'todăk'tĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *daktylos* finger] Having slender digits.

l ptodermatous (lěp'tödĕr'mătŭs) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *derma* skin.] Thin-skinned *appl* various thecae leptodermic, leptodermous.

l pt id (lěp told) [Gk *leptos* slender *eidos* form.] On of the thin-walled cortical cells forming strand projecting into th central cylinder of rhizome in mosses tubular cell in stem of certain pteridophytes.

l ptom (lěp tŏm) *n*. [Gk. *leptos* slender] Phloem-lik part of vascular tissu of plant stems leptometome bast also leptom.

l ptomeninges (lěp'tomĕnĭn jēz) *n*. *plu* [Gk. *leptos* slender *meninx*, membrane.] The pia mater and arachnoid membrane.

leptonema (lěp'tönē mă) *n*. [Gk *leptos* slender *nema*, thread.] Fine unpaired chromosom thread t leptotene.

l ptophloem (lěp'toflō'ĕm) *n* [Gk. *leptos* slender *phloios* smooth bark.] Rudimentary bast tissue.

leptophyllous (lěp'töfĭl'ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *phyllon* leaf.] With slender leaves having small leaf area, under 5 square millimetres.

l ptosom (lěp'tösōm) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *soma* body] Tall and slender *opp* eurysome

leptosporangiate (lěp'töspörăn'jĭăt) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] With sporogenous tissue developing from outer cell of periclinal division. *Opp* eusporangiate.

leptostroterate (lěp'töstrō'tĕrăt) *a*. [Gk. *leptos*, slender *strotos* covered.] With ambulacral plates narrow and crowded together as in certain Stelleroidea.

leptotene (lěp'tötēn) *n* [Gk. *leptos* slender *tainia* band.] Early stage of the prophase of meiosis where chromatin is in form of fine threads.

leptotrombicul (lěp'tötrŏmbĭk'ūlă) *n*. [Gk. *leptos* slender It. *tromba*, trumpet.] The larval form of trombicula.

leptoxyl m (lěp'tözī'lem) *n* [Gk. *leptos* slender *xylon* wood.] Rudimentary wood tissue.

lepto-zygotene (lěp'tözī'gōtēn) *a*. [Gk. *leptos* slender *zygon*, yoke; *tainia* band.] *Appl.* transition stage between leptonema and zygonema.

l ptus (lěp'tŭs) *n* [Gk. *leptos* small] The six-legged larva of mites.

lethal (lē'thăl) *a*. [L. *letum* death.] Causing death of parasite fatal or deadly in relation to a particular host *appl.* hereditary factor which so influences development that the individual is rendered non-viable. A lethal factor

l thality (lēthăl'ĭtĭ) *n* [L. *letum*, death.] The ratio of fatal cases to total number of cases affected by a disease or other harmful agency

l ceine (lū sēĭn) *n*. [Gk. *leukos* white.] An amino acid formed during decomposition of proteids

l ucine (lū'sĭn) *n*. [Gk. *leukos* white.] Amino-caproic acid found as constituent of pancreatic juice and of various tissues and organs also of some plants $C_6H_{13}O_2N$

l cism (lū sĭzm, loo-) *n*. [Gk. *leukos* white.] The presence of white plumage or pelage in animals with pigmented eyes and skin.

leucit (lū'sit) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white] A colourless plastid.

leuco-,—*also* leuko-

leucoblast (lū'kōblast, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white; *blastos* bud.] A colourless blood-corpuscle in development.

leucocarpous (lū'kōkâr'pŭs, loo-) *a.* [Gk. *leukos* white; *karpos* fruit.] With the fruit white.

leucocyan (lū'kōsī'ăn, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white; *kyanos* dark blue.] A pigment found in certain algae.

leucocyte (lū'kosīt, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white; *kytos* hollow.] An amoebocyte; a colourless blood corpuscle; leukocyte.

leucocytogenesis (lū'kōsī'tojĕn'esis, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white; *kytos* hollow; *genesis* descent.] Leucocyte formation; leucopoiesis.

leucophore, **leukophore** (lū'kofōr, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white; *pherein* to bear.] A yellow pigment bearing cell; iridocyte.

leucoplastid (lū'koplăs'tĭdz, loo-) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *leukos* white; *plastos* formed; *idion* dim.] Colourless plastids from which amylo-, chloro- and chromoplastids arise.

leucoplasts (lū'kōplăsts, loo-) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *leukos* white; *plastos* formed.] Colourless granules of plant cytoplasm; *opp.* bromoplasts; leucoplastids.

leucopoiesis (lū'kōpoi'ēsis, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white; *poiesis* making.] The formation of white blood corpuscles.

leucopterin(e) (lū'kŏp'tērin, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos* white; *pteron* wing.] A white wing pigment of certain Lepidoptera, $C_{19}H_{19}O_{11}N_{15}$.

leuko-,—*see* leuco-

levator (lēvā'tŏr) *n.* [L. *levare* to raise.] A name given to muscles serving to raise an organ or part; *Opp.* depressor.

levulose,—laevulose, *q.v.*

Leydig's cells [*F. von Leydig*, German anatomist]. Cells in testicular interstitial tissue.

Leydig's duct,—the Wolffian duct.

Leydig's organs,—minute organs on antennae of arthropods, supposed to be organs of smell.

liana (lĭăn'ă), **liane** (lĭăn') *n.* [F. *liane* from L. *ligare* to bind.] Any luxuriant woody climbing plant of tropical or semi-tropical forests.

Lias (lī'ăs) *n.* [*layers*.] Marine and estuarine deposits of Jurassic period containing remains of cycads, insects, ammonites, saurians, and other fossils.

liber (lī'bĕr) *n.* [L. *liber* inner bark.] Inner bark; bast.

libido (lĭbī'dō) *n.* [L. *libido* desire.] Excitation within body associated with instinct; sexual energy; psychic energy; hormé, *q.v.*; élan vital.

libriform (lī'brifôrm) *a.* [L. *liber* inner bark; *forma* shape.] Resembling bast; *appl.* fibres, woody, later becoming septate.

lichenism (lī'kenĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *leichen* lichen.] Symbiotic relationship between fungi and algae.

lichenoid (lī'kĕnoid) *a.* [Gk. *leichen*, lichen; *eidos* form.] Resembling a lichen.

lichenology (lī'kenŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *leichen* lichen; *logos* discourse.] The study of lichens.

Lieberkühn's crypts [*J. N. Lieberkühn*, German anatomist]. Tubular glands of the small intestine.

Liebig's law [*J. von Liebig*, German chemist]. The food element least plentiful in proportion to the requirement of plants limits their growth; law of the minimum, *q.v.*

lien (lī'en) [L. *lien* spleen.] Spleen.

lienal (līē'năl) *a.* [L. *lien* spleen.] *Pert.* spleen; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve plexus.

lienculus (līĕn'kūlŭs) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *lien* spleen.] An accessory spleen.

lieno-gastric (līē'nogăs'trik) *a.* [L. *lien* spleen; *gaster* stomach.] *Pert.* spleen and stomach; *appl.* artery supplying spleen and parts of stomach and pancreas; *appl.* vein of hepatic portal system.

lienorenal,—*see* phrenucolienal.
life-cycl —the various phases through which an individual species passes to maturity
ligam nt (lig'ámĕnt) *n.* [L. *ligamentum* bandage.] A strong fibrous band of tissue connecting two or more moveable bones.
ligamenta flava,—yellow elastic ligaments connecting laminae of djoining vertebrae.
ligneous (lig' ĕŭs) *a.* [L. *lignum* wood.] Woody of nature of wood.
lignescent (lignĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *lignescere* to become woody] Developing the characters of woody tissue.
lignicolous (lignik ŏlŭs) *a.* [L. *lignum* wood *colere* to inhabit.] Growing on or in wood.
lignification (lig'nĭfĭkā shŭn) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood *facere* to form.] Wood-formation thickening of plant cell-walls by deposition f lignin.
lignin (lig'nĭn) [L. *lignum* wood.] A complex substance which associated with cellulose causes the thickening of plant cell-walls, and so forms wood.
lignivorous (ligniv'ŏrŭs) *a* [L *lignum*, wood *vorare* to devour] Eating wood *appl* various insects.
lignocellulose (lig'nŏsĕl'ūlōs) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood *cellula*, littl cell.] Essential constituent of woody tissue lignin and cellulose combined.
lignose (lig'nōs) *n* [L. *lignum* wood.] A variety of cellulose.
ligula (lig ūlă) *n* [L. *ligula*, little tongue.] A band or taenia of white matter in dorsal wall of fourth ventricle median structure between labial palps of insects lobe of parapodium in certain nelids ligul *q* lingula, *q*
ligulate (lig'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ligula*, little tongue.] Having or *pert* ligules strap-shaped as ray florets of Compositae.
ligule (lig'ūl) *n.* [L. *ligula*, little tongue] A membranous out growth at junction of blade and leaf-sheath or petiol small scale on upper surface of leaf base in Lepidodendreae Selaginellaceae, and Isoëtes tongue-shaped corolla, as of certain florets.
liguliflorous (lig'ūlĭflō rŭs) *a.* [L. *ligula* little tongue *flos* flower] Having ligulate flowers only
limacel (lĭm'ăsĕl) *n.* [F from L. *limax* slug] Concealed estigial shell of sl gs.
lim ciform (lĭmăs'ĭfôrm) limacine (lĭm'ăsĭ) *a.* [L. *limax* slug *forma* shape] Like slug slug shaped.
limb (lĭm) *n.* [A.S *lim* limb] Branch arm leg wing expanded portion of ungulculate petal.
limbi (lĭm'bĭk) *a.* [L. *limbus* border] Bordering *appl* a cerebral lobe, including hippocampal and cingulate gyri
limbous (lĭm'bŭs) *a* [L. *limbus* border] *Appl.* overlapping sutures.
limb (lĭm'bŭs) *n.* [L. *limbus* border] Any border if distinctly marked off by colour or structure.
limen (lī'mĕn) *n.* [L. *limen* threshold.] Threshold minimum stimulus, or quantitative difference in stimulation, that is perceptibl boundary as between vestibule of nostril and nasal cavity limen nasi.
limicolous (lĭmĭk'ŏlŭs) *a.* [L. *limus* mud *coler* to dwell.] Living i mud.
liminal (lĭm'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *limen* threshold.] *Pert.* threshold *appl* stimulus *appl.* sensation.
limit d —*appl.* chromosomes in germinal, not in somatic nuclei.
limivorous (lĭmĭv'ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *limus* mud *vorare* to devour] Mud-eating *appl.* certain aquatic animals which swallow mud.
limn tl (lĭmnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *limne* marsh.] Living in, or *pert* marshes or lakes.
limnocryptophyte (lĭm ŏkrĭp tofīt) *n.* [Gk. *limne* marsh *kryptos* hidden *phyton* plant.] A helophyte or marsh plant limnophyte.

limnology (limnŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk *limne* marshy lake *legos* discourse] Science dealing with biological and other phenomena *pert* inland waters the study of standing waters.

limnophilous (limnŏf'ĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk *limne* marsh *philein* to love.] Living in fresh-water marshes also limnobiotic.

limnophyte (lim nŏfīt) *n* [Gk. *limne* marshy lake *phyton* plant.] A pond plant a helophyte

limnoplankton (lim nŏplăng'ktŏn) *n* [Gk. *limne* marshy lake *plangktos* wandering] The floating animal and plant lif in fresh-water lakes ponds, and marshes *Opp* haloplankton

limosphere (lī'mosfēr) *n* [Gk. *limen* receptacle *sphaira* globe.] A spherical body containing a vacuole situated near blepharoplast in spermiogenesis f som mosses.

linea (lin'eă) *n* [L. *linea* line] A line lik structure or mark

lin ar (lin eăr) *a* [L. *linea* line.] *Pert* or in line tape- or thread-like asthenic *appl* constitutional type

linear-ensate —between linea and ensiform in shape

li ear lanceolate —between linea and lanceolate in shape.

linear-oblong between linea and oblong in shape.

linella (linĕl ē) *n* *plu* [L. *linella* fine thread.] A system of filaments in certain Sarcodina holding together the xenophya.

lineolate (lin ēolāt) *a* [L *linea*, line] Marked by fine lines striae

lingua (ling'gwă) *n* [L. *lingua* tongue] Th floor of mouth in mites hypopharynx of insects tongue or tongue-like structure.

lingual (ling'gwăl) *a*. [L. *lingua* tongue.] *Pert* tongue *appl* artery gyrus nerve vein etc. *appl* radula of molluscs.

lingula (ling'gūlă) *n* [L. *lingula* little tongue.] A small tongue like process of bone or other tissue as of cerebellum or phenoid a genus of brachiopod ligula, *q v*

lingulate —l gulat *q v*

linin (lī'nin) *n*. [L. *linum* flax.] The substance of achromatinic or oxyphilic reticulum of cell-nucleus.

lininoplast (lin'inŏplăst) *n* [L. *linum* flax Gk. *plastos* moulded.] Plasmosome *q v*

linkage (ling'kēj) *n* [A.S *hlince* link.] Tendency of certain hereditary factors to remain associated through several generations gametic coupling

Linnaean (linē'ăn) *a*. [C *Linné* or *Linnaeus* Swedish naturalist]. *Pert*. o designating the system of classification established by Linnaeus.

linneon (linē ŏn) *n*. [C *Linné* Swedish naturalist]. Linnaean or taxonomic species.

lipase (lip'ās) *n* [Gk. *lipos* fat.] A lipolytic or fat-splitting enzyme found in blood and in various plant and animal organs, and in various seeds.

lip-cell —*n* sporangium cell at the point of dehiscence.

lipid (lip'ĭds) *n* *plu* [Gk. *lipos* fat.] Heterogeneous compounds sol ble in fats and their solvents, including fats waxes chromolipides, sterols glycolipides, phospholipides lipids *f* lipoids.

lipi s (lip'ins) *n* *plu* [Gk. *lipos* fat] Compound l pides including phospholipides and cerebrosides l pins.

lipochondria (lip ŏkŏn driă) *n*. *plu*. [Gk. *lipos* fat *chondros* grain.] Lipoid granules in the Golgi zone Golgi presubstance.

lipochrin (lipŏ'krin) *n*. [Gk. *lipos* fat *ochros* sallow] *Appl* yellow fat *ochros* sallow] *Appl* yellow lipoid droplet fading by light, in unpigmented base of retinal cell.

lipochrom (lip ŏkrŏms) *n*. *plu* [Gk. *lipos* fat *chroma* colour] A more or less indefinite group of plant and animal pigments, as carotins, luteins chlorophane, rhodophane xanthophane ooerythrin, etc.

lipoclastic (lip'ŏklăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *klastos* broken.] Fat splitting lipolytic; *appl.* enzymes.

lipogastry (lĭ'pŏgăs'trĭ) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai* to be lacking *gaster* stomach.] Temporary obliteration of gastral cavity as in some sponges.

lipogenous (lipŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *genos* birth.] Fat-producing

lipohumour (lip'ŏhū'mŏr) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat L. *humor* moisture.] A fat-soluble substance produced by nerves and acting on chromatophores.

lipoid (lip'oid) *a.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *eidos* form.] Resembling a fatty substance. *n.* A lipide one of various fat-soluble substances occurring in plants and animals as sterol carotene terpene

lipolytic (lip'ŏlĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *lyein* to dissolve] Capable of dissolving fat fat-reducing

lipomerism (lĭpŏm'ĕrĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai* to be lacking *meros* part.] Suppression of segments tion, or coalescence of segments, as in crustaceans.

lipopalingenesis (lĭ'popăl'ĭnjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai* to be lacking *palin* anew *genesis* descent.] The omission of some stage or stages in phylogeny

lipophor (lĭp'ŏfŏr) *n.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *phoros* -bearing] A wandering cell originating in neural crest and containing lipochrome

lipostomy (lĭpŏs'tomĭ) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai* to be lacking *stoma* mouth] Temporary obliteration of mouth or osculum

lipotropic (lipotrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lipos* fat *tropē* turn.] Influencing fat metabolism accelerating removal of fat.

lipoxenous (lipŏx'ĕnŭs lipŏk sēnŭs) [Gk *leipein* to abandon *xenos* host.] Leaving the host before completion of development

lirella (lĭrĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *lira* furrow] A linear pothecium of lichens.

lissencephalous (lĭs'ĕnkĕf'ălŭs, -sĕf) [Gk *lissos* smooth *engkephalos* brain.] Having few or no convolutions of the brain lissencephalic.

lissoflagellat (lĭs'ŏflăj'ĕlăt) *a.* [Gk. *lissos* smooth L. *flagellum* whip] Having no colla surrounding base of flagellum

lithite (lĭth'īt) *n.* [Gk. *lithos* stone.] A calcareous secretion found in connection with ear or with otocysts, lithocysts, and tentaculocysts sensory organs of many invertebrates.

lithocarp (lĭth'ŏkărp) *n.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *karpos* fruit] Fossil fruit or carpolith.

lithocysts (lĭth'ŏsĭsts) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *kystis* bladder] Minute sacs or grooves, containing lithites, found in various invertebrates enlarged cells of plant epidermis, in which cystoliths are formed

lithodesma (lĭth'ŏdĕs'mă) *n.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *desma* bond.] A small plate shelly in nature found in certain bivalves.

lithodomous (lĭthŏd'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *domein* to build.] Living in rock-holes or clefts.

lithogenous (lĭthŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *genos* producing.] Rock forming or rock-building as certain corals

lithophagous (lĭthŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *phagein* to eat.] Stone-eating as birds rock-burrowing as some molluscs and sea-urchins.

lithophilous (lĭthŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *philein* to love.] Growing on stones or rocks saxicolous.

lithophyll (lĭth'ŏfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *phyllon* leaf] A fossil leaf or leaf-impression.

lithophyte (lĭth'ŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *phyton* plant.] Plant growing on rocky ground

lithosere (lĭth'ŏsēr) *n.* [Gk. *lithos* stone L. *serere* to put in row] A plant succession originating on rock surfaces

lithotomous (lĭthŏt'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos* stone *temnein* to cut] Stone boring as certain molluscs.

littoral (lĭt örăl) *a.* [L. *litus* sea-shore.] Growing or living at or near the sea-shore *appl* zone between high and low water marks also *appl* cells, fixed macrophages, lining sinuses f reticular tissues and the wall of lymph channels littoral.

Littré s glands [*A Littré* French surgeon] Urethral mucous glands.

liver (lĭv ĕr) *n.* [A.S *lifer* liver] The bile-secreting gland f vertebrates digestive gland f some inverte brates.

liver pancreas,—an organ in mol luscs and crustaceans combining functions of liver and pancreas.

lobar (lō'băr) *a* [L L. *lobus* lobe] Of or *pert* lobe

lobat (lō'băt) *a* [Gk. *lobos* l be] Divided into lobes lobose.

lobe (lōb) *n.* [L.L. *lobus* from Gk. *lobos* lobe] Any rounded projection f an organ lobus a flap-lik structure on toes f certai birds

lobed (lōbd) [Gk. *lobos* lobe.] Having margin cut p into rounded divisions by incisions which reach less than half way to mid-rib

l bopodia (lōb opō dĭă) *plu.* [Gk. *lobo* l be *pous* foot] Blunt pseudopodia f Protozoa.

l bose (lōb ōs) *a.* [Gk. *lobo* lobe.] Divided into lobes lobate.

l bular (lŏb ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *lobos* l be.] Like *pert* small lobes

l bulat (lŏb ūlăt) *a.* [Gk. *lobos* lobe.] Divided into small lobes

lobul (lŏb ūl) [*Dim.* of L L. *lobus* lobe] A small lobe or subdivision of lobe lobulus.

l bus (lō'bŭs) [L L *lobus* lobe.] Lobe portion of an rgan, as f glands and brain delimited by fissures septa.

local sign,—characteristic quality of tactil or other sensation assoc iated with point of stimulation.

localisati n (lō'kălĭzā shŭn) *n.* [L. *localis* local.] Determinatio f position restriction to limited area restriction of pairing and chiasma formation at pachytene to one part f the chromosome

localisation of function,—reference to different parts of brain as communicating centres of various senses.

localisation of sensation,—identification on surface of body of exact spot affected

locellus (lŏsĕl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *locellus* from *locus* place] A small compartment of an ovary

lociation (lŏsĭă shŭn) *n* [L. *locus* place] Local differences in abund ance or proportion of dominant species local faciation.

locomotor rods,—hooked or knobbed rods for crawling on ventral surface of certain Nematoda.

locular (lŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *loculus* little place] Containing o composed of loculi loculate.

locul —loculus.

loculicidal (lŏk'ūlĭsī'dăl) *a.* [L. *loculus* compartment *caedere* to cut.] Dehiscent dorsally down middl of carpels.

loculus (lŏk'ūlŭs) *n* [L. *loculus* com partment.] A small chamber or cavity cavity of an vary or of an anther cavity between septa in certain Coelenterata chamber of f raminiferal shell.

locus (lō'kŭs) *n* [L. *locus* place.] Position of gene in the chromosome location of a stimulus.

locusta (lŏkŭs tă) *n.* [L. *locusta*, locust.] Spikelet of grasses locust.

lodicul (lŏd'ĭkūl) *n* [L. *lodicula*, coverlet.] A scale at base of ovary in grasses, supposed to represent part of a perianth.

lodix (lō'dĭks) *n.* [L. *lodix* blanket.] A ventral sclerite of seventh abdominal segment, covering genital plat in Lepidoptera.

logotype (lŏg ōtīp) *n* [Gk *logos* word *typos* pattern.] A genotype by subsequent designa tion, not originally described as such.

l ma (lō ma) *n.* [Gk. *loma* hem.] A thin membranous flap forming fringe round an opening fringe of toe in birds.

lomastome (lō'măstōm) *a.* [Gk. *loma*, hem; *stoma*, mouth.] Having margin of lip recurved or reflected.

loment,—lomentum.

lomentaceous (lō'mĕntā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *lomentum* bean meal.] *Pert.* re sembling or having lomenta.

lomentum (lōmĕn'tŭm) *n.* [L. *lomentum* bean meal.] A legume or pod constricted between seeds; loment.

long-day,—*appl.* plants in which the flowering period is hastened by relatively long photoperiod, ordinarily more than 12 hours.

longicorn (lŏn'jikôrn) *a.* [L. *longus* long; *cornu* horn.] Having long antennae; *appl.* certain beetles.

longipennate (lŏn'jipĕn'āt) *a.* [L. *longus* long; *penna* wing.] Having long wings, or long feathers.

longirostral (lŏn'jirŏs'trăl) [L. *longus* long; *rostrum* beak.] With long beak; longirostrate.

loph (lŏf) *n.* [Gk. *lophos* crest.] Crest which may connect cones in teeth and so form ridge.

lophiostomate (lŏf'ĭŏs'tōmāt) *a.* [Gk. *lophion* small crest; *stoma*, mouth.] With crested conceptacle-opening.

lophobranchiate (lŏf'ōbrăng'kiāt) *a.* [Gk. *lophos* crest; *brangchia* gills.] With tufted gills.

lophocaltrop (lŏf'ōkăl'trŏp) [Gk. *lophos* crest; A.S. *coltraeppe* kind of thistle.] A sponge spicule with rays crested or branched.

lophocercal (lŏf'ōsĕr'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *lophos* crest; *kerkos* tail.] Having rayless caudal fin like ridge round end of vertebral column.

lophodont (lŏf'ōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *lophos* crest; *odous* tooth.] Having transverse ridges on the cheek-teeth grinding surface.

lophophore (lŏf'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *lophos* crest; *pherein* to carry.] A horse-shoe shaped tentacle-supporting organ in Polyzoa and Brachiopoda.

lophoselenodont (lŏf'ōsĕlē'nodŏnt) [Gk. *lophos* crest; *selene* moon; *odous* tooth.] Having cheek-teeth ridged with crescentic cuspid ridges on grinding surface.

lophosteon (lofŏs'teŏn) *n.* [Gk. *lophos* crest; *osteon* bone.] The keel-ridge of sternum.

lophotriaene (lŏf'ōtrī'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *lophos* crest; *triaina* trident.] Lophocaltrops, *q.v.*

lophotrichous (lofŏt'rikŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lophos* tuft; *thrix* hair.] Having long whip-like flagella with tuft of flagella at one pole; *appl.* bacteria; lophotrichate, lophotrichic.

loral (lō'răl) *a.* [L. *lorum* thong.] *Pert.* or situated at the lore.

lorate (lō'rāt) *a.* [L. *lorum* thong.] Strap-shaped.

lore (lōr) *n.* [L. *lorum* thong.] Space between bill and eyes in birds.

lorica (lŏrī'kă, lŏr'ikă) *n.* [L. *lorica* corselet.] A protective external case found in rotifers, infusorians, and diatoms.

loricate (lŏ'rikāt) *a.* [L. *lorica* corselet.] Covered with protective shell, scales.

lorication moment,—the occasion of deposition of silica or calcium carbonate for an entire skeleton at one time; dictyotic moment.

lorulum (lō'rŭlŭm) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *lorum* thong.] The small strap-shaped and branched thallus of certain lichens.

lorum (lō'rŭm) *n.* [L. *lorum* thong.] The piece of under jaw on which submentum lies in certain insects; dorsal plate protecting pedicle in spiders.

lotic (lō'tĭk) *a.* [L. *lotum* flowed against.] *Appl.* or *pert.* running water; living in brook or river; *opp.* lentic.

Louis, angle of [*A. Louis* French surgeon] Angulus Ludovici; sternal angle.

loxodont (lŏk'sodŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *loxos* oblique; *odous* tooth.] Having molar teeth with shallow grooves between the ridges.

luciferase (looʹsĭf'ĕrās) *n.* [L. *lux* light; *ferre* to carry.] An oxidising enzyme which acts on luciferin, causing luminescence; photogenin.

luciferin (loos'ĭferĭn) *n* [L. *lux* light *ferre* to carry] Intracellular or extracellular substance oxidised by luciferase, causing luminescence photophelein.

lumbar (lŭm'băr) *a*. [L. *lumbus* loin.] *Pert* or near the region of the loins *appl* artery vein vertebra plexus, gland.

lumbocostal (lŭm'bŏkŏs'tăl) *a* [L. *lumbus* loin *costa* rib.] *Pert* loins and ribs *appl* arch l gament.

lumbosacral (lŭm'bŏsā'krăl) *a*. [L. *lumbus* loin *sacrum* sacred.] *Pert* loins and sacrum *appl* nerve and trunk, plexus.

lumbriciform (lŭmbrĭs'ĭfôrm) l mbricoid (lŭm'brĭkoid) *a*. [L. *lumbricus* earth-worm *forma* shape Gk. *eidos* form.] Like worm.

l men (lū mĕn, loo-) *n*. [L. *lumen* light.] The cavity of tubular part o organ central ca ity of plant cell

luminescent organs,— specialised organs for the production of l ght found in various plant nd animal organisms.

lunar (lū năr loo-) *a*. [L. *luna* moon] *Appl* carpal bone os lunare or lunatum, also called semi lunar and intermedium lunate.

l nat (lū năt loo-) *a*. [L. *luna* moon] Somewhat crescent-shaped semilunar

lunatum,—semilunar bone.

lu ette (lūnĕt') *n*. [F *lunettes* spectacles] Transparent lower eyelid f snakes.

lung (lŭng) *n* [A.S *lunge* lung] The paired or singl respiratory organ of air-breathing h gher animal forms.

l ng book,—the respiratory organ of Scorpionidae formed lik purse with numerous compartments.

lunula (lū nŭlă, loo-) *n* [L. *lunula* small moon.] Lunule.

lunular (lū nŭlăr loo-) *a*. [L. *lunula* small moon.] With crescent shaped marking lunulate.

l nul (lū nūl loo-) *n*. [L. *lunula* small moon.] A crescent-shaped structure or marking lunula small crescentic sclerite, the frontal lunul bove antennal bases in certain Diptera white opaque portion of nail near root.

lunulet (lū nūlĕt, loo-) *n* [L. *lunula* small moon.] A small lunule.

l pulin (lū pūlĭn loo'pūlĭn) *n*. [L. *lupus* hop.] The resinous glandular scales of hops an organic compound, bitter and acrid, obtained from these $C_{32}H_{50}O_{5}$

luteal (lū'tĕăl loo-) *a*. [L. *luteus* orange-yellow] *Pert* or like cells of corpus luteum *appl* lutein and paralutein cells *appl* hormone progesterone

lutein (lū'tĕĭn loo-) *n*. [L. *luteus* orange-yellow] The yellow lipochrome pigment of egg yolk and corpus luteum $C_{40}H_{56}O_{2}$.

lutein cells,—modified granulosa cells during formation of corpus luteum follicular lutein cells, *appl* lutein cells of theca interna.

luteination (lū'tĕĭnā shŭn) *n*. [L. *luteus* orange yellow] Corpus luteum formation luteinisation.

luteinisation (lū'tĕĭnīzā'shŭn loo-) *n* [L. *luteus* range-yellow] The formation of corpus luteum.

luteinising hormone,—a pituitary hormone which stimulates thecalutein cell formation and interstitial cells f testis LH prolan B.

l teosterone,—progesteron progestin.

luteotrophi (lū tĕotrŏf'ĭk) *a* [L. *luteus* orange yellow Gk. *trophe* nourishment.] *Appl* hormone which assists in maintaining corpus l teum and ma also be lactogenic.

lychnidiat (lĭknĭd'ĭăt) *a*. [Gk. *lychnidion* small lamp] Luminous.

lycopene (lī'kŏpēn) *n*. [L.L. *lycopersicum* tomato, from Gk. *lykopersikon*.] The red carotenoid pigment of fruits of tomato rose, etc. lycopin $C_{40}H_{56}$

lygophil (lī'gŏfĭl) *a* [Gk. *lyge* shadow *philos* friend] Preferring shade or darkness

lymph (limf) *n.* [L. *lympha* water.] An alkaline colourless fluid contained in lymphatic vessels.

lymph heart,—contractile expansion of a lymph vessel where it opens into a vein, in many vertebrates.

lymphatic (limfăt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *lympha* water.] *Pert.* or conveying lymph.

lymphocyte (lim'fōsīt) *n.* [L. *lympha*, water; Gk. *kytos* hollow.] A small mononuclear colourless corpuscle of blood and lymph.

lymphogenic (lim'fōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *lympha*, water; Gk. *genos* producing.] Produced in lymph-glands.

lymphogenous (limfŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [L. *lympha*, water; Gk. *genos* producing.] Lymph-forming.

lymphoid (lim'foid) *a.* [L. *lympha*, water; Gk. *eidos* form.] *Appl.* retiform tissue with meshes largely occupied by lymph corpuscles; adenoid.

lymphoidocyte (limfoid'ōsīt) *n.* [L. *lympha* water; Gk. *eidos* form; *kytos* hollow.] Haemocytoblast.

lymphomyelocyte (limfōmī'ēlōsīt) *n.* [L. *lympha*, water; Gk. *myelos* marrow; *kytos* hollow.] Myeloblast.

lyochromes (lī'ōkrōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lyein* to loose; *chroma* colour.] Water-soluble yellow cell pigments, or flavins, including vitamin B_2.

lyocytosis (lī'ōsītō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *lyein*, to loose; *kytos* hollow.] Histolysis by extra-cellular digestion, as in insect metamorphosis.

Lyonnet's glands,—paired accessory silk glands in lepidopterous larvae; Filippi's glands.

lyophil (lī'ōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *lyein* to loose; *philos* loving.] *Appl.* solutions which, after evaporation to dryness, go readily into solution again on addition of fluid; *cf.* lyophobe.

lyophobe (lī'ōfōb) *a.* [Gk. *lyein* to loose; *phobos* fear.] *Appl.* solutions which after evaporation to dryness, remain as solid; *cf.* lyophil.

lyotropic (līōtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lyein* to loose; *trope* turn.] *Appl.* solutions which are dependent on changes in the solvent itself.

lyra (lī'ră) *n.* [Gk. *lyra* lyre.] Triangular lamina or psalterium joining lateral parts of fornix, marked with fibres as lyre; a lyrate pattern as on some bones; series of chitinous rods forming part of the stridulating organ of certain spiders.

lyrate (lī'rāt) *a.* [Gk. *lyra* lyre.] Lyre-shaped; *appl.* certain leaves.

lyriform (lī'rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *lyra* lyre; *forma* shape.] Lyre-shaped; *appl.* a sensory organ, the lyra, in spiders.

lysactinic (līsăktĭn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *lysis* loosing; *aktis* ray.] Of Stelleroidea, having podia limited to lower half of body instead of continued to apical plates; *cf.* desmactinic.

lysigenous (līsĭj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *lysis* loosing; *genos* producing.] *Appl.* formation of tissue cavities caused by degeneration and breaking down of cell-walls in centre of mass.

lysin (lī'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *lysis* loosing.] Any substance capable of causing dissolution or lysis of cells or bacteria.

lysine (lī'sēn) *n.* [Gk. *lysis* loosing.] A diamino-acid constituent of some plant proteins, dietary factor and cleavage product of certain animal proteins, $C_6H_{14}O_2N_2$.

lysogenesis (līsōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *lysis* loosing; *genesis* descent.] The action of lysins.

lysogenous,—lysigenous.

lytta (lĭt'ă) [Gk. *lytta* madness.] A vermiform structure of muscle, fatty and connective tissue, or cartilage under the tongue of mammals; lyssa or rabies; cantharis, blister beetle.

M

macerate (măs'ĕrāt) [L. *macerare* to soften.] To wear away or to isolate parts of a tissue or organ; to soften and wear away by digestion or other means.

machopolyp (măk ŏpŏl'ĭp) *n* [Gk. *mache* fight *polys* many *pous* foot.] A nematophore of certal Hydromedusae provided with cnidoblasts or adhesive globules.
macrandrous (măkrăn drŭs) *a*. [Gk. *makros* large *aner* man.] H ving large male plants or elements.
macraner (măkră nĕr) *n* [Gk. *makros* large *aner* male] Male ant of unusually large size
macrergate (măkrĕr'găt) *n* [Gk. *makros* large *ergates* worker] Worker ant of unusually large size
macro- —*als* *see* mega
macrobiotic (măk robĭŏt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *makros* long *bios* lif] Long lived life prolonging
macr blast (măk'rŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *makros* large *blastos* bud.] A large cell or corpuscl a young normoblast.
macrocarp us (măk'rŏkăr pŭs) *a*. [Gk. *makros* large *karpos* fruit.] Producing large fruit.
macrocephal us (măk rokĕf ălŭs, -sĕf) *a*. [Gk *makros* large *kephale* head.] Having the cotyledons thickened big headed
macrocnemic (măk'rŏknē'mĭk) *a* [Gk *makros* large *knemе* tibia.] *Appl* Zoanthuda having the sixth protocneme or primary pair of mesenteries perfect.
macroconidium (măk rokŏnĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *makro* large *konis* dust *dion dim*] A large asexual spore or conidium
macroco jugant (măk rokŏn joog ănt) *n* [Gk *makros* large L. *conjugare* to unite.] The larger individual of conjugating pair
macrocyst (măk'rŏsĭst) *n* [Gk. *makros* large *kystis* bladder] A large reproductive cell of certai fungi a large cyst or case as for spores.
macrocytase (măk'rŏsī'tās) *n* [Gk. *makros* large *kytos* hollow] The enzyme of macrophages o endothelial cells.
macrodactyl us (măk'rŏdăk tĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *makros* long *daktylos* finge] With long digits.
macrodont (măk rŏdŏnt) *a*. [Gk. *makros* large *odous* tooth] With large teeth.
macroevolution (măk rŏĕvŏlū'shŭn) *n* [Gk. *makros* large L. *evolvere* to unroll.] Evolutionary processes extending through geological eras large-scale evolution of new genera and species owing to mutations resulting in marked changes in chromosome pattern and reaction system. *Opp* microevolution.
macrogamete (măk rŏgamēt') *n* [Gk. *makros* large; *gametes* spouse.] The larger of two conjugants, usually considered as equivalent to ovum or female conjugant.
macrogametocyte (măk'rŏgămē'tŏsīt) *n*. [Gk. *makros* large *gametes* spouse *kytos* hollow] The mother-cell f a macrogamet considered female term used mainly in connection with Protista.
macrogamy (măkrŏg'ămĭ) *n*. [Gk. *makros* large *gamos* marriage.] Syngamy between f ll-grown individuals of a species as in Actinophrys hologamy
macroglia (măkrŏglĭ'ă) *n* *plu*. [Gk. *makros* large *glia* glue] Astrocytes or true neuroglia astroglia and oligodendroglia.
macroglossat (măk roglŏs'ăt) *a* [Gk. *makros* larg *glossa*, tongue.] Furnished with large tongue.
macrognathic (măk rŏnăth'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *makros* large *gnathos* jaw] Having specially developed jaws.
macrogonidium (măk rŏgŏnĭd'ĭum) *n* [Gk. *makros* large *gone* generation *dion dim*] A large gonidium
m crogyn (măk'rŏjĭnē) *n*. [Gk. *makros* large *gyne* woman] Female ant of unusually large size.
macrole cocyte (măk rolū'kŏsīt, loo-) *n* [Gk. *makros* large; *leukos* white *kytos* hollow] A chromophil leucocyte, developed from a proleucocyte
macrom re (măk romēr) *n* [Gk. *makros* large *meros* part] I cleavage of telolecithal eggs larger cell of lower hemisphere

macromerozoit (măk rōmĕrōzō'ĭt) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large *meros* part *zoon* animal.] One of many divisions produced by macroschizont stage of Sporozoa.

macromesentery (măk rōmĕs ĕnt'ĕrĭ mĕr) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large *mesos* middle *enteron* gut.] One of the larger complete mesenteries of Anthozoa.

macr mitosom (măk'rōmī'tōsōm) [Gk. *makros* large *mitos* thread *soma*, body] The paranucleus as in Lepidoptera.

macromutation (măk rōmūtā shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large L. *mutare* to change.] Simultaneous m tation of number f different charac ters.

macromyelon (măk rōmī ĕlŏn) *n.* [Gk. *makros* long *myelo* marrow] The medulla oblongata.

macr notal (măk'rōnō'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *makros* large *noton* back.] With large thorax, as queen ant.

macront (măk'rŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large *on* being] The larger of two sets of cells formed after schizogony in Neosporidia the macront giving rise to macrogametes.

macron cleocyte (măk'rōnū'klēōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *makros* larg L. *nucleus* kernel Gk. *kytos* hollow] A leucocyte having relatively large nucleus chromophil leucocyte of insects.

macronucl us (măk'rōnū'klēŭs) *n.* [Gk *makros* large L. *nucleus* kernel.] The larger of two ucle in cell usually supposed to be of vegetative or somatic nature meganucleus.

macrophag (măk'rōfăj) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large *phagein* to eat.] A large phagocytic cell, fixed wandering large mononuclear leucocyte histocyte, clasmatocyte, pericyte, etc.

macrophagous (măkrŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros* large *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on relatively large masses of food *opp* microphagous.

macr phyllous (măk rōfĭl'ŭs) [Gk. *makros* large *phyllon* leaf] H ving large leaves or leaflets.

macropodous (măkrŏp'ŏdŭs) [Gk. *makros* long *pous* foot.] Having a long stalk as leaf leaflet having hypocotyl large in propor tion to rest of embryo long-footed.

macropterous (măkrŏp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros* large *pteron* wing] With unusually large fins or wings fully winged, *opp* brachypterous.

macropyr nic (măk rōpīrē'nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *makros* large *pyren* fruit stone.] With nuclei markedly larger than average for the species or other group. *n.* A macropyrenic individual.

macroschizogony (măk rōskĭzŏg'ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large *schizein* to cleave *gone* generation.] Method of multiplication of macroschizonts schizogony giving rise to large merozoites.

macroschizont (măk'rōskĭz ŏnt) *n* [Gk. *makros* large *schizein* to cleave *on* being] Stage in lifecycle of certain Haemosporidia developed from sporozoite and giving rise to macromerozoites.

macrosclereids (măk rōsklē'rēĭdz) *plu.* [Gk. *makros* large *skleros* hard *eidos* form.] Relatively large columnar sclereids as in coat of certain seeds.

macroscopi (măk'rōskŏp'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *makros* large *skopein* to view] Visible by the naked eye.

macrosepalous (măk rōsĕp'ălŭs) *a* [Gk. *makros* large F *sépale* sepal.] With specially large sepals.

macroseptum (măk'rōsĕp'tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large L. *septum* inclosure.] A primary or perfect septum of Anthozoa.

macrosiphon (măkrōsī'fŏn) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large *siphon* tube.] Large internal siphon of certain cephalopods.

macrosmatic (măk'rŏsmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *makros* large *osme* smell.] With well-developed sense of smell.

macrosomatous (măk'rōsō mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makros* large *soma*, body] Possessing abnormally large body

macrosom (măk rōsōm) *n* [Gk. *makros* large *sōma* body] A large alveolar sphere or granule in protoplasm.

macrosplanchnic (măk′rōsplăngk nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *makros* large *splangchnon* entrail.] Large-bod ed and short legged.

macrosporangiophore (măk rospōr ăn′jĭōfō) *n* [Gk. *makros* large *sporos* seed *anggeion* essel *pherein* to bear] A structure bearing a macrosporangium.

macrosporangium (măk′rōspōrăn jĭūm) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large *sporos* seed *anggeion*, vessel.] A spor angium developing macrospores or megaspores.

macrospore (măk′rospōr) *n* [Gk *makros* large *sporos* seed.] A large anisospore or gamete of Sarcodina a larger spore of heterosporous plants embryo-sac megaspore

macrospor phore (măk′rōspō rofō) *n.* [Gk *makros* large *spor* seed *pherein* to bear] A leafy lobe developing macrosporangia.

macrosporophyll (măk′rospōrofĭl) *n.* [Gk *makros* large *sporos* seed *phyllon* leaf] Macrosporophore carpel.

macrosporozoit (măk rospōr′ozōĭt) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large *sporos* seed *zoon* animal] A larger endogamous sporozoite f Sporozoa

macrostomatous (măk′rostōm ătŭs) *a.* [Gk *makros* large *stoma* mouth.] With very large mouth.

macrostylospor (măk rostī′lospō) *n.* [Gk *makros* large *stylos* pillar *sporos* seed.] A large pore-like stalked body

macrostylous (măk rōstī′lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *makro* long *stylos* pillar] With long styles.

macrotherm (măk rōthĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large *therme* heat.] A tropical plant macrothermophyt megatherm.

macrotous (măkrō′tŭs) *a* [Gk. *mak ros* large *ous* ea] With large ears.

macrot ichia (măk rŏtrĭk′ĭă) *n pl* [Gk. *makros* large *thrix* hair] The larger setae on body or wings of insects.

macrotype (măk rŏtīp) *n* [Gk. *mak ros* large *typos* type.] A modified arrangement of mesenteries containing more macromesenteries than normal microtype in Anthozoa.

macrozoogonidium (măk′rōzō′ōgŏnĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large *zoon* animal *gone* generation *idion dim*] A large zoogonidium.

macrozoospore (măk′rōzō′ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *makros* large *zoon* animal *sporos* seed.] Large motile spore.

macruric (măkroor′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *makro* long *oura* tail.] Long tailed macrural macrurous.

macula (măk ūlă) *n* [L. *macula* spot.] A pot or patch of colour small pit or depression tubercle.

macula cribrosa,—area on wall of vestibul of ear perforated for passage of udıtory nerve filaments.

macula g rminitiva,—the germinal spot ucleolus of an ovum.

macula lutea —yellow spot of retina, an oval yellowish area in centre of posterior part of retina at point of most perfect vision.

macular (măk ūlăr) [L. *macula*, spot] *Pert* macula *pert* macula lutea.

maculat (măk ūlāt) **maculiferous** (măk ūlĭf erŭs) **maculose** (măk ūlōs) *a* [L *macula* spot.] Spotted.

maculation (măk′ūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *maculare* to pot] The arrangement of spots on plant or animal.

madrepore (măd repōr) *n.* [F *madrépore*—from L. *mater* mothe Gk. *poros* friable stone] A branching stony coral plate *at* external opening of stone canal in echinoderms.

madr poric (măd ĕpōr′ĭk) *a* [F *madrépore* madrepore.] *Pert* madrepore or madreporate *appl* body plat tubercle canal.

madr poric canal —stone canal *q.v*

madreporite (mădrĕp rīt) *n.* [F *madrépore* madrepore.] A flat circular or pentagonal grooved perforated plate at end of an interambulacral area, or between two such areas in Echinoidea, or between rays in Asteroidea a modified genital plate

Magendie foramen [*F Magendie* French physiologist]. Median perture in roof of fourth ventricle, connecting the latter with subarachnoid cavities.

maggot (măg'ŏt) *n.* [M.E. *magot* grub.] The worm-like insect larva, without appendages or distinct head, as that of the blow-fly

malaria,—meiosis, *q v*

mala (mā'lă) *n.* [L. *mala*, cheek.] Part of maxilla of some insects, of mandible of certain myriopods part of exterior of lower jaw f birds cheek malar bone.

malacoid (măl ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *malakos* soft *eidos* form.] Soft in texture.

malacology (măl'ăkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *malakos* soft *logos* discourse.] The study of molluscs

malacophilous (măl'ăkŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *malakos* soft *philein* to love] Pollinated by agency of gastropods.

malacopterous (măl'ăkŏp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk *malakos* soft *pteron* wing] Soft finned.

malacostracous (măl ăkŏs trăkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *malakos* soft *ostrakon* shell] Soft-shelled.

malar (mā'lăr) *a.* [L. *mala*, cheek bone.] *Pert.* or in region of cheek. *n.* The jugal or zygomatic bone.

malaxation (măl'ăksā shŭn) *n* [Gk. *malassein* to soften.] Compression f mandibles, or chewing as by wasps.

mal (māl) *a.* [L. *mas* male] *Pert* masculine organism *appl.* rgans of reproduction, as testes or stamens symbol ♂

mal pro ucl us,—nucleus of spermatozoon.

malleat (măl'ĕăt) *a.* [L. *malleus* hammer] Hammer-shaped *appl* type f trophi of rotifer gizzard.

mall of cudal (măl'ĕŭnkū dăl) *a* [L. *malleus* hammer *incu* an il.] *Pert.* malleus and incus of ear

malleolar (mălē'ŏlăr) *a.* [L. *dim* of *malleus* hammer] The vestigial fibula of ruminants. *a. Pert* or in region of malleolus *appl* arteries folds, sulcus.

malleolus (mălē'olŭs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *malleus* hammer] Medial and lateral malleolus lower extremity prolongations of tibia and fibula respectively one of the club- or racket-shaped ppendages on basal segments of hind legs of Solpugida

malleoramat (măl ēōră māt) *a.* [L. *malleus* hammer *ramus* branch.] *Appl.* type of trophi with looped man brium and toothed incus rotifer gizzard.

malleus (măl'ēŭs) *n.* [L. *malleus* hammer] A part of rotifer mastax or gizzard one f the chain of ditory ossicles f mammals one of the Weberian ossicles of fishes.

mallochori n (măl'ŏkŏr'iŏn) *n* [Gk. *mallos* wool *chorion* skin] Th primitive mammalian chorion.

malloplacenta (măl'ŏplăsĕn tă) *n* [Gk. *mallos* wool L. *placenta* flat cak] Non-deciduate placenta with villi evenly distributed as in cetaceans and some ungulates.

Malpighian (mălpĭg'ĭăn) *n.* [*M Malpighi* Italian anatomist]. Discovered by or named after Malpighi

Malpighian body or **corpuscle**,—in spleen, nodular mass of lymphoid tissue ensheathing the smaller arteries in kidney glomerulus of convoluted capillary blood-vessels enclosed in dilatation of uriniferous tubule

Malpighian laye —basal layer of epidermis next to true ski ret Malpighii

Malpighian tubul s,—thread-lik excretory tubes leading into posterior part of gut f insects.

maltase (môl'tās) *n* [A.S *mealt* malt.] An enzyme which converts malt-sugar into grape-sugar

maltose (môl'tōs) *n* [A S *mealt* malt.] Malt-sugar formed from starch by ptyalin and amylase $C_{12}H$ O_{11}

mamelon (mām elōn) *n*. [F *mamelon* from L. *mamilla* ipple.] Small pimple-like structure in centre of tubercle of echinoid interambulacral plat papilla forming nucellus in cycads.

mamilla (māmil'ă) *n*. [L. *mamilla*, nipple.] A nipple nipple-shaped structure mammilla.

mamillary bodies,—corpora mamillaria o albicantia *q.v*

mamillary process or t bercle — superior tubercle connected with transverse process of lower thoracic vertebrae.

mamillate (mām'ilāt) *a* [L. *mamilla*, nipple.] Studded with small protuberances

mamma (mām ă) *n* [L. *mamma* breast.] M lk secretI g organ of female mammals.

mammal (mām al) *n* [L. *mamma* breast.] An animal of class of vertebrates of which th females suckl the young

mammalogy (māmăl'oji) *n* [L. *mamma* breast Gk. *logos* discourse.] The study of mammals.

mammary (mām ări) [L. *mamma* breast.] *Pert* the breast *appl* arteries, veins glands, tubules etc

mammiferous (māmif'ĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *mamma* breast *ferre* to bear] Developing mammae milk-secret ing mammalian.

mammilla,—mamilla, *q.v*

mammogeni (mām ŏjĕn'ik) *a* [L *mamma*, breast Gk *gennaein* to prod ce] *Appl* pituitary hormone complex which promotes growth of the lobe-alveolar and duct systems of the mammary gland.

manchette (mânshĕt') *n* [F *manchette* cuff] Membrane enveloping the cytoplasm surrounding the axial filament of a spermatid

mandibl (măn'dĭbl) *n*. [L. *mandibulum* jaw] Th lower jaw of vertebrates, either a single bone or composed of several paired mouth appendage f arthropods mandibulum.

mandibular (măndĭb'ūlăr) *a*. [L. *mandibulum* jaw] *Pert*. the lower jaw *appl* arch canal foramen, fossa, nerve notch

mandibulat (măndĭb ūlăt) *a*. [L. *mandibulum* jaw] Having a lower jaw having functional jaws having mandibles.

mandibuliform (măndĭb ūlĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *mandibulum*, jaw *forma* shape] Resembling or used as a mandible *appl* certain insect maxillae.

mandibul hyoid (măndĭb'ūlōhī'oid) *a*. [L. *mandibulum* jaw Gk. *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] In region of mandibl and hyoid.

mandibulomaxillary (măndĭb ūlōmăksĭl'ări) [L. *mandibulum* jaw *maxilla* jaw] *Pert* maxillae and mandibles of arthropods.

mand cation (măn dūkā'shŭn) *n*. [L *manducare* to chew] Chewing mastication

manicate (măn'ĭkāt) *a* [L. *manicatus* sleeved] Covered with entangled hairs or matted scales.

manna (măn'ă) *n* [Gk. *manna*, manna.] Hardened exudation of bark of certain trees honey-dew secreted by certain Coccidae.

mannose (măn ōs) *n*. [Gk. *manna* manna.] A sugar of various plants $C_6H_{12}O_6$

manoxylic (mănoxĭl'ĭk) [Gk *manos* slack *xylon* wood.] Having soft loose wood as Cycadales *Opp* pycnoxylic.

mantle (măn'tl) *n*. [L. *mantellum* cloak] Outer soft fold of integument next shell f molluscs; pallium sheath of spongoblast cells body wall of ascidians scapulars and wing overts of birds ocrea, *q.v*

mantle cavity —a space between the mantl and body proper

mantl c ll,—a cell of tapetum or overing tissue of sporangium.

mantl fib es,—the spindle-fibres of a fully formed pindle

ma tl lay —a layer f embryonic medulla spinalis representing the future gray columns.

mantl l bes,—dorsal and ventral flaps of mantle in bivalves.

manual (măn ūăl) *n.* [L. *manus* hand.] A wing-quill borne on manus of birds remex primarius, primary feather

manubrial (mănū'brĭăl) *a.* [L. *manubrium* handle.] *Pert.* a manubrium handle-shaped.

man bri m (mănū'brĭŭm) *n.* [L. *manubrium*, handle.] A cell projecting inwards from shield of an antheridial globul of thallophytes hypostome or conical elevation at distal end of hydrozoan polyp clapper-like portion hanging down from under surface of medusae handle-like part of malleus of ear handle of malleus of mastax presternum or anterior part of sternum.

manus (măn ŭs) *n* [L. *manus* hand.] Hand, or part of fore-limb corresponding to it as found in vertebrates from Amphibia onwards.

manyplies,—omasum or psalterium, third chamber of stomach f ruminants — so-called from its folded structure.

marcescent (mărsĕs'ent) *a.* [L. *marcescere* to wither] Withering but not falling off *appl* calyx or corolla persisting after fertilisation.

marginal (măr'jĭnăl) *a.* [L. *margo* edge] *Pert* at or near the margin, edge or border; *appl* form of nervation *appl* convolution f frontal lobe *appl* type of placenta *appl* plates round margin of chelonian carapace

marginalia (măr'jĭnā'lĭă) *plu* [L *margo* edge] Prostalia or defensive spicules on body surface round osculum.

marginate (măr'jĭnāt) *a.* [L. *margo* edge.] Having distinct margin in structure or colouring

marginicidal (măr'jĭnĭsī'dăl) *a.* [L. *margo* edge *caedere* to cut.] Dehiscing by line of union of carpels

marginiform (măr jĭnĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *margo* edge *forma* shape.] Like a margin or border in appearance or structure.

marginirostral (măr'jĭnĭrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *margo* edge *rostrum* beak.] Forming the edges of bird s bill.

marita (mărī'tă, mărē'tă) *n.* [L. *maritus* conjugal.] Sexually mature stage in helminth life history

marital (măr'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *maritus* conj gal.] *Pert* marita producing fertilised eggs, *appl.* trematodes.

marker —an identifying factor a gene of known location and effect which makes possible the determina tion of th distribution of other less conspicuously effective, genes.

marmorate (măr'mŏrāt) [L. *marmor* marble.] Of marbled ppearance.

marrow (măr'ō) *n.* [A.S *mearg* pith.] Connective tissue filling up cylindrical cavities in bodies of long bones, and spaces of cancellous tissue, differing in composition in different bones medulla ossium pith of certain plants vegetable marrow

marsupial (mărsū pĭăl) *a.* [L. *marsupium*, pouch.] *Pert* marsupium pouch-bearing as kangaroo *appl* bones of pelvic girdle in certain mammals.

mars pium (mărsū pĭŭm) *n.* [L. *marsupium* pouch.] Any pouch-like structure in which th young of an animal complete their development, such as abdominal pouch of marsupials gill cavities of bivalves recess formed by diverging spines and supporting membrane in stelleroids structure protecting the acrocyst in Sertularia nursing-sac surrounding certain archegonia.

mask (măsk) *n.* [F *masque* mask.] A hinged prehensile structure corresponding to adult labium peculiar to dragon-fly nymph.

masked (măs'kd) *a.* [F *masque* mask.] Personate, *appl* corolla concealed, *appl.* fat of cell which is not evident microscopically

massa intermedia,—grey matter connecting thalami across third ventricle middle commissure.

masseter (măsē'tĕr) *n* [Gk. *masētēr* one that chews.] Muscle which raises lower jaw and assists in chewing

masseteric (măs'ĕtĕr'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *masētēr* one that chews.] *Pert* or near masseter muscle of cheek *appl* artery vein nerve.

massive (măs'ĭv) *a*. [L. *massa* mass.] Bulky heavy compacted *appl* nuclei deficient in nuclear sap.

massula (măs'ūlă) *n*. [L. *massula* small mass.] A mass of microspores in a sporangium of certain pteridophytes massed group of microspores in orchids.

mast cells,—spheroid or ovoid cells of very granular protoplasm numerous i connective tissue where fat is being laid down Mastzellen of Ehrlich.

mastax (măs'tăks) *n* [Gk *mastax* jaws.] The gizzard or pharyngeal mill of rotifers.

mastication (măs'tĭkā shŭ) *n* [L. *masticare* t chew] Process of chewing food with teeth till reduced to small pieces or to a pulp.

masticatory stomach,—the gastric mill or stomodaeal pparatus of crustaceans for grinding and straining food material.

mastidion (măstĭd'ĭŏ) *n*. [Gk. *mastos* breast *idion dim.*] N pple-like protuberance on paturon in some spiders.

mastigium (măstĭj'ĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *mastigion* little whip.] Defensive posterior lash of certain larvae.

mastigobranchia (măs'tĭgŏb ăng kĭă) *n* [Gk. *mastix* whip *brangchia*, gills.] Epipodite f adult Decapoda, bilobed membranous lamina extending upwards between gills.

mastigosom (măstĭ'gosōm') *n*. [Gk *mastix* whip *sōma* body] A blepharoplast.

mastoid (măs'toid) *a*. [Gk. *mastos* breast *eidos* form.] Nipple-shaped *appl*. a process of temporal bone cells, foramen, fossa notch

mastoideosquamous (măstoid'ĕŏskwā mŭs) *a*. [Gk. *mastos* breast *eidos* like L. *squama* scale.] *Pert* mastoid and squamous parts of temporal bone.

mastoidohumeralis (măstoid'ŏhūmĕrā'lĭs) *a* [Gk. *mastos* breast *eidos* like L. *humerus* humerus] A muscle of certain quadrupeds connecting mastoid and humerus.

masto-occipital (măs'tō-ŏksĭp'ĭtăl) *a*. [Gk. *mastos* breast; L. *occiput* occiput.] *Pert* occipital bone and mastoid process of temporal.

mastoparietal (măs'tōpărī'ĕtăl) *a*. [Gk. *mastos* breast L. *paries* wall.] *Pert* parietal bone and mastoid process of temporal.

mastotympanic (măs'tŏtĭmpăn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *mastos* breast *tympanon* drum.] *Appl*. part of tympanic cavity boundary in certain reptiles.

mating types,—groups, the individuals of which do not conjugate with individuals of other groups, as of ciliates.

matriclinous (măt'rĭklī' ŭs) *a*. [L. *mater* mother Gk. *klinein* to bend] With hereditary characteristics more maternal than paternal matroclinic matroclinal.

matrix (mā trĭks) *n* [L *mater* mother] Ground substance of connective tissue part beneath body and root of nail uterus body upon which lichen or fungus grows envelope f chromatid.

matroclinal,—matriclinous, *q v*

mattula (măt ūlă) *n* [L. *matta*, mat.] Fibrous network covering petiol bases f palms.

maturation (măt ūrā shŭn) [L. *maturus* ripe] Ripening completion of germ-cell development consisting t reduction of chromatin meiosis reduction of chromosomes from somatic or diploid to genetic or haploid number

Mauthner's cells [*L. Mauthner* Austrian physician]. A layer be-

tween medullary sheath and neurolemma of nerve fibre.

maxilla (măksil'ă) *n.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw.] The upper jaw; part of upper jaw behind premaxilla; an appendage of most arthropods posterior to mandible, modified in various ways in adaptation to function and requirements.

maxillary (măksil'ări) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* or in region of maxilla or upper jaw; *appl.* artery, nerve, process, sinus, tuberosity, vein, etc.

maxillary glands,—paired renal organs opening at base of maxilla in Crustacea.

maxilliferous (măk'sĭlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing maxillae.

maxilliform (măksil'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *forma*, shape.] Like a maxilla.

maxilliped (măksil'ĭpĕd) *n.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *pes*, foot.] An appendage, in one, two, or three pairs, posterior to maxillae in arthropods; also maxillipede.

maxillodental (măksil'ŏdĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* jaws and teeth.

maxillojugal (măksil'ŏjoo'găl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *jugum*, yoke.] *Pert.* jaw and jugal bone.

maxillolabial (măksil'ŏlā'bĭăl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *labium*, lip.] *Pert.* maxilla and labium; *appl.* dart in ticks.

maxillomandibular (măksil'ŏmăndĭb'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Appl.* arch forming jaws of primitive fishes; *pert.* maxilla and mandible.

maxillopalatal (măksil'ŏpăl'ătăl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* jaw and palatal bones; *appl.* maxillary process of birds.

maxillopharyngeal (măksil'ŏfărĭn'jĕăl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] *Pert.* lower jaw and pharynx.

maxillopremaxillary (măksil'ŏprē măksil'ări) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *prae*, before.] *Pert.* whole of upper jaw; *appl.* jaw when maxilla and premaxilla are fused.

maxilloturbinal (măksil'ŏtŭr'bĭnăl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *turbo*, whorl.] *Pert.* maxilla and turbinals. *n.* A bone arising from lateral wall of nasal cavity which supports sensory epithelium.

maxillula (măksil'ūlă) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *maxilla*, jaw.] A first maxilla in Crustacea when there are more pairs than one; an appendage between mandible and first maxilla in primitive insects.

mazic (mă'zĭk) *a.* [Gk. *maza*, cake.] Placental; *pert.* placenta.

M-chromosome,—microchromosome or mediocentric chromosome.

M-disc,—a line in middle of Hensen line, *q.v.*

meatus (mēā'tŭs) *n.* [L. *meatus*, passage.] A passage or channel, as acoustic, nasal, etc.

mechanism (mĕk'ănĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *mechane*, machine.] The view that all vital phenomena are due to physical and chemical laws.

mechanocyte (mĕk'ănosīt) *n.* [Gk. *mechane*, contrivance; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell derived from bone, cartilage, connective tissue, tendon, or muscle; supporting cell; fibrocyte.

mechanoreceptor (mĕk'ănŏrēsĕp'tŏr) *n.* [Gk. *mechane*, contrivance; L. *recipere*, to receive.] A specialised structure sensitive to contact, pressure, gravity.

Meckel cartilage or rod [*J. F. Meckel, junior*, German anatomist]. The lower jaw of lower vertebrates, and in higher vertebrates, the axis round which membrane bones of jaw are arranged and formed.

Meckel ganglion [*J. F. Meckel, senior*, German anatomist]. The sphenopalatine ganglion.

meconidium (mē'kŏnĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mekon*, poppy; *idion*, *dim.*] Sessile or pedicellate extracapsular medusa usually lying on top of gonangium of certain hydroids.

meconium (mĕkō ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *mekon* poppy] Waste products of pupa other embryonic form contents of intestine of new-born mammal.

media (mē dĭă) *n* [L. *medius* middl] A middle structure such as a layer of tissue central nervure *pl* f medium, substances of various kinds in which cultures are grown transmitting substances.

mediad (mē'dĭăd) *adv* [L. *medius* middle *ad* to.] Towards but not quite in the middle line or axis.

medial (mē dĭăl) *a* [L. *medius* middle.] Situated in the middle.

m dian (mē'dĭăn) *a* [L. *medius* middle.] Lying o running in axial plane intermediat middle. *n* The middle variat when variates re arranged in order f magnitude.

mediastinal (mē'dĭăstī'năl) *a*. [L. *mediastinus* servant.] *Pert* o in region of mediastinum *appl* cavity arteries, glands, pleura.

mediastinum (mē'dĭăstī'nŭm) *n* [L *mediastinus* servant.] Space between right and left pleura in and near median sagittal thoracic plane incomplete vertical septum of testis Highmore bed

mediator (mē'dĭātor) *n* [L. *medius* middle] A nerve cell maintaining relation between recepto and effector

mediocentric (mē'dĭosĕn trĭk) *a*. [L. *medius* middle *centrum* centre] Having a medial or mediad centromere *appl* chromosome.

m diodorsal (mē dĭodŏ săl) *a*. [L. *medius* middle *dorsum* back.] I the dorsal middl line.

m diopalatin (mē'dĭopăl'ătīn) [L. *medius* middle *palatus* palate.] Between palatal bones *appl* cranial bone of some birds

m diopectoral (mē'dĭopĕk'torăl) *a*. [L. *medius* middle *pectus* breast] *Appl* middle part of sternum.

mediostapedial (mē dĭostăpē'dĭăl) *a*. [L. *medius* middle *stapes* stirrup.] *Pert* that portion of col mella auris external to stapes.

m diotarsal (mē'dĭotăr'săl) *a* [L *medius* middle *tarsus* ankle] Between tarsal bones.

medioventral (mē'dĭovĕn trăl) *a*. [L. *medius* middle *venter* belly] I the middle ventral line.

mediproboscis (mē diprŏbŏs'ĭs) *n*. [L. *medi* middle; Gk. *proboskis* trunk.] Middle portion of insect proboscis, part of ligula.

medithorax (mē'dĭthō răks) *n*. [L. *medius* middle Gk. *thorax* breast.] The middle part of thorax the mesothorax of insects.

medium (mē'dĭŭm) *n*. [L. *medium* middle.] Any of the structures through which force acts, as refracting media of eyeball substance in which cultures are reared or tissues propagated.

medulla (mĕdŭl'ă) *n* [L. *medulla* marrow pith] Marrow of bones central part of an organ or tissue pith central portion of stem.

medulla oblongata, — posterior portion f brain continuous with medulla spinalis or spinal cord.

medullary (mĕdŭl'ărĭ) *a*. [L. *medulla*, pith.] *Pert* or i region of medulla *appl* axis, artery lamina membrane bone spaces canal etc.

medullary canal,—hollow cylindrical portion of long bone containing marrow th neurocoel neural tube.

medullary groove,—a groove on surface of medullary plate bounded by folds which grow and coalesce converting groove into a canal the neurocoel.

m dullary keel,—a downward growth towards archenteron, the rudiment of central nervous system in development of certain primitive vertebrates.

medullary layer,—a thick subcortical layer of the thallus of some lichens.

m dullary phloem, — internal phloem in bicollateral bundle as in Cucurbitaceae

medullary plat —plate-lik formation of ectoderm cells bordering blastopore of early embryo neural

plate, earliest rudiment of nervous system.

m dullary rays—a number of strands of connective tissue ex tending between pith and pericycle.

medullary sheath,—a ring of protoxylem round pith of certain stems layer of white substance, composed of myelin, surrounding axis cylinder of medullated nerve-fibre.

medullary velum,—valve of Vieussens, *q.v.*

medullated (mĕd'ūlātĕd) *a.* [L. *medulla*, pith.] Provided with pith, or with a medullary sheath.

medullated nerve-fibres,—fibres of brain and spinal cord consisting of axis-cylinder or neuraxis of primitive fibrillae, surrounded by medul lary sheath in turn covered by delicate neurilemma.

medullispinal (mĕdŭl'ĭspī'năl) *a.* [L. *medulla* pith *spina* spine.] Of the spinal cord

medusa (mĕdū'să) *n.* [Gk. *Medousa*, one who rules.] A jelly-fish.

medusiform (medū sifŏrm) *a.* [Gk. *Medousa*, Medusa L. *forma*, shape.] Like medusa or jelly-fish.

medusoid (medū soid) *n.* [Gk. *Medousa*, Medusa *eidos* like.] A medusa like free swimming gonophore of Hydrozoa. *a.* Lik jelly-fish or medusa.

medusome (medū sōm) *n.* [Gk. *Medousa* Medusa; *soma*, body] Medusoid stage in life-history of Obelia.

m ga—*also* *cr* macro-

megacephalic (mĕg'ăkĕfăl'ĭk, -sĕf) *a.* [Gk. *megas* large *kephalē* head.] With abnormally large head having cranial capacity of over 450 c.c. *cf* mesocephalic, microcephalic.

megagamete (mĕg'ăgămēt') *n.* [Gk. *megas* large *gametes* spouse.] A rounded cell regarded as an ovum or its equivalent, developed from megagametocyte after process akin to maturation macrogamete.

megagametocyte (mĕg'ăgămē'tosīt) *n* [Gk. *megas* large *gametes* spouse *kytos* hollow] A cell developed from merozoite, and itself giving rise to a megagamete.

m gagametoge esis (mĕg'ăgămē tōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *megas* great *gametes* pouse *genesis* descent.] Development of megagametes or ova.

megakaryocyte (mĕg'ăkăr'ĭōsīt) *n* [Gk. *megas* large; *karyon* nut; *kytos* hollow] An amoeboid giant cell of bone-marrow with one large annular lobulated ucleus containing number of nucleoli.

megalaesthetes (mĕg'ălēsthē't'ēz) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *megalos* great *aisthetes* perceiver] Sensory organs, sometimes in form of eyes, in Placophora.

megalecithal,—*see* megalolecithal.

megal blast (mĕg'ălōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *megalos* greatly *blastos* bud.] A primitive large erythroblast.

megalogonidium (mĕg'ălōgŏnĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *megalos* greatly *gonos* offspring *idion*, *dim.*] A larg gonidium.

m galol cithal (mĕg ălōlĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *megalos* greatly *lekithos* yolk.] Containing much yolk as telolecithal eggs megalecithal.

m gal pi (mĕg'ălōp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *megalo* greatly *ops* eye] Belong ing to the megalopa stage.

megalopore (mĕg ălōpōr) *n* [Gk. *megalos* great *poros* channel] Pore i dorsal plates of Chiton, for placing megalaesthete in direct communication with exterior

m galopa (mĕg'ălōpă) *n.* [Gk. *megalo* greatly *ops* eye.] A larval stage of certain Crustacea, as crabs, conspicuous by large stalked eyes megalops

megalospheri (mĕg'ălōsfĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *megalo* greatly *sphaira* globe] Of polythalamous foraminifer shells, having megalosphere or large initial chamber megaspheric

megamere (mĕg'ămēr) *n.* [Gk. *megas* large *meros* part.] One of the large cells formed after primary divisions f developing ovum.

megameric (mĕg'ămĕr'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *megas* large *meros* part.] With relatively large parts *appl* chromosomes with large heterochromatic regions *pert* megameres.

meganephridia (mĕg'ănĕfrĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *megas* large, *nephros* kidney *idion* dim.] Large nephridia, occurring as one pair per segment holonephridia.

meganucleus (mĕg ănū'klēŭs) *n.* [Gk *megas* large L. *nucleus* kernel.] The larger or vegetative nucleus of Infusoria macronucleus trophonucleus.

megaphanerophyt (mĕg'ăfăn ĕrŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *megas* large *phaneros* manifest *phyton* plant.] Tree exceeding 30 metres in height.

megaphyllous (mĕg'ăfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk *megas* large *phyllon* leaf] Ha ng relatively large leaves.

megasclere (mĕg'ăsklēr) *n.* [Gk *megas* large *skleros* hard.] Skeletal spicule of general supporting framework f sponges *Opp* microsclere.

m gasome,—macrosome, *q.v*

m gasorus (mĕg'ăsŏ rŭs) *n* [Gk *megas* large *soros* heap.] A sorus containing megasporangia *opp* microsorus.

m gasporangi m (mĕg ăspo ăn jĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *megas* large *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel] A macrospore-producing sporangi m ovule.

megaspore (mĕg ăspōr) *n.* [Gk. *megas* great *spor* seed. A larger-sized pore of dimorphic forms in reproduction by spore-f rmation larger pore f heterosporous plants regarded as female gynospore embryo-sac cell of seed plant macrospore

megasporocyte (mĕg ăspō'rosīt) *n* [Gk. *megas* large *sporos* seed *kyto* hollow] The embryo-sac mother-cell diploid cell in ovary that undergoes meiosis, producing four haploid megaspores.

megasporophyll (mĕg'ăspō'rofĭl) *n.* [Gk. *megas* great *sporos* seed *phyllon* leaf] A pore bearing leaf developing megasporangia carpel.

megatherm (mĕg'ăthĕrm) *n* [Gk. *megas* great *therme* heat.] A tropical plant plant requiring moist heat.

megazooid (mĕg'ăzŏ'oid) *n* [Gk. *megas* great *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] The larger zooid resulting from binary or other fission.

m gazoospore (mĕg ăzŏ'ŏspōr) *n.* [Gk. *megas* great *zoon* animal *sporos* seed.] A large zoospore as in reproduction of certain Radiolaria a zoogonidium of certain Algae.

megistotherm (mĕj'ĭstŏthĕrm, mĕg) *n.* [Gk. *megistos* greatest *therme* heat.] A plant that thrives at more or less uniformly high temperature.

Mehlis glands,—acinous glands surrounding the ootype shell gland of trematodes.

Meibomian glands [*H Meibom* German anatomist]. The tarsal glands, modified sebaceous glands of th eyelids, the ducts opening on the free margins.

meiocyt (mī'osīt) *n* [Gk *meion* smaller *kytos* hollow] A reproductive cell prior to meiosis xocyt *q*

meiogenic (mī'ojĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meion* smaller *genos* descent.] Promoting uclear division.

meiolecithal (mī'olĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *meion* less *lekithos* yolk.] H ing little yolk, as homolecithal and isolecithal eggs.

meiomery (mīŏm erĭ) *n* [Gk. *meion* smaller *meros* part.] Condition of having fewer than the normal number of parts

meiophylly (mī'ŏfĭl'ĭ) *n* [Gk. *meion* smaller *phyllon* leaf] S ppression of one or more leaves] a whorl.

m iosis (mīō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *meion* smaller] Process of reduction division of germ-cell chromosomes from diploid to haploid number t maturation also maiosis.

meiostemonous (mī'ŏstĕm'ŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *meion* smaller *stemon* spun thread.] Having fewer stamens than petals or sepals.

meiotaxy (mī'ōtăk sĭ) *n* [Gk. *meion* smaller *taxis* rrangement.] S p-pression of whorl or set of organs.

meioti (miŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meion* smaller] *Appl* reduction division *part.* meiosis.

Meissner's corpuscles [*G Meissner* German histologist]. Tactile cor puscles, associated with sense of pain, in skin of digits, lips nipple, and certain other areas.

Meissner's plexus, gangliated plexus of nerve fibres in submucous coat of small intestine.

melanin (mĕl'ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *melas* black.] Black or dark-brown pig ment *cf* eumelanin, phaeomelanin dopa, haemozoin $C_{77}H_{98}O_{33}N_{14}S$.

melaniridosom (mĕl'ănĭr'ĭdōsōm) *n* [Gk. *melas* black; *iris* rainbow *soma*, *body*] A pigment body con sisting of melanophore and associ ated iridocytes in corium of fishes.

melanism (mĕl'ănĭzm) [Gk. *melas* black.] Excessive development of black pigment.

melanoblast (mĕl'ănŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *melas* black *blastos* bud.] A cell of rete mucosum giving rise t melanin formation in the Malpighian layer of epidermis.

m lanocyte (mĕl ănŏsīt) *n.* [Gk *melas* black *kytos* hollow] A black pigmented lymphocyte

melanophore (mĕl'ănŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *melas* black *pherei* to bear] A black pigment cell.

melanosoma (mĕl'ănŏsō mă) *n.* [Gk. *melas* black *soma* body] Dark, pigment mass associated with ocellus, as in certain Dinoflagellata.

melanospermous (mĕl'ănŏspĕr mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *melas* black *sperma* seed.] *Appl.* seaweeds with dark coloured spores

melanotic (mĕl'ănŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *melas black*.] *Having* black pig ment unusually developed.

m liphagous (mĕlĭf ăgŭs) [Gk *meli*, honey *phagein* to eat.] Feeding on honey mellivorous.

m lliferous (mĕlĭf'ĕrŭs) [L. *mel* honey *ferr* to carry] Honey producing

mellisug nt (mĕl'ĭsū']ĕnt) *a.* [L. *mel* honey *suger* to suck.] Honey-sucking

mellivorous (mĕlĭv ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *mel* honey *vorar* to devou] Honey eating meliphagous.

m mber (mĕm'bĕr) *n* [L. *membrum* member] A limb or organ of the body well-defined part or organ of plant.

m mbrana (mĕmbrā nă) *n* [L. *membrana* membrane.] A thin film skin, or layer of tissue covering part of animal or plant a thin covering of cells or of unicellula organisms a membrane.

m mbrana ous (mĕm'brănā shŭs) *a.* [L. *membrana* membrane.] Of the *consistency or having* the structure of a membrane.

m mbran bone —a bone developing directly in membrane without passing through cartilage stage.

membranella (mĕm'brănĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] An undulating membrane formed by fusion of rows of cilia, in some protozoa ciliated band, in tornaria.

m mbraniferous (mĕm'brănĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *membrana* membrane *ferr* t carry] Enveloped in or bearing membrane

m mbranoid (mĕm'brănoid) *a.* [L *membrana* membrane Gk *eidos* form.] Resembling membrane.

membranous (mĕm'brănŭs) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] Resembling or consisting of membrane pliable and semitransparent.

m mbranous cranium,—a mesenchymal investment enclosing brain.

membranous labyrinth, — internal ear separated from bony cavities by perilymph, and itself containing endolymph.

m mbranous vertebral col mn,—continuous sheath of mesoderm en veloping notochord and neural tube.

membranula (mĕmbrăn ūlă) [L. *dim.* of *membrana*, membrane.] A concrescence of cilia, as in certain infusoria.

membranule (mĕm'brănūl) *n.* [L. *dim* of *membrana* membrane.] A small opaque space close to body of insect, in anal area of wing of some dragonflies.

menadione,—vitamin K, present in green vegetables and other foods, essential to formation of prothrombin.

m narche (mĕnâr'kē) *n.* [Gk. *men*, month *arche* beginning.] First menstruation age at first menstruation.

Mend lian,—*pert.* character which behaves according to results of Mendel law manifesting allelomorphic inheritance.

Mend lism —a law or rule governing inheritance of characters in plants and animals, discovered by *Gregor Mendel*. This principle deals with inheritance of unit characters presence or absence of one or other of pair of contrasting characters, dominant and recessive. It also shows that offspring of organisms with a pair of contrasting characters will exhibit these in definite ratio and it is extended to deal with groups of characters.

meningeal (mĕnin jēăl) *a* [Gk. *meningx* membrane.] *Pert* or in region of meninges *appl* arteries, veins, nerves etc.

m ninges (mĕnin jēz) *n* *plu* [Gk. *meningx* membrane.] The three membranes enclosing brain and spinal cord, from without inwards dura mater arachnoid and pia mater.

meningocyt (mĕning'gōsīt) *n* [Gk *meningx* membrane *kytos* hollow.] A phagocytic cell of the subarachnoid space.

meningosis (mĕn'ĭnggō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meningx* membrane.] Attachment by means of membranes.

meningospinal (mĕning'gospī'năl) *a* [Gk. *meningx* membrane L. *spina* spine.] *Pert* spinal cord membranes.

meninx,—*sing* of meninges.

meniscus (mĕnĭs'kŭs) *n* [Gk. *meniskos* small moon.] Interarticular fibro-cartilage found i joints ex posed to violent concussion inter vertebral disc a tactile disc, being terminal expansion of axis cylinder in tactile corpuscles.

menopause (mĕ nōpôz) *n* [Gk. *men* month *pausis* ending.] Climacterical cessation f menstruation *Cf* climacteric.

menotaxis (mĕn'ōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *menein* to remain *taxis* arrangement.] Compensatory movements to maintain a given direction of body axis in relation to sensory stimuli maintenance of visual axis during locomotion.

mensa (mĕn să) *n* [L. *mensa*, table.] Chewing surface of tooth.

menstruation (mĕ struō ăshŭn) *n.* [L. *mensis* month *struere* to flow.] Periodic discharge from uterus of various vertebrates, chiefly higher mammals.

mental (mĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *mentum* chin.] *Pert* or i region of chin *appl* foramen nerve spines, tubercle muscle *appl* scale or plate of fish and of reptile *pert.* mentum of insects. [L. *mens* mind.] *Pert* the mind.

mentigerous (mĕntĭj'erŭs) *a.* [L. *mentum* chin *gerer* to carry.] Supporting or bearing the mentum.

me tomeckelian (mĕn tōmĕkē'lĭăn) [L. *mentum* chin *J F Meckel junior* German anatomist]. *Appl.* cartilage bone, present in few lower vertebrates, at either side of mandibular symphysis.

mentum (mĕn'tŭm) *n.* [L. *mentum* chin.] The chin medial part of gnathochilarium in Diplopoda region of labium between pre mentum and bmentum in insects projection between head and foot of some gastropods.

mericarp (mĕr'ĭkărp) *n.* [Gk. *meros* part *karpos* fruit.] A one-seeded indehiscent part of schizocarp as of a cremocarp.

mericlinal (mĕrĭklī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *meros* part *klinein* t bend.] Partly pericl nal *appl* chimaera with inner tissue of one species only partly surrounded by uter tissue of the other.

meridional canal,—in ctenophores, canal int which adradial canals open.

meridional furrow —a longitudinal furrow extending from pole to pole of segmenting egg

merism (mĕr'ĭsm) *n* [Gk. *meris* division.] Increase in size owing to cell division *cf* auxesis.

merism,—metamerism, *q.v*

merismatic (mĕr'ĭsmăt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *merismos* partition.] Dividing or separating into cells or segments meristematic, *q.v*

merismoid (mĕrĭs moid) *a*. [Gk. *merismos* partition *eidos* like.] With branched pileus.

merispor (mĕr'ĭspōr) *n*. [Gk. *meris* part *sporos* seed.] A segment or spore of multicellular sporebody

meristel (mĕr'ĭstēlē) *n*. [Gk. *meris* part; *stele* pillar] A separate part of monostelic stem passing twards from stele to leaves the branch of a stele supplying leaf

merist m (mĕr'ĭstĕm) *n*. [Gk. *meristos* divided.] Tissue formed of cells all capable of diversification, as found at growing points meristematic or meristematic tissue.

merist mati (mĕr'ĭstĕmăt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *meristos* divided.] *Pert* or consisting of meristem *appl*. tissue cells f growing point merismatic.

m rist matic ring —tube of meristematic tissue between cortex and pith, subtending the apical meristem and giving rise to vascular tissues.

meristi (mĕrĭs'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *meristos* divided] Segmented divided off into parts differing in number of parts.

m risti variation, —changes in umber of parts or segments, and in geometrical relations of the parts *cf* substantive variation.

meristogen ti (mĕrĭs'tojĕnĕt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *meristos* divided *genesis* descent.] Developing from mer istem.

merithallus (mĕ rĭthăl'ŭs) *n* [Gk. *meris* part *thallos* young shoot.] A stem unit an internode.

Merkel's corpuscl [*F S Merkel* German anatomist]. A tactile receptor in skin and in submucosa of mouth.

mermaid purse —horny floating or fixed egg-envelope of elasmobranchs.

mermithaner (mĕr'mĭthă nĕr) *n* [Gk. *mermis* cord *aner* male.] Male ant parasitised by Mermis.

mermithergat (mĕr'mĭthĕr'găt) [Gk. *mermis* cord *ergates* worker] An enlarged worker ant parasitised by Mermis.

mermithogyn (mĕrmĭ'thŏjĭn ĕ) *n* [Gk. *mermis* cord *gyne* female.] Female ant parasitised by Mermis.

meroandry (mĕrŏăn drĭ) *n* [Gk. *meros* part *aner* male.] The condition of having a reduced number of testes, as single pair in certain Oligochaeta *cf* holandry

meroblast (mĕr'ŏblăst) *n*. [Gk. *meros* part *blastos* bud.] Inter mediate stage between schizont and merozoite in some Sporozoa meroblastic ovum.

meroblastic (mĕr'oblăs'tĭk) *a*. [Gk. *meros* part *blastos* bud] *Appl* ova which undergo only partial segmentation or cleavage in development developing from part of the oosphere only

merocerite (mĕrŏs'ĕrīt) *n*. [Gk. *meros* thigh *keras* horn.] The fourth segment of crustacean antennae.

merocrine (mĕr'okrĭn) *a*. [Gk. *meros* part *krinein* to separate.] *Appl* glands in which secreting cells are abl to function repeatedly as sudoriferous and lactiferous glands. *Opp* holocrine.

m rocytes (mĕr'ŏsīts) *n*. *plu*. [Gk. *meros* part *kytos* hollow] Nuclei formed by repeated division of supernumerary sperm-nuclei as in egg f selachians reptiles, and birds schizonts, *q.v*

merogametes (mĕr'ŏgămēts') *n*. *plu*. [Gk. *meros* part *gametes* spouse.] Protozoan individuals specialised fo syngamy microgametes. *Opp*. hologametes.

merogamy,—microgamy *q.v.*

merogastrula (mĕr'ŏgăs'troolă) *n.* [Gk. *meros* part *dim.* of *gaster* stomach.] The gastrula formed from meroblastic ovum.

merogenesis (mĕr'ŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meros* part *genesis* descent.] Formation of parts segmentation

merogeny,—merogony *q.v.*

merognathite (mĕrŏgnă'thīt) *n.* [Gk. *meros* thigh *gnathos* jaw] Fourth segment of crustacean mouth-part.

merogony (mĕrŏg'ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *meros* part *gone* generation.] Development of normal young of small size from part of an egg in which there was no female pronucleus.

meroistic (mĕrŏĭs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meros* part *oon* egg] *Appl.* ovariole containing nutritive or nurse cells *cf.* acrotrophic polytrophic.

merokinesis (mĕr'ŏkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meros* part *kinesis* movement] Formation and division of thread like chromosome in the karyomeres.

merome (mĕrōm) *n.* [Gk. *meros* part] A body segment somite metamere.

meromorphosis (mĕr'ŏmŏr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meros* part *morphosis* shaping] Regeneration of a part with the new part less than that lost.

mero (mĕ'rōn) *n.* [Gk. *meros* upper thigh.] Posterior portion of coxa of insects sclerit between middle and hind coxae, or immediately above hind coxa, in Diptera meseusternum.

meron phridia,—micronephridia.

meront (mĕrŏnt') *n.* [Gk *meros* part *on* being] A uninucleate schizont-stage in Neosporidia, succeeding the planont-stage.

meroplankton (mĕr'ŏplăng'ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *meros* part *plankton* wandering] Plankton living only part time near the surface temporary plankton consisting mainly of eggs and larvae seasonal plankton.

meropodite (mĕ'rŏpŏdīt') meros (mĕ'rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *meros* pper thigh *pous* foot.] Fourth segment of thoracic appendage in crustaceans femur in spiders.

merosomatous (mĕr'ŏsōm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *meros* part *soma* body] *Appl.* arachnoids divided into two regions, thorax and abdomen.

merosome (mĕr'ŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *meros* part *soma* body] A body segment, somite or metamere.

merosthenic (mĕ'rŏsthĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meros* upper thigh *sthenos* strength.] With unusually developed hind-limbs.

merotomy (mĕrŏt'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk *meros* part *temnein* to cut.] Segmentation or division into parts.

merotype (mĕr ŏtīp) *n.* [Gk. *meros* part *typos* pattern.] Part of the same perennial plant or vegetatively propagated animal from which a holotype was taken.

merozoite (mĕr'ŏzō'īt) *n.* [Gk. *meros* part *zoon* animal.] Division product of schizont in Sporozoa.

merozoon (mĕr ŏzō'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *meros* part *zoon* animal] A fragment of a unicellular animal containing part of the macronucleus, obtained by artificial division.

merrythought,—furcula of birds formed by coalesced clavicles.

merus,—meropodite, *q.v.*

Méry' glands [*J. Méry* French anatomist]. B lbo-urethral glands, *q.v.*

mesad,—mediad, mesiad.

mesadenia (mĕsădē'nĭă) *n.*, *plu.* [Gk *mesos* middle *aden* gland.] Mesodermal accessory genital glands in insects *cf.* ectadenia.

mesal,—medial mesial

mesamoeboid (mĕs'ămē'boid) *a.* [Gk *mesos* middle *amoibe* change *eidos* form] *Appl.* ucleated cells of blood islands from which blood corpuscles are derived.

mesanepimeron (mĕsăn'ĕpĭmē'rŏn, mĕr) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *ana* up *meros* upper thigh.] Sclerite above epimeron and below wing base, in Diptera.

mesarch (mĕs'ărk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middl *arche* beginning] *Appl.*

xylem having metaxylem developing in all directions from the protoxylem, characteristic of ferns, having the protoxylem surrounded by metaxylem beginning in mesic environment, *appl* seres.

m saticephali (mĕs'ătĭkĕfăl'ĭk,-sĕf) *a.* [Gk. *mesatos* mid *kephale* head.] Having a cephalic index of 75 to 80 mesocephalic.

mesaxoni (mĕs'ăksŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *axon* axis.] With the line dividing the foot, passing up the middle digit.

mesectoderm (mĕsĕk'tŏdĕrm) [Gk. *mesos* middle *ektos* outside *derma*, skin] Parenchyma formed of descendants of ectodermal cells which migrated inwards

mesembryo (mĕsĕm'brĭŏ) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middl *embryon* embryo.] The blastula.

mesencephalon (mĕs'ĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middl *en*, in *kephale* head.] The mid-brain, comprising corpora quadrigemina (bigemina) cerebral peduncles, and aqueduct of Sylvius.

mesenchyma (mĕsĕng'kĭmă) m s-enchyme (mĕsĕng'kĭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middl *engchein*, to pour in.] A mass of tissue, intermediate between ectoderm and endoderm of gastrula.

mes ndoderm (mĕsĕn dŏdĕrm) [Gk. *mesos* middle *endon* within *derma* skin] Cells lying posteriorly to lip of blastopore partly invaginated with endoderm in gast rulation, in development of some mollusca.

mesenterial (mĕs entĕ rĭăl, mĕz) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *enteron* gut.] *Pert* mesentery *appl.* filaments f Actinozoa.

mesenteri (mĕs'ĕntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *enteron*, gut.] *Pert* mesentery *appl* arteries glands, nerves veins, etc.

mesenteriol (mĕs'ĕntĕ'rĭŏl) *n.* [L. *dim* of *mesenterium* mesentery] A fold of peritoneum derived from mesentery and retain g vermiform process or appendix in position.

mesenterium,—mesentery *q.v*

mesenteron (mĕsĕn'tĕrŏn mĕz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *enteron* gut.] The main digestive cavity of Actinozoa and other Coelentera portion of alimentary canal lined by endoderm mid-gut.

mesentery (mĕs ĕntĕrĭ, mĕz) *n.* [L. *mesenterium*, mesentery] A peritoneal fold serving to hold viscera in position muscular partition extending inwards from body-wall in coelenterates.

mesepimeron (mĕs ĕpĭmē'rŏn mĕz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *epi* upon *meros* upper thigh.] The epimeron of insect mesothorax meskat epimeron in Diptera.

mesepisternum (mĕs'ĕpĭstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *epi* pon *sternon* breast.] Meso-episternum sclerite below anterior spiracl in Diptera mesanepisternum.

m sethmoid (mĕsĕth'moid mĕz) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *ethmos* sieve *eidos* form.] Between the two ecteth moid bones *appl.* ethmoid plate of cranium when it ossifies median cranial bone of vertebrates.

m siad (mĕs'ĭăd) *adv* [Gk. *mesos* middl L. *ad* to] Towards or near the middl plane.

mesial (mē'zĭăl) mesian (mē zĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle.] I the middle vertical or longitudinal plane.

mesi (mĕs'ĭk, mĕ'zĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle] Conditioned by temperate moist climate neither xeric nor hydric.

mesoarion,—mesovarium *q.v*

mesobenthos (mĕs'ŏbĕn'thŏs, mĕz) *n.* [Gk *mesos* middle *benthos* depths.] Animal and plant lif of sea bottom when depth is between 100 and 500 fathoms.

mesoblast (mĕs oblăst, mĕz) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *blastos* bud.] The mesoderm or middl layer of an embryo mesoblastema

mesoblasti (mĕs'ŏblăs'tĭk, mĕz) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *blastos* bud.] *Pert* or developing from middle layer of an embryo.

mesobranchial (mĕs obrăng'kĭal mēz) *a* [Gk. *mesos* middle *brangchia* gills.] *Pert* middle gill-region as in Crustacea.

mesobronchus (mĕs ŏbrŏng'kŭs mēz) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *brongchos* windpipe.] In birds, the main trunk of a bronchus giving rise to secondary bronchi

mesocaecum (mĕs ĕsē'kŭm mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle L. *caecus* blind] The mesentery connected with the caecum.

mesocardium (mĕs'ŏkâr'dĭŭm mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *kardia* heart.] An embryonic mesentery binding heart to pericardial walls part of pericardium enclosing veins (venou m.) or aorta (arterial m.) mesocardial ligament or gubernaculum cordis.

mesocarp (mĕs'ŏkârp mēz) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *karpos* fruit.] The middle layer of the pericarp.

mesocentrous (mĕs'ŏsĕn'trŭs,mēz) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *kentron* centre.] Ossifying from a median centre

mesocephalic (mĕs okĕf'ălĭk mē'zosĕf'ălĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *kephale* head.] H ving a cranial capacity of between 1350 and 1450 c. *cf* megacephalic, microcephalic.

mesochilium (mĕs okī'lĭŭm mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *cheil* lip] The middle portion of labellum of orchids.

mesochiton (mĕs okī'tŏn mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *kiton* coat.] Middle layer f oogonial wall, between endochiton and exochiton, as in F cales mesochite.

mesocoel (mĕs ŏsēl mēz) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *koilos* hollow] Middle portion f coelomic cavity the second of three main parts f coelom of molluscs ca ity of mesencephalon, aqueduct of Sylvius or iter

mesocolic (mĕs kŏl'ĭk mēz-) *a.* [Gk *mesos* middle *kolon* large intestine.] *Pert* mesocolon *appl.* lymph glands

mesocolon (mĕs'ŏkō'lŏn mēz) *n.* [Gk *meso* middle *kolon* large intestine.] A mesentery or fold of peritoneum attaching colon to dorsal wall of abdomen.

mesocoracoid (mĕs'ŏkŏr'ăkoid, mēz) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *korax* crow *eidos* form.] Situated between hyper and hypo-coracoid *appl.* middle part of coracoid arch of certain fishes.

mesocotyl (mĕs'ŏkŏt'ĭl mēz) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *kotyl* cup.] Part of axis between scutellum and coleoptile.

mesocycle (mĕs ŏsīkl mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *kyklos* circle.] A layer of tissue between xylem and phloem of a monostelic stem part f conjunctive tissue of stele.

mesodae m (mĕs ŏdē ŭm, mēz) *n* [Gk *mesos* middle *odaios pert* way] Endodermal part of embryonic digestive tract, between stomodaeum and proctodaeum.

mesoderm (mĕs'odĕrm mēz) *n.* [Gk *mesos* middle *derma* skin.] The mesoblast or embryonic layer lying between ectoderm and endoderm.

mesodermal (mĕs'ŏdĕr'măl mēz) *a* [Gk. *mesos* middle *derma* skin] *Pert* derived or developing from mesoderm.

mesode m (mĕs'ŏdēsm mēz-) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middl *desmos* bond.] Part of mesocycle

mesodont (mĕs'odŏnt, mēz) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *odous* tooth] *Appl* stag-beetles having a medium development of mandible projections.

mesogaster (mĕs'ogăs'ter mēz) *n* [Gk *mesos* middle *gaster* stomach.] The mesentery or fold of peritoneum supporting the stomach.

mesogastric (mĕs ogăs'trĭk mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *gaster* stomach] *Pert* mesogaster or mesogastrium or to middle gastric region

m sogastrium (mĕs ogăs'trĭŭm mēz-) [Gk *mesos* middle *gaster* stomach.] Mesentery connecting stomach w th dorsal abdominal wall in embryo middle abdominal region.

mesoglia (mĕsŏgli'ă, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *glia* glue.] Mesodermal phagocytic interstitial cells of nervous system; of Hortega microglia; of Robertson oligodendroglia.

mesogloea (mĕsoglē'ă, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *gloia*, glue.] An intermediate non-cellular gelatinous layer in sponges and coelenterates.

mesognathion (mĕsŏnăth'ĭŏn, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *gnathos* jaw.] The lateral segment of premaxilla, bearing lateral incisor.

mesohepar (mĕs'ŏhē'păr, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *hepar* liver.] Mesentery supporting liver.

mesohydrophytic (mĕs'ohī'drŏfĭt'ĭk, mĕz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *hydor* water; *phyton* plant.] Growing in temperate regions but requiring much moisture.

mesolecithal (mĕs'olĕs'ĭthăl, mĕz-) [Gk. *mesos* middle; *lekithos* yolk.] Having moderate yolk content; *cf.* centrolecithal.

mesology (mĕsŏl'ojĭ, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *logos* discourse.] The study of relations between organism and environment; bionomics.

mesome (mĕs'ōm, mĕz'ōm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle.] The axis regarded as morphological unit of plants.

mesomere (mĕs'ŏmēr, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *meros* part.] Middle zone of coelomic pouches in embryo; mesoblastic somite; protovertebra; medial branch of phallic lobe in insects.

mesometrium (mĕs'ŏmē'trĭŭm, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *metra* uterus.] The mesentery of uterus and connecting tubes.

mesomitosis (mĕs'ŏmĭtō'sĭs, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *mitos* thread.] Mitosis within nuclear membrane without co-operation of cytoplasmic elements; *cf.* metamitosis.

mesomorphic (mĕs'ŏmôr'fĭk, mĕz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *morphe* form.] Having form, structure, or size normal or intermediate between extremes; mesoplastic.

mesomyodian (mĕs'ŏmīō'dĭăn, mĕz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *mys* muscle; *eidos* form.] *Appl.* birds with muscles of syrinx attached to middle of bronchial semi-rings.

meson (mĕs'ŏn, mē'zŏn) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle.] The central plane, or region of it.

mesonephric (mĕs'ŏnĕf'rĭk, mĕz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *nephros* kidney.] *Pert.* mesonephros, or mid kidney; *appl.* duct, tubules.

mesonephridium (mĕs'ŏnĕfrĭd'ĭŭm, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *nephros* kidney; *idion*, dim.] A nephridium or excretory organ of certain invertebrates derived from mesoblast.

mesonephros (mĕs'ŏnĕf'rŏs, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *nephros* kidney.] Intermediate part of excretory organ in vertebrate embryos; Wolffian body.

mesonotum (mĕs'ŏnō'tŭm, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *noton* back.] Dorsal part of insect mesothorax.

mesoparapteron (mĕs'ŏpărăp'tĕrŏn, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *para*, beside; *pteron* wing.] A small sclerite of mesothorax of some insects.

mesopetalum (mĕs'ŏpĕt'ălŭm, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *petalon* leaf.] Labellum or lip of an orchid.

mesophanerophyte (mĕs'ŏfăn'ĕrŏfīt, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *phaneros* manifest; *phyton* plant.] Tree from 8 to 30 metres in height.

mesophil (mĕs'ofĭl, mĕz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *philein*, to love.] Thriving at moderate temperatures, at between 20° and 40° C. when *appl.* bacteria; mesophilic; mesic, *q.v.* *n.* Mesophile.

mesophloem (mĕs'ŏflō'ĕm, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *phloios* smooth bark.] Middle or green bark; mesophloeum.

mesophragma (mĕs'ŏfrăg'mă, mĕz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *phragma*, fence.] A chitinous piece descending into interior of insect body with post-scutellum for base. M or Hensen line, *q.v.*

mesophryon (mĕsŏf′rĭŏn mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *ophrys* eyebrow] The elevated median head region f trilobites.

mesophyll (mĕs′ŏfĭl mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *phyllon* leaf.] The internal parenchyma of a leaf

mesophyte (mĕs′ofīt mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *phyton* plant.] A plant thriving i temperate climat with normal amount of moist ure.

mesoplankton (mĕs′ŏplăng′ktŏn mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middl *plangktos* wandering] Drifting animal and plant life from a hundred fathoms downwards drifting organisms f medium size *cf* megaloplankton, microplankton nanoplankton.

mesoplast (mĕs′oplăst mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *plastos* moulded.] A cell nucleus.

m s plastic (mĕs′ŏplăs tik, mēz) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middl *plastos* moulded.] Having a normal or average form mesomorphic *appl* constitutional type

mesoplastron (mĕs′ŏplăs′trŏn mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle F *plastron* breast-plate.] Plate between hyo- and hypo-plastron of certai turtles.

mes pl urite (mĕs oploo rīt mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *pleura* side] Lateral mesoth racic sclerit as in Diptera.

m sopl uron (mĕs oploo rŏn mēz) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *pleura* sd] A lateral part of insect mesothorax mesopleurit

m sopodial (mĕs′ŏpō′dĭăl, mēz) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middl *pous* foot] *Pert* mesopodium

m sopodium (mĕs′ŏpō′dĭŏm mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middl *pous* foot.] Leaf-stalk or petiole region of leaf middle part of molluscan foot the metacarpus or metatarsus.

mesopraescutum (mĕs′ŏprēskū′tŭm mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle L. *prae* before *scutum* shield.] Praescutum of mesothorax in insects.

mesopterygium (mĕs ŏtĕrĭj′ĭŭm mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *pterygion* little wing or fin.] The middle of three basal pectoral fin-cartilages in recent elasmobranchs.

mesopterygoid (mĕs ŏtĕr′ĭgoid, mēz-) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *pteryx* wing *eidos* form.] The middle of three pterygoid bone elements of teleosts the ectopterygoid.

mesoptile (mĕs′ŏtĭl mēz- ptīl) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *ptilon* feather] Prepenna following protoptil and succeeded by metaptile or by teleoptile.

mesorchium (mĕsŏr′kĭŏm mēz) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *orchis* testicle.] Mesentery supporting testis.

mesorectum (mĕs′orĕk′tŭm mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle L. *rectus* straight.] Mesentery supporting rectum.

mesorhinal (mĕs orī′năl mēz) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle *rhis* nose.] Between nostrils.

mesorhinium (mĕs′ŏrĭn′ĭŭm mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middl *his* nose.] The internarial surface region of a bird s bill.

mesosalpinx (mĕs′ŏsăl′pĭngks, mēz-) *n.* [Gk *mesos* middle *salpinx* trumpet.] The portion of broad ligament enclosing uterine tube.

m soscapul (mĕs′oskăp ūlă mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middl L. *scapula* shoulder blade] Scapular spine

mesoscut llum (mĕs oskūtĕl′ŭm mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle L. *scutellum* small shield.] Scutellum of nsect mesothorax.

mesoscutum (mĕs ŏskū′tŭm mēz) *n* [Gk *mesos* middl L. *scutum* shield.] Scutum of insect mesothorax

m sosoma (mĕs osō mă mēz) *n.* [Gk *mesos* middle *soma* body] Middl part of body praeabdomen of Arthropoda.

m sosome (mĕs osōm mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *soma* body] A phallosome *q*

m sosperm (mĕs ospĕrm mēz) [Gk. *mesos* middle *sperma* seed.] Integument investing ucellus f ovule.

mesospore (mĕs'ŏspō mēz) m sosporium (mĕs ospō rĭŭm mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *sporos* seed.] The intermediate of three spore coats unicellular teleutospore in certain rust fungi resting-spore stage

mesostate (mĕs'ŏstāt, mēz) *n*. [Gk *mesos* middle *statis* standing] Intermediate stage in metabolism.

mesostereom (mĕs ŏstĕr'ĕŏm, mēz) *n*. [Gk. *mesos* middl *stereos* solid.] The middl layer of thecal plates f Cystidea.

mesosternebra (mĕs ostĕr' ĕbră, mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *sternon* breast bone.] A part f developing mesosternum.

mesosternum (mĕs ostĕr'nŭm, mēz) *n*. [Gk. *mesos* middle L. *sternum* breast-bone.] Middle part of sternum of vertebrates gladiolus sternum of mesothorax of insects mesosternal area episternum of mesothorax, meskatepisternum of Diptera.

mesostethi m (mĕs'ŏstĕ'thĭŭm mēz) *n*. [Gk. *mesos* middl *stethos* chest] A mesoster num.

m sostylous (mĕs'ŏstī'lŭs, mēz) *a*. [Gk. *mesos* middle *stylos* pillar] Having styles of intermediate length *appl* heterostylous flowers.

mesotarsal (mĕs'ŏtâr'săl mēz) [Gk. *mesos* middle L. *tarsus* ankle joint.] *Pert* mesotarsus.

mesotarsus (mĕs'ŏtâr'sŭs, mēz) [Gk. *mesos* middle L. *tarsus* ankle-joint.] A middle-limb tarsus of insects.

mesotergum (mĕsŏtĕr'gŭm mēz) [Gk. *mesos* middle L. *tergum* back.] Median arched portion or axis of trilobite body

mesotheci m (mĕs'ŏthē'sĭŭm mēz) *n*. [Gk. *mesos* middle *thēkē* cup.] The middle investing layer f an anther-sac.

mesothali m (mĕs'ŏthă'lĭŭm mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *thal* mple.] Mesoderm bounding primitive coelom and giving rise to muscular and connective tissue.

mesotherm (mĕs'ŏthĕrm mēz) *n*. [Gk. *mesos* middle *thermē* heat.] Plant thriving in moderate heat.

m sothoraci (mĕs'ŏthŏrăs'ĭk, mēz) *a*. [Gk. *mesos* middle *thōrax* chest.] *Pert* or in region of mesothorax *appl* a spiracle of insects.

mesothorax (mĕs ŏthō'răks, mēz) *n*. [Gk. *mesos* middle ; *thōrax* chest.] The middle segment of thoracic region f insects.

mesoti (mĕsō'tĭk, mēz) *a*. [Gk. *mesos* middle *ous* ear] *Appl* paired chondrocranial cartilages f birds between parachordal and acrochordal also basiotic.

mesotriaene (mĕs'ŏtrī'ēn, mēz) *n* [Gk. *mesos* middle *triaina*, trident.] Aberrant type of triaene pcule.

mesotrochal (mĕsŏt rŏkăl mēz) *a*. [Gk. *mesos* middle *trochos* wheel.] *Appl*. an annulate larva with circlet of cilia round middle of body

mesotrophic (mĕs'ŏtrŏf'ĭk mēz) *a*. [Gk. *mesos* middle *trophē* nourishment.] Mixotrophic, *q.v* providing moderate amount of nutrition, *appl* environment.

mesotympani (mĕs'ŏtĭmpăn'ĭk, mēz) [Gk. *mesos* middle *tympanon* drum.] Symplectic bone in suspensory apparatus f lower jaw in fishes

mesovarium (mĕs'ŏvā rĭŭm, mēz) *n* [Gk *mesos* middle L. *ovarium*, ovary] Mesentery of ovary suspensory mesentery in fishes.

mesov tral (mĕs'ŏvĕn'trăl, mēz) *a*. [Gk. *mesos* middle L. *venter* belly] I middle ventral region.

Mesozoic (mĕs'ŏzō'ĭk, mēz) [Gk. *mesos* middle *zoe* life.] *Appl* or *pert*. secondary geological era, the age of reptiles.

mest m (mĕs'tŏm) *n* [Gk. *mestos* filled.] A vascular bundle including hadrome and leptome.

mesophryon (mĕsŏf'rĭŏn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *ophrys* eyebrow.] The elevated median head region of trilobites.

mesophyll (mĕs'ōfĭl, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *phyllon* leaf.] The internal parenchyma of leaf.

mesophyte (mĕs'ōfīt, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *phyton* plant.] A plant thriving in temperate climate with normal amount of moisture.

mesoplankton (mĕs'ōplăng'ktŏn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *plangktos* wandering.] Drifting animal and plant life from hundred fathoms downwards; drifting organisms of medium size, cf. megaloplankton, microplankton, nanoplankton.

mesoplast (mĕs'ōplăst, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *plastos* moulded.] A cell nucleus.

mesoplastic (mĕs'ōplăs'tĭk, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *plastos* moulded.] Having a normal or average form; mesomorphic, *appl.* constitutional type.

mesoplastron (mĕs'ōplăs'trŏn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; F. *plastron* breast-plate.] Plate between hyo- and hypo-plastron of certain turtles.

mesopleurite (mĕs'ōploo'rīt, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *pleura* side.] Lateral mesothoracic sclerite, as in Diptera.

mesopleuron (mĕs'ōploo'rŏn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *pleura* side.] A lateral part of insect mesothorax; mesopleurite.

mesopodial (mĕs'ōpō'dĭăl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *pous* foot.] *Pert.* mesopodium.

mesopodium (mĕs'ōpō'dĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *pous* foot.] Leaf-stalk or petiole region of leaf; middle part of molluscan foot; the metacarpus or metatarsus.

mesopraescutum (mĕs'prēskū'tŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; L. *prae* before; *scutum* shield.] Praescutum of mesothorax in insects.

mesopterygium (mĕs'ŏtĕrĭj'ĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *pterygion* little wing or fin.] The middle of three basal pectoral fin-cartilages in recent elasmobranchs.

mesopterygoid (mĕs'ŏtĕr'ĭgoid, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *pteryx* wing; *eidos* form.] The middle of three pterygoid bone elements of teleosts; the ectopterygoid.

mesoptile (mĕs'ŏtĭl, mēz-, -ptĭl) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *ptilon* feather.] Prepenna following protoptile and succeeded by metaptile or by teleoptile.

mesorchium (mĕsŏr'kĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *orchis* testicle.] Mesentery supporting testis.

mesorectum (mĕs'ōrĕk'tŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; L. *rectus* straight.] Mesentery supporting rectum.

mesorhinal (mĕs'ōrī'năl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *rhis* nose.] Between nostrils.

mesorhinium (mĕs'ōrĭn'ĭŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *rhis* nose.] The internarial surface region of a bird bill.

mesosalpinx (mĕs'ōsăl'pĭngks, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *salpingx* trumpet.] The portion of broad ligament enclosing uterine tube.

mesoscapula (mĕs'ōskăp'ūlă, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; L. *scapula*, shoulder blade.] Scapular spine.

mesoscutellum (mĕs'ōskūtĕl'ŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; L. *scutellum* small shield.] Scutellum of insect mesothorax.

mesoscutum (mĕs'ōskū'tŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; L. *scutum* shield.] Scutum of insect mesothorax.

mesosoma (mĕs'ōsō'mă, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *soma* body.] Middle part of body; praeabdomen of Arthropoda.

mesosome (mĕs'ōsōm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos* middle; *soma* body.] A phallosome, *q.v.*

metacromion (mĕt ăkrō mĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *meta* after *akros* summit *omos* shoulder] Posterior branch-process of acromion-process of scapular spine.

metacyclic (mĕt'ăsīk'lĭk) *a*. [Gk. *meta* after *kyklos* circle] *Appl* final infective forms, of certain parasitic protozoa which pass on to next host.

metadiscoidal (mĕt ădĭskoid ăl) *a*. [Gk. *meta* after *diskos* disc *eidos* form.] *Appl* placenta in which villi are at first scattered and later restricted to a disc, as in man and monkeys.

metadromous (mĕtăd'rŏmŭs) *a* [Gk. *meta* after *dromos* running] With primary veins of segment arising from upper side of mid-rib.

meta-epistern m,— metepisternum *q v*

metaesthetism (mĕtĕsthĕ'tĭzm) *n* [Gk. *meta*, after *aisthetos* perceptible by senses] Doctrine that consciousness is a product of evolution of matter and force.

metagastric (mĕt'ăgăs'trĭk) *a* [Gk. *meta* after *gaster* stomach.] *Pert* posterior gastric region.

metagastrula (mĕt'ăgăs'troolă) *n* [Gk. *meta* after *gaster* stomach] A modified form of gastrula.

metagenesis (mĕt'ăjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *meta* after *genesis* descent.] Alternation of sexual and asexual generations *cf* heterogenesis.

metagyny (mĕtăj'ĭnĭ) *n* [Gk. *meta* afterwards *gyne* female.] Protandry

metakinesis (mĕt'ăkĭnē'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *meta* after *kinein* to move.] Middle stage of mitosis, during which chromosomes are grouped in equatorial plane movement of chromosomes between prophase and metaphase.

metallic (mĕtăl'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *metallon* mine] Iridescent *appl* colours due to interference by fine striae or thin lamellae as in insect

metaloph (mĕt'ălŏf) *n* [Gk *meta* after *lophos* crest.] The posterior crest of molar uniting metacone metaconule and hypocone

metamere (mĕt'ămēr) *n* [Gk. *meta* after *meros* part.] A body segment.

metameric (mĕt'ămĕr'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *meta* after *meros* part.] *Pert* metamerism or segmentation.

metamerised (mĕt'ămĕrīzd) *a* [Gk. *meta* after *meros* part.] Segmented.

metamerism (mĕt'ămĕrĭzm) *n* [Gk. *meta* after *meros* part.] The condition of a body divided up into segments more or less alike segmentation zonal symmetry

metamitosis (mĕt'ămĭtō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *meta* after *mitos* thread.] Mitosis in which cytoplasmic and nuclear elements are both affected *cf* mesomitosis.

metamorphosis (mĕt'ămôr'fōsĭs) *n* [Gk. *meta* change of *morphe* form.] Change of form and structure undergone by an animal from embryo to adult stage as in insects transformation of one structure into another as of stamens into petals interference with normal symmetry in flowers internal chemical change.

metamps (mĕt'ămps) *n* *plu* [Gk. *meta* change of *morphe* form.] Different forms of same species as in certain sponges.

metamyelocyte (mĕtămī'ĕlōsīt) *n* [Gk *meta* beyond *myelos* marrow *kytos* hollow] A myelocyte with horseshoe-shaped nucleus before transformation into leukocyte.

metanauplius (mĕt'ănôp'lĭŭs) *n* [Gk. *meta* after L *nauplius* kind of shell-fish.] Larval stage of Crustacea, succeeding nauplius stage.

metandry (mĕtăn'drĭ) *n* [Gk. *meta* after *aner* male.] Meroandry with retention of posterior pair of testes only *opp* proandry protogyny *opp* protandry

metanephric (mĕt'ănĕf'rĭk) *a* [Gk. *meta* after *nephros* kidney] *Pert* or in region of hind-kidney

metanephros (mĕt'ănĕf'rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *nephros*, kidney.] The organ arising behind mesonephros and replacing it as functional kidney of fully-developed Amniota.

metanotum (mĕt'ănō'tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *noton*, back.] Notum or tergum of insect metathorax.

metanucleus (mĕt'ănū'klĕŭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Egg-nucleolus after extrusion from germinal vesicle.

metapeptone (mĕt'ăpĕp'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *peptos*, digested.] A product of action of gastric juice on albumins.

metaphase (mĕt'ăfāz) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *phainein*, to appear.] The stage of mitosis or meiosis in which chromosomes are split up in equatorial plate.

metaphery (mĕtăf'ĕrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, beyond; *pherein*, to bear.] Displacement of organs.

metaphloem (mĕt'ăflō'ĕm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *phloios*, inner bark.] The phloem of secondary xylem.

metaphragma (mĕt'ăfrăg'mă) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *phragma*, fence.] An internal metathoracic septum in insects.

metaphysis (mĕtăf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, besides; *physis*, growth.] Paraphyses, *q.v.*, of fungi.

metaphyte (mĕt'ăfīt) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *phyton*, plant.] A multicellular plant; *opp.* protophyte.

metaplasia (mĕt'ăplā'sĭă) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, change of; *plasis*, moulding.] Conversion of tissue from one form to another, as in ossification.

metaplasis (mĕtăp'lăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *plasis*, moulding.] The mature period in life of an individual.

metaplasm (mĕt'ăplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *plasma*, mould.] Lifeless ergastic ingredients of protoplasm; *opp.* to living material or organoids.

metaplastic (mĕt'ăplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *plastos*, moulded.] *Pert.* metaplasia; *pert.* metaplasm.

metaplastic or metaplasmic bodies,—grains of protoplasm which are stages or products of metabolism and not true protoplasm.

metapleural (mĕt'ăploo'răl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pleura*, side.] Posteriorly and laterally situated; *pert.* metapleure; *pert.* metapleuron.

metapleure (mĕt'ăploor) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pleura*, side.] An abdominal or ventro-lateral fold of integument of certain primitive Chordata.

metapleuron (mĕt'ăploor'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pleura*, side.] The pleuron of insect metathorax.

metapneustic (mĕt'ănū'stĭk, pnū') *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pneuma*, breath.] *Appl.* insect larvae with only the terminal pair of spiracles.

metapodeon (mĕt'ăpŏd'ĕŏn), **metapodeum** (mĕt'ăpō'dĕŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot.] That part of insect abdomen behind petiole or podeon.

metapodial (mĕt'ăpō'dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* a metapodeon or metapodium.

metapodium (mĕt'ăpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot.] Posterior portion of molluscan foot; portion of foot between tarsus and digits in four-footed animals, metacarpus and metatarsus.

metapodosoma (mĕt'ăpŏdŏsō'mă) [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot; *soma*, body.] Body region bearing third and fourth pair of legs in Acarina.

metapolar cells,—second circlet of cells of polar cap of rhombogen of Rhombozoa.

metapophysis (mĕt'ăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] A prolongation of vertebral articular process developed in certain vertebrates; mammillary process.

metapore (mĕt'ăpōr) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *poros*, channel.] The medial aperture in roof of fourth ventricle of brain; Magendie's foramen.

m tapostscutell m (mĕt'ăpōst skū tĕl'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after, L. *post* after *scutellum* small shield.] Postscutellum of insect metathorax.

metapraescutum (mĕt ăprēskū'tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta* after; L. *prae* before *scutum* shield.] Praescutum of insect metathorax.

metapterygium (mĕt'ătĕrĭj'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *meta*, after *pterygion* little wing] The posterior basal fin-cartilage, pectoral or pelvic of recent elasmobranchs.

metapterygoid (mĕt'ătĕr'ĭgoid) *n.* [Gk. *meta* after *pteryx* wing *eidos* form.] Posterior of three pterygoid elements in certain lower vertebrates.

metaptil (mĕt'ătĭl -ptĭl) *n.* [Gk. *meta* after *ptilon* feather] A plumose penna or feather *cf* mesoptile, teleoptile.

metarachis (mĕt'ărā'kĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after *rachis* spine.] Face of Pennatulacea which coincides with sulcar aspect of terminal zooid —so-called dorsal surface.

metascutell m (mĕt'ăskūtĕl ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after L. *scutellum* small shield.] Scutellum of insect metathorax.

metascutum (mĕt'ăskū'tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after L. *scutum*, shield.] Scutum of insect metathorax.

metasitism (mĕt'ăsĭtĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after *sitos* food.] A cannibalistic mode of life.

metasoma (mĕt'ăsō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *meta* after *soma*, body] The six terminal segments of opisthosoma of Eurypterida posterior body-region of Arachnoidea post abdomen abdomen, as of woodlice.

metasomatic (mĕt'ăsōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta* after *soma*, body] *Pert.* or situated in metasoma.

metasperm (mĕt'ăspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after *sperma*, seed.] A plant having seeds in closed ovary an angiosperm.

metasporangium (mĕt'ăspōrăn jĭum) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after *sperma* seed *angeion* vessel.] A sporangium containing resting spores, as in Bacillaceae.

m tastasis (mĕtăs'tăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *metastasis* removal.] Metabolism transference of function from one organ to another transport of bacteria by the circulatory system.

metastatic lif history —that of certain Trematoda in which the young form, after entering inter mediate host, metamorphoses into adult, after which intermediate host is swallowed by final host.

metasternum (mĕt ăstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after L. *sternum* breast bone.] The sternum of insect metathorax posterior sternal part, or xiphisternum, of Anura xiphoid or ensiform process, posterior part of sternum of higher vertebrates.

metasthenic (mĕt'ăsthĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meta* after *sthenos* strength.] With well-developed posterior part of body

m tastigmate (mĕt'ăstĭg'māt) *a* [Gk. *meta* after *stigma*, mark.] Having posterior tracheal openings or stigmata, as in mites.

metast ma (mĕt'ăstō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after *stoma*, mouth.] The two-lobed lower lip of Crustacea hypopharynx of Myriopoda median plate behind mouth in Palaeostraca metastome.

metastructure (mĕt'ăstrŭk'tŭ) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after, L. *struere* to build.] Ultramicroscopic organisation.

metasyndesis (mĕt'ăsĭn dĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after *syndesis* bond.] Telosyndesis *q.v*

metatarsal (mĕt'ătâr săl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after L. *tarsus* ankle.] In region f metatarsus *appl* arteries, veins, etc. *pert.* metatarsal bones.

m tatarsophalangeal (mĕt'ătâr'sōfălăn jēăl) *a* [Gk. *meta*, after L. *tarsus* ankle Gk. *phalangx* troop.] *Appl.* articulations between metatarsus and phalanges of foot.

metatarsus (mĕt ătâr'sŭs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after L. *tarsus* ankle.] Part of foot between tarsus and toes first joint of tarsus in insects first dactylopodite or basitarsus in spiders.

metathalamus (mĕt ăthăl ămŭs) *n* [Gk. *meta* after *thalamos* chamber] The geniculate bodies of the thalamencephalon.
metatherian (mĕt ăthē rĭăn) *a*. [Gk. *meta* beyond *therion* small animal] *Appl* marsupials, with short-term placenta and later development in marsupium.
metathetely (mĕt'ăthĕt'ĕlĭ) *n* [Gk. *metatheein* to run behind *telos* completion.] Hysterotely
metathorax (mĕt'ăthō răks) *n* [Gk. *meta*, after *thorax* chest.] Posterior segment of insect thorax.
metatracheal (mĕt'ătră'kĕăl) *a*. [Gk. *meta*, between L.L. *trachia* windpipe.] *Appl* wood with xylem parenchyma located independently of the vessels.
metatroch (mĕt'ătrŏk) *n*. [Gk. *meta* after *trochos* wheel.] I *trochophore, a circular band of* cilia behind the mouth.
metatrophic (mĕt'ătrŏf'ĭk) *a*. [Gk *meta* change of *trophe* nourishment] Living on both nitrogenous and carbonaceous organic matter
metatympanic,—entotympanic, *q.v*
m tatype (mĕt'ătīp) *n*. [Gk. *meta* after *typos* image.] A topotype *of the same species as the holotype* or lectotype.
m taxeni (mĕt ăxē nĭă) *n* [Gk. *meta* after L. *xenia*, gifts] Physiological effect of pollen upon maternal tissue.
metaxyl m (mĕt ăzĭ'lĕm) *n*. [Gk. *meta*, after *xylon* wood] Second ary xylem with many thick-walled *cell*
metazoaea (mĕt ăzōē'ă) *n* [Gk *meta* after *zoe* life.] A larval stage of Crustacea between zoaea and mega lopa stages
m tazonit (mĕt ăzōnīt) [Gk *meta*, after *zone* girdle] The posterior ring of diplosomite *Opp* prozonite.
metazoon (*mĕt'ăzō ŏn*) *n* [*Gk. meta* after *zoon* animal.] A multicellular animal metazoan.
metembryo (mĕtĕm'brĭō) *n*. [Gk. *meta* towards *embryon* embryo.] *The gastrula.*
metencephal n (mĕt ĕnkĕf'ălŏn -*ăl*) *n* [Gk. *meta* fter *en* in *kephale* head.] Part of hind-brain consisting of cerebellum pons, and intermediate part of fourth ventricl or hind brain.
m tenteron (mĕtĕn'tĕrŏn) *n* [Gk. *meta* after *enteron* gut.] Inter mesenteric chambe of sea-anemone or other coelenterate.
metepimeron (mĕt ĕpĭmē'rŏn) *n*. [Gk. *meta* after *epi* pon *meros* upper thigh.] Epimeron of insect metathorax.
metepisternum (mĕt ĕpĭstĕr'nŭm) *n*. [Gk. *meta* after *epi* pon *sternon* breast-bone.] Episternum of insect metathorax meta-episternum.
metestrum,—metoestrus q.v
methaemoglobi (mĕt hē'mŏglō'bĭn) *n* [Gk. *meta*, after *haima*, blood L. *globus* globe.] An oxidation product of haemoglobin HbO HbOH
m tochy (mĕt'ŏkĭ) *n*. [Gk. *metochē* sharing] Relationship between neutral guest insect and its host.
m toecious (mĕtē sĭŭs) *a*. [Gk. *meta*, after *oikos* house.] Metoxenous *or heteroecious with two hosts.*
metoestrus (mĕtē strŭs) *n*. [Gk. *meta*, after *oistros* gadfly] The luteal phase, period when activity subsides after oestrus metoestrum.
m t pe (mĕt'ŏpē) *n* [Gk. *metōpon* forehead] The middle frontal portion of crustacean
met pic (mĕtŏp'ĭk) [Gk *metōpon* forehead.] *Pert forehead appl*. frontal suture.
metopio (mĕtŏ'pĭŏn) *n* [Gk *metōpon* forehead] Point on forehead where mid-sagittal pla tersects line connecting frontal eminences.
metosteon (mĕtŏs'tĕŏn) *n* [Gk. *meta*, after *osteon* bone.] A posterior sternal ossification in birds.
m tovum (mĕtō vŭm) *n* [Gk. *meta* after L. *ovum* egg] A egg-cell surrounded by utritive material.
m tox nous (mĕtō 'ĭnŭs) *a*. [Gk.

mete after *xenos* guest.] Parasitic on different hosts at different stages in life-history

metraterm (mĕt'rătĕrm) *n* [Gk. *metra* womb, *terma* end.] Terminal portion of uterus in trematodes.

metula (mĕ'tūlă) *n* [*Dim* of L. *meta*, end-post.] A spore-bearing branch having flask-shaped outgrowths as in certain fungi.

M factor,—a certain antigen in erythrocytes of higher animals.

micella (mĭsĕl'ă) *n* [L. *dim* of *mica*, morsel.] Hypothetical unit, *q.v* an orderly aggregate of chain-like molecules.

micraesthetes (mĭkrēsthē'tēz) *n plu.* [Gk. *mikr* small *aisthetes* perceiver] The smaller sensory organs of Placophora.

micraner (mĭkră'nĕr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *aner* male.] A dwarf male ant.

micrergate (mĭkrĕr'gāt) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *ergates* worker] A dwarf worker ant.

micro-aerophilia,—organisms requiring less oxygen than is present in the air

microbe (mī'krōb) *n.* [Gk. *mikr* small *bios* life.] A bacterium a micro-organism.

microbiology (mī'krōbīŏl'ojĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *bios* life *logos* discourse.] Biology of microscopic organisms.

microblast (mī'kroblăst) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *blastos* bud.] An erythroblast smaller than normal.

microcaltrops (mī'krokăl'trŏps) *n* [Gk *mikros* small A.S *coltraeppe* kind of thistle.] A primitive tetraxon or euaster with four persistent rays

microcentrum (mī'krosĕn'trŭm) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *kentron* centre.] The dynamic centre of cell composed of centrosomes kinetonucleus.

microcephalic (mī'krokĕfăl'ĭk, -sĕf) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small *kephale* head.] With abnormally small head having cranial capacity of under 1350 c.c. *cf* megacephalic mesocephalic.

microchromosome (mī'krōkrō'mō-sōm) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *chroma* colour *soma* body] A chromosome considerably smaller than the other chromosomes of the same type of nucleus M-chromosome.

microconidium (mī'krokŏnĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *konis* dust *idion* dim] A comparatively small conidium.

microconjugant (mī'krōkŏn'joogănt) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small L. *conjugare* to unite.] A motile ciliated free-swimming conjugant or gamete which attaches itself to a macroconjugant and fertilises it.

microcyst (mī'krŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *mikr* small *kystis* bladder] A resting spore stage of slime fungi.

microcytase (mī'krŏsī'tās) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *kytos* hollow] The enzyme of microphages or smaller leucocytes.

microcytes (mī'krŏsīts) *n plu* [Gk. *mikr* small *kytos* hollow] Blood-corpuscles about half the size of erythrocytes, numerous in diseased conditions.

microdont (mī'krŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small *odous* tooth] With comparatively small teeth.

microevolution (mī'krōĕvŏlū'shŭn) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small L. *evolvere* to unroll.] Evolutionary processes that can be noticed within a relatively brief period as during a human life-time evolution due to gene mutation and recombination *Opp* macro-evolution

microfilaria (mī'krofĭlā'rĭă) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small L *filum* thread.] The embryo of Filaria.

microgamete (mī'krŏgămēt') *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *gametes* spouse] The smaller of two conjugant gametes regarded as male.

microgametoblast (mī'krŏgămē'tō-blăst) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *gametes* spouse *blastos* bud.] Intermediate stage between microgametocyte and microgamete in certain Sporozoa.

microgametocyte (mī'krōgāmē tōsīt) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *gametes* spouse *kytos* hollow] Cell developed from merozoite in certain protozoa giving rise to microgametes.

microgametogenesis (mī'krōgāmē tōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *gametes* spouse *genesis* descent.] Development f microgametes r spermatozoa.

microgamy (mīkrŏg'ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *gamos* marriage.] Syngamy between smallest individuals produced by fission o gemmation, as i Foraminifera merogamy

microglia (mīkroglī'ă, mī'krŏglĭă) *n* *plu.* [Gk. *mikros* small *glia*, glue.] Mesodermal phagocytic cells in grey and whit nervous matter mesoglia.

microgonidium (mī'krōgŏnĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *gonos* off pring *idion* dim] A comparatively small gonidium male gamont or gametocyte.

microgyne (mī'krojīnē) *n.* [Gk. *mi kros* small *gyne* female.] Dwarf femal ant.

microhenad (mī'krŏhĕn'ăd) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *henas* unit.] A filter passer

microlecithal (mī'krolĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small *lekithos* yolk.] Containing little yolk.

microleucocyt (mī'krolū'kōsīt -loo-) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *leukos* white *kytos* hollow] A small amoebocyt

micromere (mī'kromēr) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *meros* part] A cell of upper or animal hemisphere in meroblastic and other eggs.

micromerozoit (mī'krŏmĕr'ŏzōĭt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *meros* part *zoon* nimal] Cell derived from microschizont and developing nto gametocyt Haemosporidia.

micromesentery (mī'kromĕs ĕntĕrĭ mĕr) *n* [Gk *mikros* small *mesos* middle *enteron* gut] A secondary incomplete mesentery in Zoantharia.

micromutation (mī'krōmūtā shŭn) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small L *mutare* to change.] M tation at only on gene locus genovariation point mutation transgenation.

micromyelocyte (mī'krōmī'ĕlōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *myelos* mar row *kytos* hollow] A small heterophil myelocyte.

micron (mī'krŏn) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small.] Micromillimetre one thousandth part of a millimetre symbol *μ*.

micronephridia (mī'krŏnĕfrĭd'ĭă) *n* *plu.* [Gk. *mikros* small *nephros*, kidney *idion*, *dim.*] Small nephridia meronephridia.

micront (mī'krŏnt) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *on* being] A small cell formed by schizogony itself giving rise to microgametes.

micronucleocyte (mī'krōnū'klēōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small. L. *nucleus* kernel Gk. *kytos* hollow] An amoebocyte with a relatively small nucleus.

micron cleus (mī'krōnū'klēŭs) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small L. *nucleus* kernel.] The smaller reproductive ucleus of many protozoa, in close proximity to meganucleus; gonoucleus.

micro-nutrients,—substances essential to health of organisms, but required in minute quantity *e.g* trace elements, *q.v*

micro-organism (mī'krō-ôr'gănĭzm) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *organon* instrument] A microscopic organism microbe protist.

microparasite (mī'krōpăr'ăsīt) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *para* beside *sitos* food.] A parasite of microscopic size.

microphages (mī'krŏfă'jēz) *n. plu* [Gk. *mikros* small *phagein* to eat.] Chiefly the polymorphonuclear heterophil leucocytes.

microphagic (mī'krŏfăj'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small *phagein* to eat.] Feeding on minute organisms or particles, *appl* protozoa microphagous, feeding on small prey *appl* agnathous fishes *Opp* macrophagous

microphagocyt (mī'krōfăg'ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *phagein* to eat *kytos* hollow.] A microphage or small phagocyte of blood.

microphanerophyte (mī'krōfăn'ĕrōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *phaneros* manifest *phyton* plant.] Tree or shrub from to 8 metres in height.

microphil (mī'krōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small *philein*, to love.] Tolerating only narrow range of temperature *appl.* certain bacteria microphilic. *n* Microphile.

microphyllous (mī'krōfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small *phyllon* leaf.] With small leaves.

microphyte (mī'krōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *phyton*, plant.] A microscopic plant.

microphytology (mī'krofītŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *phyton* plant *logos* discourse.] Science of microphytes bacteriology

microplankton (mī'krōplăng'ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *plangktos* wandering] Small organisms drifting with the surrounding water somewhat larger than those of nanoplankton, *q.v*

micropodous (mīkrŏp'ōdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small; *pous* foot.] With rudimentary or small foot or feet.

micropore (mī'krōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *poros* channel.] A small pore in Chiton shell containing sense-organ.

micropterism (mīkrŏp'tĕrĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *pteron*, wing] Condition of having unusually small wings, as in some insects.

micropterous (mīkrŏp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small *pteron* wing] Having small hind wings invisible till tegmina are expanded, as in some insects with small or rudimentary fins.

micropyl (mī'krōpĭl) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *pyle* gate.] Aperture for admission of pollen-tube at ovule apex aperture between hilum and point of radicle small opening in cyst wall of macrogamete for entry of microgamete pore of oocyst aperture in egg-membrane for admission of spermatozoon; pore in spongin-coat of sponges for escape of gemmules.

micropyl apparatus,—raised processes or porches, sometimes of elaborate structure developed round micropyl of certain insect eggs.

micropyrenic (mī'kropīrē'nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small *pyren* fruit stone.] With nuclei markedly smaller than verage for the species or other group. *n.* A micropyrenic individual.

microrhabdus (mī'krōrăb'dŭs) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *rhabdos* rod.] Minute monaxon rod-like spicule.

microschizogony (mī'krōskĭzŏg'ōnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small; *schizein* to cleave; *gonos* birth.] Schizogony resulting in small merozoites.

microschizont (mī'krōskĭzŏnt') *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *schizein* to cut *onta*, beings.] A male schizont f certain protozoa.

microsclere (mī'krōsklēr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *skleros* hard.] One of small spicules found lying scattered in tissues of sponges. *Opp* megasclere.

microseptum (mī'krōsĕp'tŭm) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small L. *septum* partition.] An incomplete mesentery of Zoantharia.

microsere (mī'krōsēr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small L. *serere* to put in row] A successional series f plant communities in microhabitat.

microsmatic (mī'krŏsmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small *osme* smell.] With feebly-developed sense of smell

microsome (mī'krōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *soma* body] Granule of protoplasm as opposed to ground-substance; minute particle centre for enzyme localisation, in cytoplasm.

microsorus (mī'krōsōrŭs) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *soros* heap] A sorus containing microsporangia, *opp* megasorus.

microspeci s (mī'krŏspē'sĭ,ēz) *n.* [Gk *mikr s* small L. *species* particular kind] A small species r subspecies w th little variability Jordanon.

microsphere (mī'krosfēr) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *sphaera* globe.] The initial chamber of Foraminifera when very small centrosphere.

microspheric (mī'krŏsfĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small *sphaira*, globe.] *Appl.* foraminifera when initial chamber f shell is small.

microsplanchnic (mī'krosplăngk'nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small *splangch non* entrail.] Small-bodied and long-legged.

microsporangium (mī'krŏspōrăn jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] A sporangium bearing number of microspores pollen sac r anther lobe of phanerogams.

microspore (mīkrŏspōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *sporos* seed.] The spore developed in a microspor angium of heterosporous plants the cell from which a pollen grain develops a pollen grain androspore the smaller anisospore of Sarcodina

microsporocyte (mī'krŏspō rŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *sporos* seed *kyto* hollow] Th pollen mother cell which produces microspores resulting from two meioses

microsporophore (mī'krŏspō rōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *sporos* seed *pherein* to bear] A microsporangium.

microsporophyll (mī'krŏspō'rofĭl) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *sporos* seed *phyllon*, leaf] A microsporangium-bearing leaf stamen.

microsporozoite (mī'krospō rŏzō'īt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *sporos* seed *zoon* animal.] A smaller endogenous sporozoite of Sporozoa.

microstome (mī'krŏstōm) *n.* [Gk *mikros* small *stoma* mouth.] A small opening or orifice.

microstrobilus (mī'krŏstrŏb'ĭlŭs) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *strobilos* cone] A small cone as in cycads.

microstylospore (mī'krŏstī'lospōr) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *stylos* pillar *sporos* seed.] A comparatively small stylospore.

microstylous (mī'krŏstīl ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros* small *stylos* pillar] H v ing short styles *appl* het rostylous flowers.

micr taxon my (mī'krŏtăksŏn'ŏmĭ) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *taxis* rrangement *nomos* law] Classification and its principles as applied to subspecies varieties, or races.

microthe m (mī'krŏthĕrm) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *thermē* heat.] A plant of th cold temperate zone.

microtrichia (mī'krŏtrĭk'ĭă) *n. pl.* [Gk. *mikros* small *thrix* hair] Small hairs without basal articulation on insect wings.

microtype (mī'krŏtīp) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small L. *typus* type.] Normal mesentery arrangement of Anthozoa *cf* macrotype.

micros id (mī'krŏzō'ĭd) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *zoon* animal *idion dim*] Male gamete as in algae.

microzooid (mī'krŏzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *mikros* small *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] A free-swimming motile ciliated bud of Vorticella and other protozoa.

microzoon (mī'krŏzō'ŏn) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *zoon* animal.] A microscopic animal.

microzoospore (mī'krŏzō'ŏspōr) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *zoon* animal *sporos* seed.] Small planogamete small anisospore of Radiolaria.

microzyma (mī'krŏzī'mă) *n* [Gk. *mikros* small *zymē* leaven] A hypothetical ultimate unit, *q v*

microzym (mī'krozīm) [Gk. *mikros* small *zymē* leaven.] A micro-organism of fermenting or decomposing liquids.

micton (mĭk'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *miktos* mixed *on* being] A species resulting from interspecific hybrid ization and f which th individuals are interfertile.

micturition (mĭk'tūrĭsh ŭ) *n* [L. *mingere* t oid water] Act

of voiding content of rinary bladder urination.

mid-body,—a cell plate or group of granules in equatorial region of spindle in anaphase of mit osis.

mid brain,—middle zone of primitive or embryonic brain mesen cephalon of adults.

middl layer,—the layer derived from the cell plate, and covered on both sides by cellulose in formatio of the wall of plant cell.

mid-rib,—the large central vein of a leaf, continuation of the petiole.

midriff (mid'rif) *n.* [A.S. *mid* middle *hrif* belly] The diaphragm or muscular partition between thoracic and bdominal cavities.

Mi scher' tubes [*J F Miescher* Swiss pathologist]. Rainey' tubes, *q.v.*

migration (migrā shŭn) *n.* [L. *migrare* to transfer] Change of habitat according to season, climate food-supply etc. of birds, reindeer bats, certain fishes, insects etc. movements of plants into new area.

migratory cell,—an amoeboid cell or leucocyte of blood wandering cell.

miliary (mil'iări) *a.* [L. *milium* millet.] Of granular appearance consisting of small and numerous grain-like parts.

milk-teeth,—first dentition of mammals, shed after or before birth deciduous teeth.

milt (milt) *n.* [A.S *milte* spleen.] The spleen testis of fishes.

mimetic (mimĕt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mimetikos* imitative.] *Pert.* or exhibiting mimicry

mimi (mim'ik) *a* [Gk. *mimikos* imitating] T assume, usually for protection, the habits, colour or structure of another organism.

mimicry (mim'ikri) *n.* [Gk. *mimikos* imitating] Assumption of resemblance in colour or structure as means of self-protection camouflage.

minim (min'im) *n* [L. *minimus* least.] An ant of the smallest worker caste.

minimum, law of the,—that factor for which an organism or species has the narrowest range of tolerance or adaptability limits its existence extension of Liebig law *q.v.*

minimus (min'imŭs) *n.* [L. *minimus* least.] Fifth digit of hand or foot.

minor el me ts,—*trace-elements*, *q.v.*

Miocene (mī'ösēn) *n* [Gk. *meion* less *kainos* recent.] A Tertiary geological epoch, between Oligocene and Pliocene.

miostemonous,—meiostemonous.

miotic,—meiotic, *q.v.*, myotic, *q.v.*

miracidi m (mir'ăsid'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *meirakion*, stripling] The ciliated embryo or youngest stage in life-history of trema tode.

miscegenation (mis ĕjĕnā shŭn) [L. *miscere*, to mix *genus* race.] Interbreeding between races or varieties.

misogamy (misŏg'ămi) *n* [Gk. *misein* to hate *gamos* marriage.] Antagonism to mating reproductive isolation.

mitochondria (mī'tökŏn dria) *n. plu* [Gk. *mitos* thread *chondros* grain.] Granular rod-shaped, or filamentous organelles in cytoplasm varying in different tissues and functioning in cell respiration and nutrition chondriosomes, and numerous other synonyms.

mitochondrial sheath,—an envelope containing mitochondrial granules sheathing spiral thread of spermatozoan body or connecting piece.

mitogeneti (mī'töjĕnĕt'ik) *a* [Gk. *mitos* thread *genesis* descent.] Inducing cell division *appl.* influence inducing mitosis in apical meristem and emanating from the same or another apical meristem *appl.* radiation, Gurwitsch or M rays from living matter and supposed to induce mitosis.

mitome (mī'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *mitos* thread.] Reticulum of cell protoplasm *opp.* ground-substance.

mitoschisis (mītŏs'kĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *mitos* thread *schisis* to cleave.] Indirect nuclear division mitosis.

mitosis (mĭtō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *mitos* thread.] Indirect or karyokinetic nuclear division with chromosome-formation spindle-formation with or without centrosom activity *opp.* amitosis *cf.* meiosis.

mitosome (mī'tōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *mitos* thread *soma* body.] A body arising from spindle-fibres of secondary spermatocytes eventually said to form connecting piece and tail envelope of spermatozoon the spindle-remnant *cf.* paranucleus.

mitotic (mĭtŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mitos* thread.] *Pert.* or produced by mitosis *appl.* division figure.

mitotic index,—the number of cells simultaneously in th process of division out of total of on thousand cells.

mitotin (mī'tōtĭn) *n.* [Gk. *mitos* thread.] Substance supposed to act with an enzyme mitotase in generating mitogenetic radiation.

mitra (mī'tră) *n.* [L. *mitra* head band.] A helmet-shaped part of calyx or corolla the mitriform pileus of certain fungi.

mitral cells,—pyramidal cells with thick basal dendrites found in molecular layer of olfactory bulb.

mitral valve,—bicuspid valve of the left auriculo-ventricular orifice of the heart.

mitriform (mĭt'rĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *mitra* head-band *forma* shape.] Mitre shaped.

mixipterygium (mĭk sĭptĕrĭj'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *mixis* mixing *pterygion*, little wing or fin.] Clasper of male elasmobranchs, medial lobe of pelvic fin.

mixochromosome (mĭk sŏkrō mosōm) *n.* [Gk. *mixis* mixing *chroma* colour *soma* body.] The new chromosome formed by fusion of a pai in syndesis or synapsis.

mixoploidy (mĭk sŏploidĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mixis* mixing *haploos* onefold *eidos* form.] Condition of having cells or tissues with different chromosome numbers in the same individual as in chimaera or mosaic.

mixotrophic (mĭk sŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mixis* mixing, *trephein* to nourish.] Combining holophytic with saprophytic nutrition obtaining part of nourishment from an out side source partly parasitic.

mnemic (nē'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mneme* memory.] *Appl.* theory which attributes hereditary phenomena to latent memory of past generations.

mnemotaxis (nē'mŏtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *mneme* memory *taxis* arrangement.] Locomotion directed by memory stimulus, as returning to feeding place and homing.

moderator (mŏd ĕrātŏr) *n.* [L. *moderator* regulator.] Band of muscle checking excessive distention of right ventricle as in heart of some mammals.

modification (mŏd'ĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *modus* measure *facere* to make.] A phenotypic change due to environment or function.

modifier (mŏd'ĭfīĕr) *n.* [L. *modus* measure *facere* to make.] A factor which modifies the effect of another factor gene which modifies function of gene at different locus.

modiolus (mōdī'ōlŭs) *n.* [L. *modiolus* small measure.] The conical central axis of cochlea of ear.

modulation (mŏd ūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *modulatus* measured.] Dedifferentiation and redifferentiation of cells during definitive tissue development.

modulator (mŏd'ūlātŏr) *n.* [L. *modulatus* measured.] A band of the spectrum localised in the red yellow green, and blue regions, which evokes colour sensation physiological unit of colour reception *cf.* dominator.

molar (mō'lăr) *a.* [L. *molere* to grind.] Adapted for grinding as *appl.* teeth *appl.* buccal glands.

molecular hypothesis,—the supposition that muscle and nerve are composed of molecules or particles, like the molecules of a magnet, with positive and negative surfaces.

mol cular layer —external layer of cortex of cerebrum and cerebellum a layer of olfactory bulb plexiform layer

molluscoid (mŏlŭs'koid) *a*. [L. *molluscus* soft Gk. *eidos* like.] Resembling mollusc characteristic of mollusc *pert*. Molluscoidea.

molt,—*see* moult, ecdysis.

monacanthid (mŏn ăkăn'thĭd) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *akantha* thorn.] With one row of ambulacral spines, as certain starfishes.

monactinal (mŏnăk'tĭnăl) [Gk. *monos* single; *aktis* ray] *Appl*. monactine or single-rayed spicule.

monactinellid (mŏnăk'tĭnĕl'ĭd) *a*. [Gk. *monos* single *aktis* ray] Containing uniaxial spicules only as certain sponges.

monad (mŏn ăd) *n*. [Gk. *monas* unit.] A primitive organism or organic unit flagellula form of a protozoan single cell, instead of tetrad, produced by spore mother-cell owing to meiotic anomaly

monadelph us (mŏnădĕl'fŭs) [Gk. *monos* single; *adelphos* brother.] Having stamens united into one bundle by union of filaments.

monadiform (mŏnăd'ĭfôrm) *a*. [Gk. *monas* unit L. *forma*, shape.] Like flagellate protozoan

monandrous (mŏnăn drŭs) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *aner* male.] Having nly one stamen having only one male mate.

monarch (mŏn'ărk) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *archē* beginning] With only one protoxylem bundle.

monaster (mŏnăs'tĕr) *n*. [Gk. *monos* alone *aster* star] The single aster of monocentric mitosis.

monaxial (mŏnăk sĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *axon* axis.] Having one line of axis uniaxial having inflorescence developed on primary axis.

monaxon (mŏnăk sŏn) *n*. [Gk. *monos* alone *axon* axis.] A type of spicule built upon a single axis.

monaxonic (mŏn ăksŏn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *axon* axis.] Elongat *appl* types of protozoa with one long body-axis with one axon, *appl*. nerve cell.

monecious,—monoecious, *q.v.*

monembryonic (mŏnĕmbrĭŏn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *embryon*, foetus.] Producing one embryo at time.

monergic (mŏnĕr'jĭk) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *energos* active.] Having one energid consisting of one nucleated cell.

mo estrous,—monoestrous, *q.v.*

monilicorn (mŏnĭl'ĭkôrn) *a*. [L. *monile* necklace *cornu* horn.] Having antennae with appearance of chain of beads.

moniliform (mŏnĭl'ĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *monile* necklace; *forma*, shape.] Constricted at regular intervals, giving appearance of a chain of beads *appl* nucleus of certain infusoria with contractions and expansions alternately as branches of certain roots.

monimostylic (mŏn'ĭmŏstĭl'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *monimos* fixed *stylos* pillar.] Exhibiting monimostyly or having quadrate united to squamosal, and sometimes to other bones, as in certain reptiles *cf* streptostylic.

monocardian (mŏn'ōkăr dĭăn) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *kardia*, heart.] Having one auricl and ventricle.

monocarp (mŏn'ōkărp) *n*. [Gk. *monos* alone *karpos* fruit.] A monocarpic plant.

monocarpellary (mŏn'ōkăr'pĕlărĭ) [Gk. *monos* single *karpos* fruit.] Containing single carpel.

m nocarpic (mŏn'ōkăr'pĭk) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *karpos* fruit.] Dying after bearing fruit once.

monocarpous (mŏn'ōkăr'pŭs) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *karpos* fruit.] Having one ovary developed from the gynoecium.

monocaryon,—monokaryon.

monocentric (mŏnō-ĕn trik) *a* [Gk *monos* single *kentron* centre] With a single centromere.
monocephalous (mŏn'ŏkĕf'ălŭs -sĕf) *a*. [Gk. *mono* alone *kephale* head.] With one capitulum only
monocercous (mŏn'ŏsĕr'kŭs) *a* [Gk. *monos* single *kerkos* tail.] With one flagellum, as certain protozoa.
monocerous (mŏnŏs ĕrŭs) *a*. [Gk *monos* single *keras* horn.] Having one horn only
m nochasium (mŏn ŏkā zĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *mono* alone *chasis* division.] A cymose inflorescence with main axes producing one branch each.
monochlamyd ous (mŏn ŏklămĭd ĕŭs) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *chlamys* cloak.] Apetalous having calyx but no corolla.
m nochorionic (mŏ okōrĭŏn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *monos* singl *chorion* skin.] Having a single chorion *appl* uniovular twins.
mo ochr nic (mŏn krŏnĭk) *a* [Gk. *monos* alone *chronos* tim] Occurring originating only once.
mo ociliated (mŏn'ŏsĭl'ĭātĕd) *a*. [Gk. *monos* singl L. *cilium* eyelid] H ving one flagellum unif-flagellate.
monoclin us (mŏn ŏklī'nŭs) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *kline* couch] Hermaphrodite having stamens and pistil in each flower
monocotyledonous (mŏnŏkŏt'ĭlē'dŏnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *kotyledon* cup-shaped hollow] Having one cotyledon, or embryo-lobe.
m nocrepid (mŏn okrĕp'ĭd) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *krepis* foundation.] *Appl* a desma formed by secondary silica deposits on monaxial spicule.
monocule (mŏnŏk ūl) *n* [Gk *mono* single L *oculus* eye.] A one eyed animal, as certain insect and crustaceans
monocycli (mŏn'ŏsĭk'lĭk) [Gk. *monos* alon *kyklos* circl] H ving one whorl annual *appl* herbs.
monocytes (mŏn'ŏsīts) *n*. *plu*. [Gk *monos* alone *kytos* hollow] The group of white blood corpuscles including large mononuclear and transition cells endothelial leucocytes histiocytes.
monodactylous (mŏ 'ŏdăk'tĭlŭs) [Gk. *monos* alone *daktylos* finger] With one digit only
monodelphic (mŏnŏdĕl'fĭk) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *delphys* womb.] H ving uteri more or less united, as in placental mammals having single uterus, as *appl* certain nematodes.
m nodelphous,—monadelphous *q.v*
monodesmic (mŏn ŏdĕs mĭk, -dĕz) *a*. [Gk. *monos* single *desmos* bond.] *Appl* scales formed of fused lepidomoria with continuous covering layer of dentine, as some placoid scales.
m n do t (mŏ odŏnt) *a*. [Gk. *monos* single *odous* tooth.] H ving one persistent tooth as male narwhal with one long tusk.
monoecious (mŏnē sĭŭs) *a*. [Gk. *monos* single *oikos* house.] Ambisexual with mal and female flowers on same plant with sex organs on one gametophyte hermaphrodite.
monoestrous (mŏnē strŭs) *a*. [Gk. *monos* alone *oistros* gadfly] Having one oestrous period in a sexual season / polyoestrous.
monofactorial,—unifactorial, *q.v*
monogam us (mŏnŏg'ămŭs) *a*. [Gk. *monos* single *gamos* marriage.] Consorting with one mate only
mo ogangli nic (mŏn ogăng glĭŏnĭk) *a*. [Gk. *mono* single *ganglion* little tumour] Having a single ganglion
m ogastri (mŏn ogăs'trĭk) *a*. [Gk. *monos* singl *gaster* stomach.] With only one gastric cavity
monoge esis (mŏn'ŏjĕn ĕsĭs) *n*. [Gk. *monos* alone *genesis* descent.] Asexual reproduction theory of development of all organisms from single cells origin of new form at one place or period

monogen tic (mŏn'ŏjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *genesis* descent.] Reproducing asexually direct as *appl.* reproduction monogenic.

m ogeni (mŏn'ŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* single *genos* sex.] Producing offspring consisting of one sex either arrhenogenic or thelygenic controlled by single gene.

monog nomi (mŏ ŏjĕnŏm'ĭk) [Gk. *monos* single *genos* off spring] Having single set of chromosomes

mon genous (mŏnŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *genos* offspring] Asexual as *appl.* reproduction.

m ogeny (mŏnŏj'ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *monos* singl *geno* sex.] Production of offspring consisting of one sex arrhenogeny and thely geny

monogonoporous (mŏn ogŏnŏp ŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *gonos* off spring *poros* channel.] Having one genital pore common to both male and femal organs as in certain Turbellaria.

monogony (mŏnŏg'ŏnĭ) *n* [Gk. *monos* alone *gonos* offspring] Asexual reproduction including schizogony and gemmation.

monogynoecial (mŏn ŏjĭnē'sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *gyne* female *oikos* house.] Developing from one pistil monogynaecial.

monogynous (mŏnŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *gyne* female.] Having one pistil only consort ing with but one female.

monohybrid (mŏn ohībrĭd) *n.* [Gk. *monos* alone L. *hybrida*, mongrel] A hybrid offspring of parents differ ing in one character

m nokaryon (mŏn'ŏkăr'ĭŏ) *n.* [Gk. *monos* alone *karyon* nut.] A nucleus with single centriole.

monoko t (mŏn okŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *monos* single *kontos* pole.] Uniflagellate.

monolophous (mŏn ŏlŏf'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *lophos* crest.] *Appl* spicules with one ray forked or branched like crest.

monomastigat (mŏn'ŏmăs'tĭgăt) monomastigote (mŏn ŏmăs'tĭgŏt) *a.* [Gk. *monos* single *mastix* whip.] Having one flagellum as certai Protista.

monomeniscous (mŏn'ŏmĕnĭs'kŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *meniskos* small moon.] Having an eye with only one lens.

m nomeri (mŏn'ŏmĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *meros* part.] *Pert.* one segment derived from one part bearing dominant gene t nly on of two loci.

monomerosomatous (mŏn ŏmĕr ŏsŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *meros* part *soma*, body] Having body-segments all fused together as in certain insects.

monomerous (mŏnŏm ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *meros* part.] Consisting of one part only *appl* flower whorls.

mon metrosis (mŏn'ŏmē'trōsĭs) *n* [Gk. *monos* alone *meter* mother] Colony foundation by one female as by queen in some social Hymenoptera. *Opp* pleometrosis.

mo mial (mŏnō'mĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *monos* singl L. *nomen* name.] *Appl* name or designation consisting of one term only *cf* binomial.

monomorphi (mŏn ŏmŏ 'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* single *morphe* form.] Developing with no or very slight change of form from stage to stage as certain protozoa and insects *cf* polymorphic producing spores of one kind only

mon myaric (mŏn ŏmĭă rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *mys* muscle.] With posterior adductor only anterior adductor being aborted *appl.* certain bivalves monomyarian.

mononeuroni (mŏn'ŏnūrŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *neuron* nerve.] With one nerve *appl. chromatophores* with single type f innervation.

monont (mŏn ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *monos* alone *on*, being] A singl individual reproducing without conjugation, *opp* sporont or zygote.

mononuclear (mŏn'ŏnū'klēăr) *a.* [Gk. *monos* single L. *nucleus* kernel.] With one nucleus only uninucleate.

mononychous (mŏnŏn'ĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* single *onyx* claw.] Having a single claw.

monopetalous (mŏn'ŏpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *petalon*, leaf.] Having one petal only; having petals united all round; *cf.* gamopetalous.

monophagous (mŏnŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *phagein* to eat.] Subsisting on one kind of food; *appl.* Sporozoa living permanently in a single cell; *appl.* caterpillars feeding on plants of one genus only; *cf.* stenophagous; *appl.* insects restricted to one species or variety of food plant; *cf.* oligophagous.

monophasic (mŏn'ŏfā'zĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *phainein* to appear.] *Appl.* condensed life cycle of some trypanosomes, lacking the active stage; *cf.* diphasic.

monophyletic (mŏn'ŏfĭlĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *phyle* tribe.] Derived from a single common parent form; *cf.* oligophyletic, polyphyletic.

monophyllous (mŏn ŏfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *phyllon* leaf.] Having one leaf only; unifoliate; having a one-piece calyx.

monophyodont (mŏn ŏfī'ŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *phyein*, to produce *odous* tooth.] Having only one set of teeth, the milk dentition being absorbed in foetal life or absent altogether.

monoplacid (mŏn oplă'sĭd) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *plax* flat plate.] With one plate only, of any kind.

monoplacula (mŏn'ŏplăk'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *monos* alone *plax* flat plate.] A single-layered placula.

monoplanetic (mŏn ŏplănĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *planetes* wanderer.] With one stage of motility in life-history; *appl.* formation of zoospores in certain fungi; *opp.* diplanetic; monoplanetary.

monoplanetism (mŏn ŏplăn etĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *monos* alone *planetes* wanderer.] Condition of having one period of motility in one life history, as of oospores in some fungi.

monoplastic (mŏn'ŏplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone; *plastos* formed.] Persisting in one form.

monoploid (mŏn'ŏploid) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *haploos* simple *eidos* form.] Having one set of chromosomes; true haploid; in polyploid series, having the basic haploid chromosome number. *n.* A monoploid organism.

monoplont,—haplont, *q.v.*

monopodial (mŏn ŏpō dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *pous* foot.] Branching from one primary axis acropetally.

monopodium (mŏn'ŏpō dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *monos* alone *pous* foot.] A single main or primary axis from which all main lateral branches develop, as in pine.

monopolar,—unipolar, *q.v.*

monopyrenous (mŏn pīrē ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *pyren* kernel.] Single-stoned, as a fruit.

monorchic (mŏnôr'kĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* single *orchis* testis.] Having one testis.

monorhinal (mŏn ŏrī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *rhis* nose.] Having only one nostril, as Cyclostomata; *pert.* one nostril.

monosepalous (mŏn'ŏsĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone F. *sépale* sepal.] Having a single sepal; having all sepals united into one; *cf.* gamosepalous.

monosiphonic (mŏn ŏsīfŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *siphon* tube.] Having tubes of hydrocaulis distinct from one another, as in certain hydromedusae; having single central tube in filament, as in certain algae; monosiphonous.

monosome (mŏn ŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *monos* alone *soma* body.] The unpaired accessory or X-chromosome.

monosomic (mŏn ŏsōmĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *soma* body.] Diploid with one chromosome missing.

monosperm us (mŏn ospĕr'mŭs) *a* [Gk. *monos* single *sperma* seed] One-seeded monospermic.

monospermy (mŏn ospĕr mĭ) [Gk. *monos* singl *sperma* seed.] Nor mal fertilisation by entrance of one sperm only into an ovum.

monospondyli (mŏn'ŏspŏndĭl'ĭk) [Gk. *monos* alone *sphondylos* ver tebra.] *Appl.* vertebra without intercentra.

monosporangium (mŏn'ŏsporăn jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk *monos* alone *spora* seed *angeion*, vessel.] A sporangium producing simpl spores.

mo ospor (mŏn'ŏspŏr) *n.* [Gk. *monos* alone *sporos* seed.] A simpl or undivided spore.

monosporous (mŏn ŏspŏrŭs, mŏnŏs pŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *sporos* seed.] Having only one spore or simple spore.

monostachyous (mŏn'ŏstăk'ĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *stachys* corn-ear] With only one spike.

monostel (mŏn'ŏstēl) *n.* [Gk. *monos* alone *stele* column.] An axis stele when only one is the direct continuation of plerome.

monostelic (mŏn'ŏstēl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *stele* column.] Hav ing single stele or central cylin der running through whole axis.

mo osterigmatic (mŏn ŏstĕrĭgmăt ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alon *sterigma*, support] Having single sterigma *appl.* fungi.

monostichous (mŏnŏs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* single *stichos* row] Arranged in one row along one side of an axis.

monostigmatous (mŏn ŏstĭg'mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* single *stigma* mark.] With one stigma only

monostylous (mŏn'ŏstī'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *stylos* pillar] Ha ing one style only

monosy (mŏn'ŏsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *monos* alone.] Separation of parts normally fused.

monosymmetrical (mŏn'ŏsĭmĕt rĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone; *symmetria*, due proportion.] Having only one plane of bilateral symmetry zygomorphic.

m othalam us (mŏn'ŏthăl ămŭs) *a* [Gk. *monos* single *thalamos* chamber] Unilocular single chambered monothalamic; *appl.* fruits formed from single flowers having one gynoecium *appl.* galls; *appl.* shells f foraminifera and other protozoa.

monothecal (mŏn'ŏthē'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *theke* box.] Having one loculus single-chambered.

monothelious (mŏn'ŏthē'lĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *thely*, female] *Appl.* a female consorting with more than one male.

monotocous (mŏnŏt'ŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* single; *tokos* offspring] Uniparous, having one offspring at birth monocarpic, *q v*

monotrichous (mŏnŏt rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* single *thrix* hair] Having only one flagellum at one pole monotrichic, monotrichate.

monotrochous (mŏnŏt'rŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *trochos* wheel.] Having a single-piece trochanter as in most stinging Hymenoptera.

monotr phi (mŏn ŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *trophe* nourishment.] S bsisting on one kind of food.

monotyp (mŏn'ŏtĭp) *n* [Gk. *monos* alone *typos* type.] Single type which constitutes species or genus unique holotype.

monotypic (mŏn'ŏtĭp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *typos* type.] *Pert* monotype having only one species, *appl* genus having no subspecies, *appl* species haplotypic, *opp* polytypic.

m noxen us (mŏnŏzĕn ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *xenos* host.] Inhabiting one host only *appl.* para sites *cf* heteroxenous.

monoxyli (mŏn ŏzĭ'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *xylon*, wood.] H ving wood formed as continuous ring *appl.* stems.

monozoi (mŏn'ŏzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone *zoon*, animal.] Producing one sporozoite only *appl* archispores forming only one sporozoit on liberation from cyst.

monozygotic (mŏn'ozīgŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *monos* alone; *zygotos* yoked.] Developing from one fertilised ovum, as identical twins; monozygous; uniovular.

Monro, foramen of [*A. Monro*, Scottish anatomist]. The interventricular foramen.

mons pubis,—prominence due to subcutaneous fatty tissue in front of symphysis pubis; mons Veneris.

Montgomery's glands [*W. F. Montgomery*, Irish physician]. Areolar glands of nipple, prominent during lactation.

monticolous (mŏntĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *mons*, mountain; *colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting mountainous regions.

monticulus (mŏntĭk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *dim.* *mons*, mountain.] Largest part of superior vermis of cerebellum.

mores (mō'rēz) *n. plu.* [L. *mos*, wont.] Groups of organisms preferring the same habitat, having the same reproductive season, and agreeing in their general reactions to the physical environment.

morphallaxis (môrfăl'ăksĭs) *n.* [Gk. *morphē*, form; *allaxis*, changing.] Transformation of one part into another in regeneration of parts; *opp.* epimorphosis; gradual growth or development into a particular form.

morphogenesis (môr'fojĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *morphē*, form; *genesis*, descent.] Origin and development of organs or parts of organisms.

morphogenetic (môr'fōjenĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *morphē*, form; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* morphogenesis; *appl.* internal secretions which influence growth and nutrition of organs or organisms.

morphogens (môr'fōjĕnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *morphē*, form; *gennaein*, to produce.] Substances interacting in presence of an evocator and determining the pattern of embryonic development.

morphologic index,—ratio expressing relation of trunk to limbs.

morphology (môrfŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *morphē*, form; *logos*, discourse.] The science of form and structure of plants and animals, as distinct from consideration of functions.

morphon (môr'fŏn) *n.* [Gk. *morphē*, form; *on*, being.] A definitely formed individual; *opp.* a bion.

morphoplasm (môr'fōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *morphē*, form; *plasma*, formation.] Formative protoplasm; kinoplasm.

morphoplasy (môr'fōplăsĭ) *n.* [Gk. *morphē*, form; *plassein*, to mould.] Formative potentiality of growing organism.

morphosis (môr'fōsĭs, môrfō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *morphōsis*, form.] The manner of development of part or organism.

morphotic (môrfŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *morphōsis*, form.] Tissue-building.

morphotype (môr'fōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *morphē*, form; *typos*, pattern.] Type specimen of one of the forms of polymorphic species.

morula (môr'ūlă) *n.* [L. *morum*, mulberry.] A solid cellular globular mass, the first result of ovum segmentation stage in development preceding gastrula; a globular aggregation of developing male gametes, a sperm morula.

morulation (môrūlā'shŏn) *n.* [L. *morum*, mulberry.] Morula formation by segmentation.

morulit (môr'ūlĭt) *n.* [L. *morum*, mulberry.] Nucleolus or karyosom.

mosaic (mōzā'ĭk) *n.* [It. *mosaica*, mosaic.] Hybrid having unblended parental allelomorphic characters; chimaera; virus disease of plants; *appl.* theory that each ommatidium in compound eye of arthropods receives portion of an image, the several portions being integrated as the total image by the brain.

moss-fibres,—nerve fibres branching around cells of internal layer of cerebellar cortex.

mossy cells,—protoplasmic astrocytes.

motoneuron (mōtōnū'rŏn) *n.* [L. *movere*, to move; Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] A motor neurone, *q.v.*

motor (mō'tŏr) *a.* [L. *movere*, to move.] *Pert.* or connected with movement; *appl.* nerves, etc.

motor are a,—areas of brain where motion is correlated.
motor d-organ,—terminal ramifi cation of axis-cylinder in striated muscl less correctly end plate.
motor neurones,—nerve cells con cerned in regulation of movement.
motor oculi,—the third cranial nerve.
motor unit,—a motor neurone and associated muscle fibres.
motori m (mōtō'rĭŭm) [L. *movere* to move.] Motor areas part of nervous system where motorial sense is localised.
moult (mōlt) [L. *mutare* to change.] To cast or shed period ically the outer covering whether of feathers, hair skin, or horns. *n.* The process of shedding ecdysis.
moulting glands,—ecdysial glands, *q.v.*
moulting hormone,—secreted by ecdysial glands or cells in dorsal region of protocerebrum, in Arthropoda.
mo th part,—a head mouth ppendage of arthropods
M-rays,—mitogenetic rays
mucifi (mūsif'ĭk) *a.* [L. *mucus* mucus *facer* t make.] Mucus-secreting
muciform (mū'sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *mucus* mucus *forma*, shape.] Resembling mucus
mucige (mū sĭjĕn) *n.* [L. *mucus* mucus Gk. *genes* producing] Th substance of granules in cells of mucous membrane mucinogen.
mucilag (mū sĭlĕj) *n.* [L. *mucus* mucus.] A substance of varying composition, hard when dry swelling and slimy when moist, produced in cell-walls of certain plants.
m cilaginous (mū sĭlăj'ĭnŭs) *a* [L. *mucus* mucus.] *Pert.* containing resembling or composed of muci lage *appl* certain glands of joints *appl* cells, ducts, canals slits.
m cin (mū sĭn) *n.* [L. *mucus* mucus] A glycoprotein of mucus, occurring in or secreted by certai cells and glands.
m cinoge (mūsĭn'ŏjĕn) *n.* [L. *mucus* mucus Gk. *genes* pro- lu i g] A substance producing mucin occurring i gra les of mucous gland cells.
muciparous (mūsĭp'ărŭs) [L. *mucus* mucus *parere* to beget.] Mucus-secreting
m cocellulos (mū'kōsĕl'ūlōs) *n* [L. *mucus* mucus *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose mixed with mucous substance as in some seeds and fruits.
mucocutaneous (mū'kōkūtā ĕŭs) mucodermal (mū'kōdĕr'măl) *a.* [L. *mucus* mucus *cutis* skin Gk *derma* ski] *Pert.* skin and mucous membrane.
m oid (mū'koid) [L. *mucus* mucus Gk. *eidos* like.] *Pert.* caused by mucus or mucilage *appl* degeneration, tissue. A mucoprotein of cartilage bone tendon, etc.
mucoproteins (mū'kōprō'tĕĭnz) *n. plu* [L. *mucus* mucus Gk. *protos* first.] Compounds of protein with a carbohydrate, includ mucins and mucoids glucoproteins or glycoproteins.
m cosa (mūkō'să) *n* [L. *mucus* mucus.] A mucous membrane.
mucoserous (mū'kōsē rŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus* mucus *serum* whey] Secreting mucus and body fluid.
m cous (mū'kŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus* mucus.] Secreting containing or *pert* mucus *appl.* glands mem branes, sheaths, tissue.
mucro (mū'krō) *n.* [L. *mucro* sharp point.] A stiff or sharp point abruptly terminating an organ small awn pointed keel sterile third carpel as in pine, posterior tip f cuttle-bone a projection below orifice in Polyzoa.
mucronate (mū'krōnāt) *a.* [L. *mucro* sharp point.] Abruptly terminated by sharp spine mucroniferous.
m cronulat (mūkrŏn'ūlāt) [L. *mucro* sharp point.] Tipped with small mucro.
m cronul (mū'krŏnūl) *n.* [L. *mucro* sharp point.] A small mucro.
muculent (mū'kūlĕnt) *a.* [L. *mucus* mucus.] Mucoid containing mucus mucilaginous.

mucus (mū'kŭs) *n.* [L. *mucus* mucus.] The slimy glairy substance secreted by goblet cells of a mucous membrane or by mucous cells of a gland.

mulberry body—morula, *q.v.*

Müllerian bodies [*F. Müller* German naturalist]. Structures containing albuminous and oily substances in trichilium eaten by tropical ants.

Müllerian ducts [*J. Müller* German anatomist]. Ducts arising on lateral aspects of Wolffian ducts.

Müllerian eminence [*J. Müller* German anatomist]. A colliculus or elevation of ventral part of cloaca at entrance of Müllerian ducts and between openings of Wolffian ducts.

Müller's fibres [*H. Müller* German anatomist]. Neuroglial fibres forming framework supporting nervous layers of retina; sustentacular or radial fibres of Müller.

Müller's larva [*J. Müller* German zoologist]. Ciliated larva of Polycladida.

Müller's muscle [*H. Müller* German anatomist]. A plain muscle across inferior orbital fissure; a plain muscle of eyelids.

multangular (mŭltăng'gūlăr) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *angulus* angle.] *Appl.* two carpal bones, greater and lesser multangulum, respectively trapezium and trapezoid.

multiarticulate (mŭl'tiărtik'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *articulus* joint.] With many articulations; many-jointed; polyarthric.

multicamerate (mŭl'tikăm'ĕrāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *camera* chamber.] Multilocular; with many chambers.

multicapsular (mŭl'tikăp'sūlăr) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *capsula*, little chest.] With many capsules.

multicarinate (mŭl'tikăr'ināt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *carina* keel.] Having many carinae or ridges.

multicellular (mŭl'tisĕl'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *cella* cell.] Many-celled; consisting of more than one cell.

multicentral (mŭl'tisĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *centrum* centre.] With more than one centre of growth or development.

multiciliate (mŭl'tisĭl'iāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *cilium* eyelid.] With some or many cilia.

multicipital (mŭl'tisĭp'ităl) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *caput* head.] With many heads or branches arising from one point.

multicostate (mŭl'tikŏs'tāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *costa* rib.] With many ribs or veins; with many ridges.

multicuspid (mŭl'tikŭs'pĭd) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *cuspis* spear head.] With several cusps or tubercles, *appl.* molar teeth.

multidentate (mŭl'tidĕn'tāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *dens* tooth.] With many teeth or indentations.

multidigitate (mŭl'tidĭj'itāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *digitus* finger.] Many-fingered.

multifactorial (mŭl'tifăktō'riăl) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *facere* to make.] *Pert.* or controlled by a number of genes; polygenic.

multifid (mŭl'tifĭd) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *findere* to cleave.] Having many clefts or divisions.

multiflagellate (mŭl'tiflăj'ĕlāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *flagellum* whip.] Furnished with several or many flagella; polymastigote, *q.v.*

multiflorous (mŭl'tiflō'rŭs) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *flos* flower.] Bearing many flowers.

multifoliate (mŭl'tifō'liāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *folium* leaf.] With many leaves.

multifoliolate (mŭl'tifō'liōlāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *foliolum* small leaf.] With many leaflets.

multiganglionate (mŭl'tigăng'gliŏnāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; Gk. *gangglion* small tumour.] With several or many ganglia.

multigyrate (mŭl'tiji'rāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *gyrus* circle.] With many gyri; tortuous.

multijugate (mŭl'tijoog'āt) *a.* [L. *multus* many; *jugum* yoke.] Having many pairs of leaflets.

multilacunar (mŭl'tĭlăkū năr) [L. *multus* many *lacuna* cavity] With many lacunae having number of leaf-gaps *appl* nodes.

multilaminate (mŭl'tĭlăm'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many *lamina*, plate.] Composed of several or many laminae.

multilobate (mŭl'tĭlō'bāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many *lobus* lobe.] Composed of many lobes multilobar

multilobulate (mŭl'tĭlŏb ūlāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many *lobulus* small lobe.] Having many lobules.

multilocular (mŭl'tĭlŏk ūlăr) *a.* [L. *multus* many *loculus* compartment.] Having many cells or chambers.

multinervate (mŭl'tĭnĕr'vāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many *nervus* sinew] With many nerves or nervures.

multinodal (mŭl'tĭnō dăl) *a.* [L. *multus* many *nodus* knot.] With many nodes multinodate.

multinomial (mŭl'tĭnō'mĭăl) *a.* [L. *multus* many *nomen* name.] *Appl* name or designation composed of several names or terms *cf* binomial trinomial.

multinucleate (mŭl'tĭnū'klēāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many *nucleus* kernel.] With several or many nuclei polykaric.

multinucleolate (mŭl tĭnūklē'ōlāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many *nucleolus* small kernel.] With more than one nucleolus.

multiovulate (mŭl'tĭō vūlāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many ; *ovum*, egg] With several or many ovules.

multiparous (mŭltĭp'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *multus* many *parere* to beget.] Bearing several, or more than one at birth developing several or many lateral axes.

multipl corolla,—a corolla with two or more whorls of petals.

multipl diploid,—allopolyploid, *q.v*

multipl factors,—genes having joint or cumulative effect.

multipl fission,—repeated division division into large number of parts or spores.

multipolar (mŭl'tĭpō'lăr) *a.* [L. *multus* many *polus* axis-end.] *Appl.* nerve-cells with more than two axis-cylinder processes involving more than two poles *appl.* mitosis, usually pathological.

multiradiate (mŭl'tĭrā dĭāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many *radius* ray] Many-rayed.

multiramose (mŭl'tĭră mōs) *a.* [L. *multus* many ; *ramus* branch.] Much branched.

multiseptate (mŭl'tĭsĕp'tāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many *septum* partition.] Having numerous partitions.

multiserial (mŭl'tĭsē'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *multus* many *series* row] Arranged in many rows multiseriate *appl.* xylem rays.

multispiral (mŭl'tĭspī'răl) *a.* [L. *multus* many *spira*, coil.] With many coils or whorls.

multistaminate (mŭl'tĭstăm'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many *stamen* thread] Having several or many stamens.

multisulcate (mŭl'tĭsŭl'kāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many *sulcus* furrow] Much furrowed.

multitentaculate (mŭl'tĭtĕntăk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many *tentaculum* feeler] Having many tentacles.

multituberculate (mŭl'tĭtūbĕr'kūlāt) *a.* [L. *multus* many *tuberculum* small hump.] Having several or many small prominences.

multituberculy (mŭl'tĭtūbĕr'kūlĭ) *n.* [L. *multus* many *tuberculum* small hump.] The theory that molar teeth are derived from forms with a number of tubercles.

multivalve (mŭl'tĭvălv) *n.* [L. *multus* many *valvae* folding doors.] A shell composed of more valves or pieces than two.

multivincular (mŭl'tĭvĭng'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *multus* many *vinculum* fetter] *Appl.* hinge of bivalve shell with several ligaments.

multivoltine (mŭl'tĭvŏl'tĭn) *a.* [L. *multus* many It. *volta*, turn.] Having more than one brood in year *appl.* silkworms.

multocular (mŭltŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *multus* many *oculus* eye.] Many eyed.

multungulate (mŭltŭng'gūlāt) *a* [L. *multus* many *ungula* hoof] Having the hoof in more than two parts.

mune (mūn) *n* [L. *munus* function.] A group of organisms with a characteristic behaviour response mores, *q.v*

muricate (mū rikāt) *a*. [L. *muricatus* full of sharp points.] Formed with sharp points covered with short sharp prickles.

muriform (mū rifōrm) *a*. [L. *murus* wall *forma* shape.] Like a brick wall *appl* a parenchyma so arranged, occurring in medullary rays of dicotyledons and in corky formations *appl*. arrangement of germinating spores.

muscicolin (mŭsik'ōlin) *a*. [L. *muscus* moss *colere* to inhabit.] Living or growing among or on mosses muscicolous.

muscle (mŭsl) *n*. [L. *musculus* muscle.] A mass of contractile fibres with motorial function fleshy part of body composed of muscular tissue.

muscle bann ra,—folds or plaits of mesogloea sulcar aspects of anthozoan mesenteries, supporting retractor muscles.

muscle-spindle —a sensory structure in muscle, consisting of spindle-shaped connective tissue sheath containing small modified fibres and sensory nerve endings

muscoid (mŭs'koid) *a*. [L. *muscus* moss Gk. *eidos* form] Moss-like mossy muscous

muscular (mŭs'kūlăr) *a*. [L. *musculus* muscle.] *Pert* or consisting of muscle *appl* sense excitability fibres, tissue process triangle stomach etc.

musculature (mŭs'kūlătūr) *n*. [L. *musculus* muscle.] The system or arrangement of muscles as whole.

musculocutaneous (mŭs'kūlōkūtā nĕŭs) *a*. [L. *musculus* muscle *cutis* skin.] *Pert*. muscles and skin *appl* limb veins and nerves supplying muscles and skin.

musculophr nic (mŭs'kūlōfrĕn'ik) *a*. [L. *musculus* muscle Gk. *phren* midriff.] Supplying diaphragm and body wall muscles *appl* an artery

musculospiral (mŭs'kūlōspī'răl) *a* [L. *musculus* muscle *spira* coil.] *Appl* radial nerve which passes spirally down humerus.

mushroom bodies,—corpora pedunculata or pedunculate bodies, *q.v*

mushroom gland,—th seminal vesicles of certain insects as cockroaches.

mutafacient (mūtăfā'shĭĕnt -shĭĕnt) *a*. [L. *mutare* to change *facere* to make.] Inducing or aiding the creation of a m tation mutagenic.

mutant (mū'tănt) *n*. [L. *mutare* to change.] An individual with transmissible characteristics different from those of the parent form. Exhibiting mutation

mutation (mūtā shŭn) *n* [L. *mutare* to change] Gradual variation towards a definit change of structure successional species or subspecies a saltation o discontinuous variation theory of De Vries that new forms, differing sufficiently to constitute a new variety arise spontaneously and remal true.

muticous (mū'tĭkŭs) *a*. [L. *muticus* maimed.] Without defensive structures, as clawless, toothless, blunt.

mutilation (mū'tĭlāshŭn) *n*. [L. *mutilare* to maim.] Loss of an essential part of structure amputation.

mutualism (mū'tūălĭzm) *n* [L. *mutuus* exchanged] A form of symbiosis in which both parties derive advantage without sustaining injury

myarian (mīā rĭăn) *a*. [Gk. *mys* muscle] *Appl*. classification according to musculature

mycelioid (mīsē'lĭoid) *a*. [Gk. *mykes* fungus *eidos* form] Like mycelium.

mycell m (mīsē'lĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *mykes* fungus.] Network of filamentous cells or hyphae forming typical vegetative structure of fungi mycele spawn, as of mushroom.

myc tocyte (mīsē'tōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mykes* fungus *kytos* hollow] One of follicle-cells at posterior oocyte pole through which the egg of Aphides is infected by symbionts.

mycetog neti (mīsē'tōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mykes* fungus ; *genesis* de scent.] Produced by fungus ; mycetogenic.

mycetoid (mīsē'toid) *a.* [Gk. *mykes* fungus , *eidos* form.] Fungoid ; fungus-like.

mycetology —mycology *q.v.*

mycetoma (mīsētō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *mykes* fungus.] The mycetocytes collectively

mycetophagous (mī'sētŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *mykes* fungus *phagein* to eat.] Feeding on fungi fungivorous.

mycoderm (mī'kōdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *mykes* fungus *derma*, skin.] A bacterial film during alcoholic fermentation.

mycology (mīkŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mykes* fungus *logos* discourse.] That part of botany which deals with fungi mycetology

mycoplasm (mī'kōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *mykes* fungus *plasma*, form.] A parasitic substance of cereal seeds, giving rise to rust fungus.

mycoprenma (mī'koprĕm nă) *n.* [Gk. *mykes* fungus ; *prenmon* stem.] A rhizome containing symbiotic fungi as in some orchids.

mycorhiza (mī'kōrī'ză) *n.* [Gk. *mykes* fungus *rhiza*, root.] Association of fungal mycelium with roots of higher plant mycorrhiza.

mycorhizic (mī'kōrī'zĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mykes* fungus *rhiza*, root.] Exhibiting the features of mycorhiza partially symbiotic mycorrhizic.

mycosterol (mī'kosτĕr ŏl) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *mykes* fungus *stereos* solid L. *oleum* oil.] Sterols from cryptogams, especially fungi, as ergosterol, fucosterol, zymosterol etc. *cf* phytosterols.

mycotrophic (mī'kōtrŏf'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *mykes* fungus *trophe* nourishment.] *Appl.* plants living symbiotically with fungi.

myel cephal n (mī'ĕlĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *myelos* marrow ; *engkephalos* brain.] The posterior part f hind-brain, comprising medulla oblongata and lower part of fourth ventricle after-brain.

myelin (mī'ĕlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *myelos* marrow] A highly refracting fatty material forming medullary sheath of nerve fibres.

myelination (mī'ĕlĭnā shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *myelos* marrow] Acquisition of medullary sheath myelinization.

myel blast (mī'ĕlōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *myelos* marrow ; *blastos* bud.] An undifferentiated non-granular lymphoid cell of bone marrow lymphomyelocyte.

myelocoel (mī'ĕlōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *myelos* marrow *koilos* hollow] The spinal cord canal.

myelocyte (mī'ĕlōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *myelos* marrow *kytos* hollow] An amoeboid cell of bone marrow

myeloid (mī'ĕloid) *a.* [Gk. *myelos* marrow *eidos* form.] Like marrow in appearance or structure *appl.* cells, as megakaryocytes, monocytes, and parenchymal cells resembling myelin, *appl.* granules at base of retinal pigment cells.

myelomere (mī'ĕlōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *myelos* marrow *meros* part.] A segment f th spinal cord.

myelon (mī'ĕlŏn) *n.* [Gk. *myelos* marrow] Spinal cord of Vertebrata.

myeloplast (mī'ĕlōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *myelo* marrow *plastos* formed] A leucocyte of bone marrow

myeloplax (mī'ĕlōplăks) [Gk. *myelos* marrow *plax* something flat.] A giant-cell of marrow and blood-forming organs megalokaryocyte and osteoclast.

myenteric (mīĕntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mys* muscle *enteron* gut.] *Appl* nerve plexus controlling movement of food towards anus, Auerbach's plexus *appl.* reflex.

myiasis (mīyă sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *myia* fly] The invasion of living tissues by larvae of Diptera.

mylohyoid (mī'lōhī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *myle* mill *hyoeides* T shaped.] In the region of hyoid bone and posterior part of mandible *appl.* artery groove muscle nerve.

myoalbumin (mī'ōălbū min) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscle L. *albumen*, whit of egg] An albumin product of muscle.

myoblast (mī'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *mys* muscle *blastos* bud.] A cell which develops into muscle fibre.

myocardium (mī'ōkăr'dĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscle *kardia*, heart.] The muscular walls of the heart.

myochrome (mī'ōkrōm) *n* [Gk. *my* muscle *chroma* colour] Any muscle pigment.

myocoel (mī'ōsēl) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscle *koilos* hollow] Part of the coelom enclosed in a myotome.

myocomma (mī'ōkŏm ă) *n.* [Gk. *mys* muscle *komma* clause.] A myoseptum or ligamentous connec tion between successive myomeres.

myocyte (mī'ōsīt) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscle *kytos* hollow] Contrac tile inner layer of ectoplasm of Gregarinina contractile cell muscle cell

myodome (mī'odōm) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscle *domos* chamber] A chamber containi g the eye-muscles in some teleosts.

myodynamic (mī'ōdīnăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *my* muscle *dynamis* power] *Pert.* muscular force o contraction.

myoepicardial (mī'ōĕpĭkăr'dĭăl) *a* [Gk. *my* muscl *epi* pon *kardia* heart] *Appl* mantle consisting of the mesocardium walls, destined to form the muscular and epicardial walls of the heart.

myoepith lial (mī'ōĕpĭthē'lĭăl) *a* [Gk. *my* muscle *epi* upon *thele* nipple.] *Pert* muscl and epi thelium *appl* epithelium cells with contractile outgrowths, as in coelenterates *appl.* contractile cells of epithelial origin i al vary and sweat glands.

my fibrill e (mī'ōfībrĭl ē) *n* *plu* [Gk. *my* muscle L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Contractile fibrils of muscular tissue myofibrils.

myogenic (mī'ōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle *gennaein* to produce.] Having origin in muscular cells, as heart beat.

myoglobulin (mī'ōglŏb ūlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *mys* muscle L. *globulus* small globe.] A globulin of muscle.

myohaematin (mī'ohēm ătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *my* muscle *haima* blood.] A pigment of muscular tissue cytochrome *q.v*

myoid (mī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *mys* muscle *eidos* form.] Resembling or composed of muscular fibres *appl.* striated cells or sarcolytes of thymus. *n* Contractile proximal part or filament of rods and cones of retina.

myol mma (mī'ōlĕm'ă) *n.* [Gk. *mys* muscl *lemma*, skin.] The sheath of muscle fibre sarcolemma.

myology (mīŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mys* muscle *logos* discourse.] The branch of anatomy dealing with muscles.

myomere (mī'omēr) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscle *meros* part.] A muscle-segment divided off by connective tissue insertions or myocommata.

myom trial (mī'ōmē'trĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *my* muscle *metra* uterus.] *Pert.* myometrium *appl* glandular tissue of uterus, supposed to produce hormone affecting growth of mammary glands.

myometrium (mī'omēt rĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscle *metra* uterus.] The muscular uterine wall.

myo (mīōn') *n* [Gk. *myon* muscular part.] Unit of muscle individual muscle fibre.

myon m (mīonē'mă) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscle *nema* thread.] A minut contractile fibril of Protista myoneme.

myon ural (mī'ōnū răl) *a.* [Gk. *my* muscl *neuron* nerve] Neuromyal *q.v*

myon ure (mī'ōnū) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscl *neuron* nerve.] A motorial nerve-cell

myonicity (mī'onĭs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle.] The contracting power of muscular tissue.

myophan (mī'ōfăn) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscle *phainein* to appear] Muscle-like *appl* striations in protozoa.
myophor (mī'ōfōr) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscle *pherein* to bear] A structure adapted for muscle attachment.
myophrisk (mī'ōfrĭsk) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscle *phris* rippl] A myoneme or contractile element of protozoa.
myoplasm (mī'ōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *my* muscle *plasma*, mould.] Contractile portion of muscle fibre *opp* sarcoplasm.
myopolar (mī'ōpō'lăr) *a* [Gk. *mys* muscle *polos* axle-end.] *Pert* muscular polarity
myoproteid (mī'ōprō'tĕĭd) *n* [Gk. *mys* muscle *protos* first.] A globulin-like substance of fish muscle.
myoseptum (mī'ōsĕp'tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *my* muscle L. *septum* partition.] A myocomma, *q.v*
myosin (mī'ōsĭn) *n.* [Gk. *mys* muscle.] A globulin of dead muscular tissue muscle-clot.
myotasis (mī'ŏtă sĭs) *n* [Gk. *my* muscle *tasis* tension.] Muscular tension or tonicity
myotatic (mīŏtăt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *my* muscle *tasis* tension.] Causing or *pert* myotasis *appl* stretch reflex.
myotic (mīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *myein* to close.] Causing or *pert* myosis or pupillary contraction.
myotome (mī'ōtōm) *n* [Gk. *my* muscle *tome* cutting] One of a series of hollow cubes formed in early vertebrate embryo muscular metamere of primitive vertebrates and segmented invertebrates.
myotonia (mīōtō'nĭă) *n.* [Gk *my* muscle *tonos* tension.] Muscular tension or tonicity
myrmecochore (mĭr'mĕkōkō'rĕ) *n* [Gk. *myrmex* ant *chorē* farm] An oily seed modified to attract, and be spread by ants.
myrmecology (mĭr'mĕkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk *myrmex* ant *logos* discourse.] The study of ants.
myrmecophagous (mĭr'mĕkŏf'ăgŭs) *a* [Gk. *myrmex* ant *phagein* to eat] Ant-eating
myrmecophil (mĭr'mĕkōfĭl) *n* [Gk. *myrmex* ant *philos* loving] A guest insect nest of ants.
myrmecophilous (mĭr'mĕkŏf'ĭlŭs) *a* [Gk. *myrmex* ant *philo* loving] Pollinated by agency of ants living with or preying on, or mimicking ants, *appl* spiders.
myrmecophyte (mĭr'mĕkōfīt) *n* [Gk. *myrmex* ant *phyton* plant.] A myrmecophilous plant, or one that benefits from ant inhabitants and has special adaptations for housing them.
myrosin (mĭr'ōsĭn) *n* [Gk. *myron* unguent.] Sinigrinase an enzyme of Cruciferae acting upon glucosides.
myrtiform (mĭr'tĭfôrm) *a* [L. *myrtus* myrtle *forma*, shape.] *Appl* incisive fossa.
mystacial (mĭstā sĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *mystax* moustache.] *Appl* a pad of thickened skin on side of snout, and to tactile hairs or vibrissae.
myxamoeba (mĭk'sămē'bă) *n* [Gk. *myxa* slime *amoibe* change.] Mycetozoan spore in amoeboid stage.
myxocyte (mĭk'sōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *myxa* slime *kytos* hollow] Cell of mucous tissue.
myxoflagellate (mĭk sōflăj'ĕlāt) *n* [Gk. *myxa* slime L *flagellum* whip.] A flagellula or zoospore stage in mycetozoan development following myxamoeba.
myxopodium (mĭk'sōpō dĭŭm) *n* [Gk *myxa* slime *pous* foot.] A slimy pseudopodium.
myxopterygium, — mixopterygium.
myzesis (mīzē'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *myzein* to suck.] Suction sucking

N

nacré (năkrā') *a.* [F *nacré* having pearly lustre.] *Appl* the thick primary wall of sieve elements.
nacreous (nā'krēŭs) *a.* [Ar *nakir* hollowed.] Yielding or resembling mother-of-pearl or nacre.

nacrine (nă'krĭn) *n.* [Ar *nakir* hollowed.] Mother-of-pearl colour

naiad (nī'ăd) *n* [Gk. *naias* water nymph.] The nymph stage of hemimetabolic insects.

nail (nāl) *n.* [A.S. *naegel* nail.] Terminal horny plate of finger r toe or of beak unguis

nail bone,—terminal bone of finger or toe ungual phalanx.

naked (nā'kĕd) *a* [A.S. *nacod*] Without a covering *appl* spores, seeds, et *appl* non-nuclear genes as phage or virus.

nanism (nă nĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *nanos* dwarf.] Dwarfishness.

nanophanerophyte (năn'ōfăn ĕrōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *nanos* dwarf *phaneros* manifest *phyton* plant.] Shrub under 2 metres in height.

nanoplankt n (năn ōplăng'ktŏn) *n* [Gk. *nanos* dwarf *plangktos* wandering] Microscopic floating plant and animal organisms nannoplankton *cf* microplankton.

napiform (nā pĭfôrm) *a* [L. *napus* turnip *forma* shape] T rnip-shaped *appl* roots.

narcosis (nârkō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *narke* numbness.] State of unconsciousness or stupor produced by drug

narcotic (nârkŏt'ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *narke* numbness.] A drug which produces unconsciousness. *a. Pert* or producing narcosis.

nares (nā rēz) *n. plu.* [L. *nares* nostrils.] Nostrils.

nares, anterior —openings of olfactory organ to exterior nostrils.

nares, posterior —openings of ol factory rgan into pharynx or throat choanae.

narial (nă rĭăl) *a.* [L *nares* nostrils] *Pert* the nostrils *appl* septum the partition between nostrils.

naricorn (nâr'ĭkôrn) *n.* [L. *nares* nostrils *cornu* horn.] Terminal horny part of nostril of Turbinares nasal scale.

nariform (ăr'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *nares* nostrils *forma* shape.] Shaped like nostrils.

naris —*sing* of nares.

nasal (nā zăl) *a.* [L. *nasus* nose] *Pert.* the nose.

nasi n (nā zīŏn) *n.* [L. *nasus* nose.] Middle point of nasofrontal suture.

Nasmyth s membrane [*A Nasmyth* Scottish dentist]. Cuticula dentis, a transparent membrane over enamel of crown of a mammalian tooth.

nasoa tral (nā zōăn'trăl) *a.* [L. *nasus* nose *antrum* cavity] *Pert* nose and maxillary cavity

nasobuccal (nā zōbŭk'ăl) *a.* [L. *nasus* nose *bucca* cheek.] *Pert* nose and cheek *pert* nose and mouth cavity

nasociliary (nā zōsĭl'ĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *nasus* nose *cilia*, eyelashes.] *Appl.* branch of ophthalmic nerve, with internal and external nasal branches, and giving off the long ciliary and other nerves.

nasofrontal (nā zōfrŭn'tăl) *a.* [L. *nasus* nose *frons* forehead.] *Appl.* part of superior ophthalmic vein which comm nicates with the angular vein.

nasolabial (nā zōlā'bĭăl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose *labium* lip.] *Pert* nose and lip *appl* muscle *appl* groove and glands in Plethodontidae.

nasolacrimal (nā'zōlăk'rĭmăl) *a.* [L. *nasus* nose *lacrima* tear] *Appl.* duct from lacrimal sac to inferior meatus of nose.

nasomaxillary (nā zōmăksĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *nasus* nose *maxilla* jaw] *Pert* nose and upper jaw

naso-opti (nā zōŏp'tĭk) *a.* [L. *nasus* nose Gk. *optikos* relating to sight] *Appl* an embryonic groove between nasal and maxillary processes.

nasopalatin (nā zōpăl'ătĭn) *a.* [L. *nasus* nose *palatus* palate.] *Pert* nose and palate. *Appl* groove of other recess in nasal septum, nerve canal communicating with omeronasal organ nasopalatal.

nasopharyngeal (nā zōfărĭn'jēăl) *a.* [L. *nasus* nose Gk. *pharyngx* gullet.] *Pert.* nose and pharynx or nasopharynx.

nas pharynx (nā zōfăr'ĭngks) *n.* [L. *nasus* nose Gk. *pharyngx* gullet.]

That part of pharynx continuous with posterior nares rhinopharynx.

nasoturbinal (nā zōtŭr'bĭnăl) *a.* [L. *nasus* nose *turbo* whorl.] *Appl.* outgrowths from lateral wall of nasal cavity increasing area of sensory surface.

nastic (năs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *nastos* pressed close.] *Appl.* plant movements caused by diffuse stimuli as chemo- photo- nyctі trau- mato- seismonasty

nasus (nā zŭs) *n.* [L. *nasus* nose.] Nose clypeus of insect head.

nasute (nāsūt) *a.* [L. *nasutus* large-nosed.] *Appl.* a soldier termite with rostrum nasutus.

natal (nā'tăl) *a.* [L. *nates* buttocks.] *Pert.* the buttocks.

natality (nătăl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *natalis pert.* birth.] Birth-rate.

natant (nā'tănt) *a.* [L. *natare* to swim.] Floating on water surface.

natatorial (nā'tătō'rĭăl) **natatory** (nā'tătŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *natare* to swim.] Formed or adapted f swimming

nativ (nā tĭ) *a.* [L. *natus* born.] *Appl.* animals and plants which originated in district or area in which they live.

natural selection,—processes occur ring in Nature which result in survival of fittest and elimination of individuals less well adapted to their environment.

nature (nā'tūr) *n.* [L. *natura*, nature.] Sum-total of inheritance, *opp* nurture or environment.

nauplius (nô plĭŭs) *n.* [L. *nauplius* shell-fish.] The earliest larval stage of entomostracan crustaceans and certain shrimps.

nautiliform (nôt'ĭlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *nautilus* nautilus *forma*, shape.] Shaped like nautilus shell nautiloid.

navel (nā vĕl) [A.S. *nafela* navel.] Place of attachment of umbilical cord to body of embryo umbilicus.

navicular (năvĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *navis dim.*, ship.] Boat-shaped scaphoid.

naviculare (năvĭk'ūlā rē) *n.* [L. *navis dim.* ship.] The scaphoid radiale of mammalian carpus tarsal bone between talus and cuneiform bones.

N-discs,—discs or band on either side of Z-disc.

eala,—van us, *q.v.* of insect wing

nealogy (nēăl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *nealos* youthful *logos* discourse.] The study of young animals.

neanic (nēăn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neanikos* youthful.] Adolescent *appl* larval phase preceding that of adult form.

earctic (ĕärk'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neos* new *Arktos* Great Bear] *Appl* or *pert* zoogeographical region or sub-region of th holarctic region, comprising Greenland and North America, and including northern Mexico.

n b kern (nā'bĕnkĕrn) *n* [Ger *neben*, near *Kern*, nucleus.] Paranucleus, *q.v.*

n benkörper (nā'bĕnkĕr'pĕr) *n.* [Ger *neben*, near *Korper* body] A body surrounded by oil-drops at hinder pole, of Pyrodinium.

ecrobiosis (nĕk'rŏbīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *nekros* dead *biosis* manner of life.] The activity of cells after death of an organism continuance of certain vital functions after disorganisation of cell.

necrogenous (nĕkrŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nekros* dead *genos* offspring] Living or developing in dead bodies.

ecr hormone (nĕk rŏhôrmōn) *n.* [Gk. *nekros* dead *hormaein* to excite] Substance in tissue extracts or dead cells which may either kill living cells or induce mitosis.

necrophagous (nĕkrŏf'ăgŭs) **necrophilous** (nĕkrŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nekros* dead *phagein*, to eat *philein* to love] Feeding on dead bodies.

nectar (nĕk'tăr) *n.* [Gk. *nektar* nectar] Sweet substance secreted by special glands, nectaries in flowers and in certain leaves.

nectar guid s,—series of markings on petals of flowers, aiding insects in finding nectar and at same time facilitating cross-fertilisation.

nectariferous (nĕk'tărĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *nectar* nectar *ferre* to carry] Producing nectar or having nectar secreting structures.

nectarivorous (nĕk'tărĭv'ōrŭs) *a* [L. *nectar* nectar *vorare* t devour] Nectar-sipping *appl* certai insects.

nectary (nĕk'tări) *n*. [Gk. *nektar* nectar] A group of modified subepidermal cells of no definite position in a flower less commonly in leaves, secreting nectar nectar gland.

nectocalyx (nĕk'tōkă'lĭks) *n*. [Gk. *nektes* swimming *kalyx* cup.] A modified medusiform person adapted for swimming purposes found as part of siphonophore colony

nectocyst (nĕk'tōsĭst) *n*. [Gk. *nektes* swimming *kystis* bladder] The cavity of a nectocalyx nectosac.

nectomonad (nĕk'tōmŏn'ăd) *n*. [Gk. *nektes* swimming *monas* unit.] A free form of certain parasitic flagellates *cf* haptomonad

necton,—nekton.

nectophore (nĕk'tōfō) *n* [Gk *nektes* swimming *pherein* to carry] A nectocalyx that portion of common coenosarc on which nectocalyces are borne

nectopod (nĕk'topŏd) *n*. [Gk. *nektes* swimming *pous* foot.] An appendage modified for swimming

nectosome (nĕk'tosōm) *n* [Gk. *nektes* swimming *soma* body] Upper swimming part of siphonophore

n ctozooid (nĕk'tozō oid) *n* [Gk *nektes* swimming *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] A nectocalyx.

Needham sac,—spermatophore-sac, formed by dilatation of male genital duct, in certain cephalopods.

negative tropism,—tendency to move way from the source f stimulus.

nekton (nĕk'tŏn) *n*. [Gk. *nektos* swimming] The rganisms swimming actively in water

nema (ē'mă) *n*. [Gk. *nema* thread.] A thread-like tubular projection at apex of graptolite sicula fila ment a nematode

nemathecium (ĕm'ăthē sĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *nema* thread *theke* box.] A protuberance on thallus of thallophytes.

nemathybomes (nĕm'ăthĭb'ōmz) *n*. *plu* [Gk. *nema*, thread *kybos* humped.] Mesogloeal parts containing developing nematocysts, as in Edwardsia.

nematoblast (nĕm'ătōblăst) *n*. [Gk. *nema*, thread *blastos* bud.] The cell from which nematocyst develops.

nematocalyx (nĕm ătōkă'lĭks) *n*. [Gk. *nema* thread *kalyx* cup.] The guard-polyp of Plumularia, carrying nematocysts.

nematocyst (ĕm'ătōsĭst) *n*. [Gk. *nema* thread *kystis* bladder] A stinging cell cnida, cnidoblast.

n matogene (ĕm'ătōjēn) *n*. [Gk. *nema* thread *genos* offspring] *Appl* phase of Dicyemidae when their vermiform embryos escape from parent by perf rating body wall.

nem togone (ĕm'ătōgō ē) *n*. [Gk. *nema* thread *gone* seed.] A thin-walled propagative cell in certain mosses.

mat l gy (ĕmătŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *nema*, thread *logos* discourse.] The study of Nematoda nematodology

nematopho e (ĕm'ătōfōr) *n* [Gk. *nema* thread *pherein* to carry] A nematocalyx.

nemat phorou (ĕm'ătŏf'ōrŭs) [Gk. *nema* thread *pherein* to carry] *Pert* nematophore.

n matospher (nĕm'ătosfēr) *n*. [Gk. *nema* thread *sphaira* globe.] The capitate end of tentacle in certain sea-anemones

nematozooid (nĕm ătozō'oid) *n*. [Gk *nema* thread *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] A defensive zooid in Hydrozoa

n morose (nĕm orōs) *a* [L. *nemorosus* sylvan] Inhabiting open woodland places.

neocarpy (nē'okărpĭ) *n* [Gk. *neos* young *karpos* fruit.] Production of fruit by an otherwise immature plant.

neocerebellum (nē'ōsĕr'ĕbĕl'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *neos* new; L. *dim.* of *cerebrum* brain.] Cerebellar region which receives pontine fibres predominantly; *opp.* palaeocerebellum.

Neo-Darwinism,—a revival of Darwin's doctrine of natural selection as chief factor in evolution, working on germinal variations, not on acquired characters.

neoencephalon (nē'ōĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf-) [Gk. *neos* young; *enkephalos* brain.] The telencephalon or latest evolved anterior portion of brain.

Neogaea (nē'ōjē'ă, -gā'yă) *n.* [Gk. *neos* new; *gaia* earth.] Zoogeographical area comprising the neotropical region.

neogamous (nēŏg'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *neos* young; *gamos* marriage.] *Appl.* forms of protozoa exhibiting precocious association of gametocytes.

Neogene (nē'ōjēn) *a.* [Gk. *neos* young; *genos* age.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the later Tertiary period, Miocene and Pliocene epochs.

neogenesis (nēōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *neos* new; *genesis* birth.] New tissue formation; regeneration.

Neo-Lamarckism, — revival of Lamarck's doctrine of evolution, that inherited acquired characters formed inception of specific differences.

Neolaurentian (nē'ōlôrĕn'shĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *neos* young; *St Lawrence* River.] *Pert.* or *appl.* early Proterozoic era.

Neolithic (nē'ōlĭth'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neos* young; *lithos* stone.] *Appl.* or *pert.* the newer or polished stone age.

neomorph (nē'ōmôrf) *n.* [Gk. *neos* new; *morphe* form.] A structural variation from type; an allele which induces new reactions in developmental processes.

neomorphosis (nē'ōmôr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *neos* new; *morphosis* change.] Regeneration in case where new part is unlike anything in body.

neonatal (nē'ōnā'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *neos* new; L. *natus* born.] New-born; recently hatched or born.

neonychium (nē'ōnĭk'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *neos* young; *onyx* nail.] A soft pad enclosing each claw of embryo of unguiculate vertebrates and of some other mammals, to prevent tearing of foetal membranes; horny claw-pad in birds before hatching.

neopallium (nē'ōpăl'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *neos* young; L. *pallium* cloak.] In mammalian brain, the cerebral cortex, excluding hippocampus and pyriform lobe.

neoplasm (nē'ōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *neos* new; *plasma* formation.] New or added tissue, generally pathological.

neoptile (nē'ŏptĭl, nē'ōptĭl) *n.* [Gk. *neos* young; *ptilon*, feather.] A down feather; down; neossoptile.

neossoptile (nēŏs'ŏtĭl, -ptĭl) *n.* [Gk. *neossos* nestling; *ptilon* feather.] Feather of nestlings; down feather; neoptile.

neoteinia (nē'ōtī'nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *neos* young; *teinein* to stretch.] The state of having development arrested to prolong immaturity; neoteny.

neoteinic (nē'ōtī'nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neos* young; *teinein* to stretch.] *Appl.* substitution royalties of termites which remain undeveloped in certain respects.

neoteny (nēŏt'ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *neos* young; *teinein* to stretch.] Retention of larval characters beyond normal period, or occurrence of adult characteristics in larva.

neotropical (nē'ōtrŏp'ĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *neos* new; *tropikos* tropic.] *Appl.* *pert.* zoogeographical region consisting of Southern Mexico, Central and South America, and the West Indies.

neotype (nē'ōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *neos* new; *typos* pattern.] A new type; a new holotype; a new type specimen from the original type locality.

Neozoic (nē'ōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neos* young; *zoe* life.] *Pert.* period from end of Mesozoic to present day.

nephric (nĕf'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *nephros* kidney.] *Pert.* kidney; renal.

nephridial (nĕfrid'ĭăl) *a* [Gk. *nephros* kidney *idion* dim.] Nephric, usually *appl.* the small excretory tubules in kidney; *pert.* excretory organ or nephridium of invertebrates.

nephridioblast (nĕfrid'ĭōblăst) *n* [Gk *nephros* kidney *idion* dim. *blastos* bud.] An ectodermal cell which gives rise to a nephridium.

nephridiopore (nĕfrid'ĭōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *nephros* kidney *idion* dim *poros* passage.] The external opening of a nephridium.

nephridiostome (nĕfrid'ĭŏstōm) *n* [Gk. *nephros* kidney *idion* dim *stoma* mouth.] Ciliated coelomic opening of a nephridium.

nephridium (nĕfrid'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *nephros* kidney *idion* dim.] An excretory organ *usually that of* invertebrates; embryonic kidney tubule of vertebrates.

nephrocytes (nĕf'rŏsīts) *n plu* [Gk. *nephros* kidney *kytos* hollow.] Cells in sponges and insects which secrete waste and then migrate to surface of body to discharge; brown cells for storage and removal of waste products, as in ascidians.

nephrodinic (nĕf'rŏdin'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *nephros* kidney *odis* labour.] Having one duct serving for both excretory and genital purposes.

nephrogonoduct (nĕf'rŏgŏn'ŏdŭkt) *n.* [Gk. *nephros* kidney *gonos* seed L. *ducere* to lead.] Excretory and genital duct in one.

nephroid (nĕf'roid) *a.* [Gk. *nephros* kidney *eidos* form.] Kidney-shaped; reniform.

nephrolytic (nĕf'rolĭt'ĭk) *a* [Gk *nephros* kidney *lyein* to dissolve.] *Pert.* or designating enzymatic action destructive to kidneys.

nephromere (nĕf'rŏmēr) *n* [Gk *nephros* kidney *meros* part.] Nephrotome, *q.v.*

nephromixium (nĕf'rŏmĭk'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *nephros* kidney *mixis* mixing.] A compound excretory organ comprising flame cells and coelomic funnel.

nephron (nĕf'rŏn) *n* [Gk. *nephros* kidney.] Structural and functional unit of a kidney including the renal corpuscle, convoluted tubules, and Henle's loop.

nephropore (nĕf'rŏpōr) *n* [Gk. *nephros* kidney *poros* passage.] A nephridiopore.

nephros (nĕf'rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *nephros* kidney.] A kidney; usually the functional portion of a kidney.

nephrostoma (nĕfrŏ'stŏmă) *n* [Gk. *nephros* kidney *stoma*, mouth.] The opening of a nephridial tubule into body cavity; nephrostome.

nephrotome (nĕf'rŏtōm) *n.* [Gk. *nephros* kidney *temnein* to cut.] That part of a somite developing into an embryonic excretory organ; nephromere.

nepionic (nēpĭŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *nepios* infant.] Postembryonic; infantile; during infancy; *appl.* phase in development or evolution.

nepiontype (nē'pĭŏnotīp) [Gk. *nepios* infant *typos* pattern.] Type or type specimen of a larva of a species.

neritic (nĕrĭt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *nerites*, mussel.] *Pert.* or living only in coastal waters, *opp.* oceanic.

neritopelagic (nĕ'rĭtŏpĕlăj'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *Nereis* Nereid *pelagos* sea.] *Pert.* or inhabiting, the sea above continental shelf.

nervate (nĕr'vāt) *a.* [L. *nervus* sinew.] Having nerves or veins.

nervation (nĕrvā'shŭn) nervature (nĕr'vātūr) *n* [L. *nervus* sinew.] The disposition of nerves or veins in leaf or membranous wing.

nerve (nĕrv) *n.* [L. *nervus* sinew.] One of numerous grey fibrous cords connecting brain with all other parts of body; vein of insect wing; vein of leaf.

nerve canal,—a canal for passage of nerve to pulp of tooth.

nerve cell,—a cell characteristic of brain and nerve tissue; neurocyte; neurone.

nerve centre,—collection of nerve cells associated with a particular function.

nerv ml nce,— superficial group f cells I some fishes acting as sense organ and connected with lateral line system.

nerve ending,—the terminal distal portion of a nerve modified in various ways.

nerve fibres,—thread-like structures of which erves are composed.

erv net,—a reticulum of nerve cells and their processes connecting sensory cells and muscular elements, in coelenterates.

erve p tagon,—five-sided nerve ring around mouth of echinoderms.

nervimotion (nĕr'vimō shŭn) *n*. [L. *nervus* sinew *movere* to move.] Motion due to direct stimulus from nerves

nervi nervorum,—branching nerve fibres with end-bulbs in epineurium.

nervous (nĕr'vŭs) *a*. [L. *nervus* sinew] *Pert.* nerves *appl.* tissue composed of nerve fibres.

nervous syst m,—brain, spinal cord nerves and all their branches taken collectively

nervul (nĕr'vūl) *n*. [L. *dim.* of *nervus* sinew] Branch or terminal portion of nervure of insect wing

nervuration (nĕr vūrā shŭn) *n*. [L. *nervus* sinew] Disposition of nervures neuration.

nervur (nĕr'vūr) *n*. [L. *nervus* sinew] One of rib-like structures which support membranous wings of insects, branches of tracheal system leaf vein.

nervus lateralis (nĕr'vŭs lăt'erāl'is) *n*. [L. *nervus* sinew *lateralis* *pert.* side.] A branch of vagus nerve in fishes, connecting sensory lateral line with brain.

rvus terminalis (nĕr vŭs tĕrminā lis) [L. *nervus* sinew *terminalis* bounding] A cranial nerve associated with vomeronasal organ.

essoptile,—neossoptil *q.v*

n t knots,—karyosomes

etrum (nĕt'rŭm) *n*. [A.S. *net* meshwork.] The initial spindle of dividing cell.

etted veined —with veins I form of network.

nettling cells,—stinging cells I coelenterates nematocysts.

n urad (nū răd) *adv* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve L. *ad* to.] Dorsally

ural (nū răl) *a*. [Gk. *neuron* nerve.] *Pert.* to closely connected with nerves or nervous tissues.

neural arch,—arch formed on dorsal surface of vertebral centrum by neural plates and neural spine for passage of spinal cord.

ural canal,—canal formed by neural arches.

neural gland —a body on ventral side of nerve ganglion in ascidians, presumable homologue of hypophysis in Craniata.

neural plates,—lateral members of a neural arch median row usually of eight bony plates, in carapace of turtle.

n urapophysis (nūrăpŏf'isis) *n*. [Gk. *neuron*, nerve *apo* from *phyein* to grow] The spinous process of a vertebra.

uration (nūrā shŭn) *n*. [Gk. *neuron*, sinew] Disposition f nervures; nervation nervuration.

neuraxis (nūrăk'sis) *n*. [Gk. *neuron* nerve L. *axis* axle.] The cerebrospinal axis; a neuraxon or axis cylinder

n uraxon (nūrăk'sŏn) *n*. [Gk. *neuron* nerve *axon*, axle.] The central cylinder of medullated nerve-fibre.

n ur teri (nūrĕntĕr'ik, nūrĕn terik) *a*. [Gk. *neuron* nerve *enteron* gut.] *Pert* neurocoel and enteric cavity *appl.* canal temporarily connecting posterior end of central canal of spinal cord with posterior end of enteric cavity

euricity (nūris'itĭ) *n*. [Gk. *neuron* nerve.] Property peculiar to nerves.

neurilemma (nū'rilĕm'ă) *n*. [Gk. *neuron* nerve *lemma*, skin.] Neurolemma, *q.v* sheath of Henle *q*

eurility (nūrĭl'itĭ) *n* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] The stimuli-transmitting capacity of nerves.

neurite (nū rīt) *n* [Gk. *neuron* nerve.] The axis-cylinder process axon, *q.v*

neurobiotaxis (nū rōbī'ōtāk'sis) *n* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve *bios* life *taxis* arrangement.] Tendency of nerve fibres or ganglion cell groups to migrate or growth of dendrites towards source of most frequent stimulus.

neuroblasts (ū rōblāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *blastos* bud.] Special epithelial cells from which nerve cells are formed.

neurocentral (nū rōsen'trāl) *a.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve L. *centrum* centre.] *Appl* two vertebral synchondroses persisting during first few years of human life.

n urocho d (nū rōkôrd) *n.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *chorde* string] A giant fibre, *q.v*

neurocirrus (nū rōsir ūs) *n.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve L. *cirrus* curl.] The cirrus of neuropod um of polychaete annelid.

neurocoel (nū rosēl) *n* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *koilos* hollow] The cavity f central nervous system.

neurocranium (nū rōkrā nīūm) *n* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *kranion* skull] The cartilaginous or bony case containing the brain and capsules of special sense organs *cf* viscerocranium.

n urocrin (nū rōkrin) *a.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *krinein* to separate.] *Pert.* secretory function f nervous tissue o cells neurosecretory *n.* A substance or hormone liberated at nerve endings neurohumor

n urocyte (nū rōsīt) *n* [Gk *neuron* erve *kytos* hollow] Nerve cell with its outgrowths eurone.

neurocyton (nūrōsī'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *kytos* hollow] The body of a erve cell cyton.

neurod dron (nū rodēn drōn) *n* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *dendron* tree] A dendrite.

n uro pitheli m (nū rō-ēpīthē līūm) *n* [Gk *neuron* nerve *epi* upon *thele* nipple.] S perficial layer of cells where specialised for a sense-organ.

n ur fibril (nū'rōfī'brils) *plu* [Gk. *neuron* nerve L. *fibrilla* fine fibre.] Exceedingly fine fibres of which a medullated nerve fibre is composed fibrils in nerve cells, and extending into dendrites and axons neurofibrillae.

neurogenesis (nū rōjēn ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve ; *genesis* descent.] Nerve production.

neurogeni (nū rōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *genos* birth.] Depending on discharge of nervous stimul as certain muscular contractions.

neuroglandular (nū rōglān dūlār) *a.* [Gk. *neuron* n rve L. *glandula*, small acorn.] *Pert* relation between nervous system and glands.

neuroglia (ūrōglī'ā, nū rōglī'ā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *glia*, glue.] Cells, fibrous protoplasmic, supporting nerve cells and nerve fibres astrocytes and oligodendrocytes.

neurohumor (ū rohū mō) *n* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve L. *humor* moisture.] Hormone produced by ner vous tissue or associated glands which activates or inhibits other nervous tissue or its effectors neurohormone

eurohypophysis (nū rohīpōf'isis) *n* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *hypo* under *physis* to grow] Th pars nervosa f posterior lobe and infundibulum of pituitary gland neural lobe and stalk.

euroid (ū roid) *a.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *eidos* form] Like nerve *appl.* intercellular conduction by non-nervous tissue *appl.* intracellular transmission of stimuli as m protozoa.

n ur kerati (nū rōkĕr'ātin) *n.* [Gk *neuron* nerve *keras* horn.] A pseudokeratin of nervous tissue.

neurolemma (nū rolēm ā) *n* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *lemma* skin.] A delicate elasti membrane out side medullary sheath of nerve fibre primitive sheath nucleated sheath of Schwann

ur logy (ū rŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *logos* discourse.] The study of the morphology physiology and pathology of the nervous system.

n uromasts (ū rŏmăsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *mastos* knoll.] Groups of sensory cells in lateral line system of fishes.

neur mere (nū rŏmēr) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve *meros* part.] A spinal segment corresponding in length to extent of attachment of pair of spinal nerves, division of convenience not structural, segmental ganglion of annelids and arthropods.

neuromery (nūrŏm ĕrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *meros* part.] Appearance of segmentation in developing nervous system.

neuromuscular (nū rŏmŭs'kūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve L. *musculus* muscle.] *Pert.* nerve and muscle *appl.* muscle containing both striped and smooth fibres neuromyal.

neuromyal (nū rŏmī'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *mys* muscle.] Neuromuscular *appl.* junction of end-plate and muscle as functional unit.

n urone (nū ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve.] The nerve cell with its outgrowths, structural unit f the nervous system euron neurocyte.

neuroneme (nū rŏnēm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve *nema*, thread.] A nerve fibril running parallel to myoneme in an infusorian.

uronephroblast (ū ronĕf'roblăst) *n.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *nephros* kidney *blastos* bud.] One of cells derived from one of megameres, in segmenting egg of Clepsina, which later give rise to part of germinal bands from which nerve cord and nephridia develop.

urophags (ū rŏfăgz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve *phagein*, to eat.] Phagocytic cells that encroach pon and destroy nerve cells in old age.

neurophan (nū'rofăn) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve *phainein* to ppear.] Nervous, sensory, *appl.* supposed nervous fibrils of Ciliata.

neuropil (nū'rŏpĭl) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve L. *pilus* hai] I ganglia, as of earthworm, network t processes of as ociation, motor and sensory neurones neuropil neuropileus; punctate or plexiform inter cellular substance of grey matter forming layer of glial expansions and dendrites constituting the synaptic field neuropilema.

n uroplasm (nū rŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *plasma*, form.] The undifferentiated portion or inter fibrillar substance of cytoplasm f neurone.

neuropodium (ū'rŏpō dĭŭm) [Gk. *neuron* nerve *pous* foot.] Ventral lobe of polychaetan parapodium terminal fibril of non-medullated nerve fibre.

n uropore (ū rŏpō) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve *poros* passage.] Anterior opening f neurocoel to exterior

neuropterous (nūrŏp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *pteron* wing] H ving wings with network of nervures lace-winged.

n urosecretory (nū'rōsĕkrē'tŏrĭ) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve L. *secernere* to separate.] *Appl.* or *pert.* gland-like nerve cells.

neuroskel to (nū rŏskĕl'ĕtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *skeletos* dried up.] Endoskeleton.

neurosomes (nū rŏsōms) *n plu.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve *soma*, body] Mitochondria of nerve cells.

neurosynaps (nū rŏsĭnăps') *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve *synapsis* union.] Contiguity of nerve cells through terminal arborisations.

n urotendinous (nū rotĕn dĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve L. *tendere* to stretch] Concerning nerves and tendons.

n urotrophi (nū rŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve *trephein*, to nour ish.] Nourishing the nervous system.

neurotropism (nūrŏt'ropĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron* nerve *trepein* to turn.] The attraction exerted by nervous tissue upon developing nerve tissue.

n urotubul s,—delicate structures within axones, observed with th aid of an electron-microscope.

neurula (nū rōlă) *n* [Gk. *neuron* nerve.] The stage in development of Chordata which coincides with formation of the medullary or neural tube.

neuston (nū stŏn) *n* [Gk. *neustes* swimming] Organisms floating or swimming in surface water or inhabiting surface film.

neuter (nū'tĕr) *a* [L. *neuter* of neither sex.] Sexless having neither stamens nor pistils.

neutral (nū'trăl) *a.* [L. *neuter* neither] Neither male nor female; neither acid nor alkaline $pH=7$ achromatic, as white, grey and black day neutral *q.v*

neutrophil (nū'trŏfĭl) *a.* [L. *neuter* neither Gk. *philein* to love.] *Appl* whit blood corpuscles whose granules stain only with neutral stains neutrophilic. *n.* A polymorphonuclear leucocyte.

N-factor,—a certain antigen in erythrocytes of higher animals.

niacin,—nicotinic acid *q v*

niche (nich) *n.* [F *niche* from It. *nicchia*, recess in wall.] Th place of an organism in its biotic environment microhabitat, immediate special environment in general habitat.

nicotinic cid,—the pellagra-preventive or P P factor of vitamin B complex niacin $C_6H_5O_2N$

nictitant (nĭk'tĭtănt) *a.* [L. *nictare* to wink.] *Appl* an ocellus with central lunat spot.

nictitating m mbrane,—third eyelid a membrane which assists in keeping eye clean in reptiles birds, mammals.

nidamental (nĭd ămĕn'tăl) *a.* [L *nidus* nest.] *Appl.* glands which secret material for an egg covering

nidation (nīdā shŭn) *n* [L. *nidus* nest.] The renewal of uterus lining between menstrual periods embedding of fertilised ovum in uterine mucous membrane

nidicolous (nĭdĭk olŭs) *a.* [L *nidus* nest *colere* to dwell.] Living in the nest for time after hatching

nidifugous (nĭdĭf'ūgŭs) *a.* [L. *nidus* nest *fugere* to flee.] Leaving the nest soon after hatching

nidulus (nĭd ūlŭs) *n* [L. *dim.* of *nidus* nest.] A group of nerve-cell bodies in central nervous system the nucleus from which a nerve originates.

nidus (nī'dŭs) *n.* [L. *nidus* nest.] A nest a nest like hollow; a nucleus a cavity for development of spores.

nidus hirundinalis,—a fossa of cerebellum nidus avis.

nigrescent (nīgrĕs ĕnt) *a.* [L. *nigrescere* to turn black.] Nearly black blackish.

nipple (nĭpl) *n.* [*Dim* of A.S. *nib*, for *neb* nose.] Teat mammary papilla mamilla.

Nissl granules [*F Nissl* German neurologist] Angular particles, consisting mainly of nucleoprotein, found in cytoplasm of unfatigued nerve cells chromophil or tigroid bodies.

nisus formativus (nī'sŭs fŏrmătī'vŭs) *n.* [L. *nisus* effort *formare* to form.] The tendency to reproduce.

nitid (nĭt'ĭd) **nitidous** (nĭt'ĭdŭs) *a.* [L *nitidus* shining] Glossy

nitrification (nī'trĭfĭkā shŭ) *n.* [Gk. *nitron* soda L. *facere* to make.] Oxidation of ammonia to nitrites and of nitrites to nitrates, as by action of bacteria.

nitrogenous (nītrŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nitron* soda *genos* descent.] *Pert.* or containing nitrogen.

nitrogenous equilibrium,—equilibrium f body maintained by equality of income and output of nitrogen.

nitrophilous (nītrŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *nitron* soda *philein* to love.] Thriving in nitrogenous soils.

nitrophyt (nī'trofĭt) *n.* [Gk. *nitron* soda *phyton* plant.] A nitrophilous plant

nociceptive (ŏsĭsĕp'tĭv) *a.* [L. *nocere* t hurt *capere* to take.] *Appl* stimul which tend to injure tissue or induce pain *appl.* reflexes which protect from injury

nociceptor (nŏsĭsep'tŏ) *n* [L. *nocer* to hurt *capere* to take] A receptor sensitive to injurious stimuli

noctilucent (nŏk'tĭloo'sĕnt -lū) *a.* [L. *nox* night *lux* light.] Phosphorescent luminescent.

nocturnal (nŏktŭr'năl) *a.* [L. *nox* night.] Seeking food and moving about at night only occurring at night.

nodal (nō'dăl) *a.* [L. *nodus* knob.] *Pert* node.

nod (nōd) [L. *nodus* knob] The knob or joint of a stem at which leaves arise aggregation of specialised cardiac cells as atrioventricular and sinoatrial nodes a lymph gland one of the constrictions of medullary sheath or nodes of Ranvier nodus

nodose (nŏd'ōs) *a.* [L. *nodus* knob] Having intermediate and terminal joints thicker than remainder having knots or swellings.

nodular (nŏd'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *nodulus* dim of *nodus* knob] *Pert* nodule or knot.

nodul (nŏd'ūl) *n.* [L. *nodulus* dim of *nodus* knob.] A small knob-like structure nodulus.

noduliferous (nŏd'ūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *nodulus* dim. of *nodus* knob *ferre* to carry] Bearing nodules *appl* roots of leguminous plants.

nodulus —nodule.

nodus,—nod

noematic (nōēmăt'ĭk) [Gk. *noema* thought.] *Pert* mental processes

nomenclature (nō'mĕnklā'tūr nōmĕn'klătūr) *n.* [L. *nomen* name *calare* to call.] System of naming plants, animals, organs, etc. binomial nomenclature.

nomogenesis (nŏ mŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *nomos* law *genesis* descent.] View that development and evolution are governed by laws of development and not by environment.

non-conjunction,—failure of chromosome pairing

n n-di junction,—failure of nor mal pair of chromosomes to separat at meiosis.

non-medullat d, non myelinated, *appl* nerve fibres without medullary sheath amyelinate.

n n-viable —incapable of developing normally or of surviving parturition.

norma (nŏr'mă) *n* [L. *norma* rule.] View of the skull as a whole from certain points.

normoblasts (nŏr'mŏblăsts) *n. plu* [L. *norma* rule Gk. *blastos* bud.] Immature nucleated red blood corpuscles, derived from polychromatophil erythroblasts.

normocyte (nŏr'mŏsīt) *n.* [L. *norma* rule Gk. *kytos* hollow] The fully developed red blood corpuscle.

nosogenic (nŏs'ŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *nosos* disease *gennaein* to produce.] Causing disease pathogenic.

nostrils (nŏs'trĭlz) *n. plu.* [A.S. *nosthyrl* nostril] The external openings of the nose nares.

thocli (nŏth ōklīn) *n.* [Gk. *nothos* illegitimate *klinein* to slant] The serial arrangement of characters or forms produced by crossing species hybrid cline.

notochord (nō'tŏkŏrd) *n* [Gk. *noton*, back *chorde* cord.] The dorsal supporting axis of lowest vertebrates, transitory in the others chorda dorsalis.

otochordal (nō'tŏkŏr'dăl) *a.* [Gk. *noton* back *chorde* cord.] *Pert* or enveloping notochord *appl* sheath, tissue etc.

notocirrus (nō'tŏsĭr'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *noton* back L. *cirrus*, curl.] Cirrus of notopodium of Polychaeta

Notog ea (nō'tŏjē'ă, -gā'yă) [Gk *notos* south *gaia* earth] Zoogeographical area comprising Australian, New Zealand and Pacific Ocean Islands regions.

notog nesis (nō'tŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *noton* back *genesis* origin.] Development of the notochord, and the associated stage of mesoderm differentiation.

notonectal (nō'tŏnĕk'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *noton* back *nektes* swimming] Swimming back downwards.

notopodium (nō tōpō dīŭm) *n* [Gk *noton* back *pous* foot.] Dorsal lobe of polychaetan parapodium.

n totribe (nō'tōtrīb) *a*. [Gk. *noton* back *tribein* to rub.] *Appl* flowers whose anthers and stigma touch back of insect as it enters calyx a device for securing cross-fertilisation

notum (nō'tŭm) *n* [Gk. *noton* back.] The dorsal portion of insect seg ment tergum.

nucellus (ūsĕl'ŭs) *n* [L. *dim* of *nux* ut.] Parenchymatous tissue between ovule or megaspore and its inner integument, and extending from chalaza t base to micropyl at pex.

nuchal (ū'kăl) *a*. [L.L. *nucha* nape of neck.] *Pert* nape of the neck *appl* two sense organs regarded as lfactory on prostomium of Chaetopoda *appl* thin cartilage between head and anterior dorsal part of mantle in decapod Cephalopoda *appl* anterior plate of chelonian carapace *appl* flexure of medulla oblongata. *n* A un paired posterior dorsal skull bone in Chondrostei

nuciferous (nūsĭf'ĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *nu* nut *ferr* t carry] Nut-bea ing

n ci orous (ūsĭ orŭs) *a*. [L *nux* nut *vorar* to devour] Nut eating

nuclear (ū'klĕăr) [L. *nucleus* kernel] *Pert* nucleus.

nucl ar disc,—a star-like structure formed by chromosomes in equator f spindl d ring mitosis

uclear layer—internal layer of cerebellar cortex inner l. of retina, between inner and outer plexiform layers and outer l. between outer plexiform layer and limiting membrane of layer of rods and cones.

n cl ar m mbrane,—delicate membrane bounding nucleus, formed from surrounding cytoplasm

nuclear plate—the equatorial plate.

nuclear spindle—a spindle-shaped structure formed of fine fibrils, in cytoplasm surrounding ucleus, a stage in mitosis.

nucleas (nū'klĕās) *n*. [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Enzym of pancreatic and other cells.

nucleate (nū'klĕāt) *a*. [L. *nucleus* kernel] Having a nucleus.

nucleation (nūklĕā shŭn) *n*. [L *nucleus* kernel.] Nucleus formation.

nucl i,—*plu*. of nucleus.

nucl ic (nū'klĕĭk) *a*. [L. *nucleus*, ker nel.] *Appl* and *pert* acids containing phosphorus, found in nuclei of cells.

nucleiform (nū'klĕĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *nucleus* kernel *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a nucleus.

nuclein (nū'klĕĭn) *n* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] A nucleoprotein found in nuclei—yields a protein and nucleic acid by action of pancreatic juice $C_{29}H_{49}O_{22}N\ P_3$.

nucl ochyl ma (nū'klĕōkĭlē'mă) *n*. [L. *nucleus* kernel Gk. *chylos*, juice.] Karyenchyma *q.v*

nucleohyaloplasm (nū'klĕōhī'ălōplăzm) *n*. [L. *nucleus* kernel; Gk. *hyalos* glass *plasma* mould.] The semi-fluid ground-substance of nucleus nuclear sap.

nucleoid (nū'klĕoid) *a*. [L. *nucleus* kernel Gk *eidos* form.] Resembling ucleus. *n* A nucleus-like body occurring in certain blood corpuscles a body taking part in bacterial cell division.

n cleolar (nūklē olăr) *a*. [L. *dim*. of *nucleus* kernel] *Pert* a ucleolus.

ucleolar organiser—granule, or gene, which collects or secretes the nucleolus.

ucleolinus (nū'klĕōlī'nŭs) *n*. [*Dim* f L. *nucleus* kernel.] Small deeply staining ntra-nucleolar granule which may divid in mitosis.

nucleolo-c ntrosome—a uclear body which may act as a centrosome during mitosis

cleolu (nūklē'ōlŭs) [L. *nucleolus dim* of *nucleus* little kernel.] A rounded mass occurring in a nucleus plasmosome or a karyosome.

ucleomicrosomes (ū'klēomī'krōsōm) *n. plu.* [L. *nucleus* kernel Gk. *mikros* small *soma*, body] Nuclear chromatin granules.

nucleoplasm (nū'klēōplăzm) *n.* [L. *nucleus* kernel Gk. *plasma* mould.] Reticular nuclear substance karyoplasm *cf* cytoplasm.

nucleoprotein (nū'klēoprō'tēin) *n.* [L. *nucleus* kernel Gk. *protos* first.] A compound of protein and nucleic acid constituent of cell nuclei.

n cleus (nū'klēūs) *n.* [L. *nucleus* kernel.] Complex spheroidal mass essential to lif of most cells mass of grey matter in central nervous system mdulus protoconch *q.v.*

nucl us ambiguus,—cells in medulla oblongata from which originate th motor fibres of glossopharyngeal and vagus, and of cerebral part of spinal accessory nerves.

ucleus pulposus,—the soft core of an intervertebral disc, remnant of notochord.

nuculanium (nū'kūlā nium) *n.* [L. *nucula*, small nut.] A fleshy fruit, like grape, differing from berry in being superior

n dibranchiate (ū dibrang'kiāt) *a.* [L. *nudus* naked *branchiae* gills.] Having gills not covered by protective shell or membrane.

n dica date (nū dikōd'āt) *a.* [L. *nudus* naked *cauda*, tail.] Having a tail not covered by hair or fur

n dicaulous (nū'dikōl ūs) *a.* [L. *nudus* naked *caulis* stem.] *Appl.* or having stems without leaves.

n diflorous (nū'diflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *nudus* naked *flos* flower.] Having flowers without glands or hairs.

nud m (ū dūm) *n.* [L. *nudus* naked.] Small bared rea, as sensitive portion of antenna of butterflies.

N hn, glands of,—anterior lingual glands or Blandin glands.

nulliplex (nŭl'ipleks) *a.* [L. *nullus* none *plexus* interwoven.] Having recessive but no dominant genes for a given character in polyploidy

n merical —*appl.* hybrid of parents that have different chromosome numbers.

nummulati (nŭm ūlā shūn) *n.* [L. *nummus* coin.] The tendency of red blood corpuscles to adhere together like piles of coins.

ummulitic (ŭm ūlĭt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *nummus* coin.] Like, *pert.*, or containing nummulites.

uptial flight,—flight taken by queen bee when fertilisation takes place.

nurs cells,—singl cells or layers of cells attached to or surrounding an egg-cell, probably for elaboration f food-material.

nurse generation,—an asexual budding generation f some Tunicata, in which phorozooids act as foster parents to later formed buds, the gonozooids.

urture (ŭr'tūr) *n* [M.E. *norture* nurturing] The sum-total of environmental influences, *opp* nature.

nut (nŭt) *n.* [A.S. *hnutu* nut.] Dry indehiscent one-celled fruit with hard pericarp glans.

utant (nū'tănt) *a.* [L. *nutare* to nod.] Bent downwards drooping

nutation (nūtā shūn) *n.* [L. *nutare* to od.] Curvature or change of position in organs of a growing plant; slow rotating movement by pseudopodia.

n tlet (ŭt'lĕt) *n.* [*Dim.* of *nut.*] Th stone formed in drupaceous fruits.

nutricism (nū'trĭsĭzm) *n* [L. *nutrix* nurse.] Symbiotic relationship with all the benefit to one partner

nutrie t (ū triĕnt) *a.* [L. *nutrire* to nourish.] Nourishing *appl.* artery to marrow of bone, and foramen of entry *n.* Food substance.

utrilite (nū'trilīte) *n. plu.* [L. *nutrire* to nourish.] Accessory organic food substances bios vitamins.

utrition (nūtrish ŭn) *n* [L. *nutrire* to nourish.] The ingestion, digestion, and assimilation of food materials by animals and plants.

nutritive (nū tritiv) *a* [L. *nutrire* to nourish] Concerned in function of nutrition *appl* yolk, polyp, zooid, plasma, etc.

nyctanthous (niktăn'thŭs) *a* [Gk. *nyktios* nightly *anthos* flower] Flowering at night.

nyctinasty (nik'tinăs'ti) *n.* [Gk. *nyktios* nightly *nastos* pressed close.] Sleep movement of plants.

nyctipelagic (nik'tipĕlăj'ik) *a.* [Gk. *nyktios* nightly *pelagos* sea.] Rising to surface of sea only at night.

nyctitropi m (nik titrŏp'izm, niktit ropizm) *n* [Gk. *nyktios* nightly *trepein* to turn.] Tendency of certain leaves to curve pwards at night sleep movement nyc tinasty yctitropic curvature.

nymph (nimf) *n.* [Gk. *nymphe* chrysalis.] A stage following the larval in insect metamorphosis formerly a pupa.

nymphae (nim fē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *nymphe* bride.] The labia minora bell edges to which the hinge ligaments are attached in bivalves.

nymphal (nim făl) *a.* [Gk. *nymphe* chrysalis.] *Pert* a nymph; *appl* hormone secreted by corpus allatum during early stages and inhibiting premature metamorphosis.

O

oar feathers, — the wing feathers used in flight.

obcompressed (ŏb'kŏmprĕst') *a* [L. *ob* towards *comprimere* to compress] Flattened in vertical direction.

obcordat (ŏbkŏr'dāt) *a.* [L. *ob* against *cor* heart.] Inversely heart-shaped *appl* leaves which have stalk attached to apex of heart.

bdiplostemono s (ŏbdĭplŏstēm ŏnŭs) *a.* [L. *ob* against Gk. *diploos* double *stemon* warp.] With outer series of stamens opposite petals

obelion (ŏbē'liŏn) *n.* [Gk. *obelos* a spit.] The point between parietal foramina, on sagittal suture.

obex (ŏb ĕks) *n.* [L. *obex* obstacle] A triangular layer of grey matter also a membranous ependymal layer in roof of fourth ventricle a limiting factor *appl* plant distribution. *Plu.* obices.

obimbricate (ŏbĭm'brĭkāt) *a.* [L. *ob* reversely *imbrex* tile.] With regularly overlapping scales, with the overlapping ends downwards.

oblanceolate (ŏblăn'sēŏlāt) *a.* [L. *ob* reversely *lancea*, spear] Inversely lanceolate.

obligate (ŏb'ligāt) *a.* [L. *obligatus*, bound.] Obligatory; limited to on mode of life or action not optional *appl* aerobes, anaerobes; *appl.* sexual reproduction *appl.* parthenogenesis; *appl* saprophytes; *appl* parasites which cannot exist independently of host *appl.* symbionts. *Opp* facultative.

oblique (ŏblēk') obliquus (ŏblī' kwŭs) *a* [L. *obliquus* slanting] Placed obliquely *appl.* septum forming ventral wall of thoracic air-sac in birds *appl.* certain muscles *appl.* vein of left atrium, etc. asymmetrical *appl.* leaves *appl* cleavage alternating or spiral.

obliterate (ŏblĭt'ĕrāt) *a.* [L. *obliterare* erased.] Indistinct or profuse; *appl.* markings on insects suppressed.

blongata,—medulla oblongata *q v.*

bovate (ŏbō vāt) *a.* [L. *ob* against *ovum* egg] Inversely egg-shaped *appl* leaf with narrow end attached to stalk.

bovoid (ŏbō void) *a.* [L. *ob* against *ovum* egg Gk. *eidos* shape.] Inversely ovoid roughly egg-shaped, with narrow end downwards.

obsolescence (ŏbsŏlĕs ĕns) *n.* [L. *obsolescere* to wear out.] The gradual reduction and consequent disappearance of a species, gradual cessation of physiological process; blurred portion of a marking on an animal

bsolete (ŏb sōlēt) *a.* [L. *obsolescere* to wear out.] Wearing out or disappearing; *appl.* any character that is becoming less and less distinct in each succeeding generation *appl.* calyx united with ovary or reduced to a rim.

btect (ŏbtĕkt′) *a.* [L. *obtectus* covered over] *Appl.* pupa with wings and legs held to body *cf* exarate.

bturator (ŏb′tūrā′tŏ) *a.* [L. *obturare* to close.] *Pert.* any structure in neighbourhood of obturator foramen.

bturator foramen,—an oval foramen between ischium and os pubis.

btuse (ŏbtūs′) *a.* [L. *obtusus* blunt.] With blunt or rounded end *appl.* leaves *appl.* left margin of heart.

btusilingual (ŏbtū′sĭlĭng′gwăl) *a.* [L. *obtusus* blunt *lingua*, tongue.] Short-tongued.

bumbrat (ŏbŭm′brāt) *a.* [L. *obumbrare* to overshadow] With some structure overhanging the parts so as partially to conceal them.

bverse (ŏbvĕrs′) *a.* [L. *obvertere* to turn round.] With base narrower than apex.

bvolute (ŏb′vōlūt) *a.* [L. *obvolvere* to wrap round.] Overlapping *appl.* vernation when half of one leaf is wrapped round half of another similar leaf half-equitant.

bvol ent (ŏbvŏl′vĕnt) *a.* [L. *obvolvere* to wrap round.] Bent downwards and inwards *appl.* wings, elytra of insects, etc

occipital (ŏksĭp′ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *occiput*, back of head.] *Pert.* back part of head or occipital bones.

occipitalia (ŏk sĭpĭtā′lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *occiput* back of head] The group of parts of cartilaginous brain case forming back part of head occipital bones.

occipito tlantal (ŏksĭp′ĭtōătlăn′tăl) *a.* [L. *occiput* back of head Gk. *Atlas* Titan.] *App.* membrane closing gap between skull and neural arch of atlas in amphibians *appl* dorsal (posterior) and ventral (anterior) membranes between margin of foramen magnum and atlas in mammals atlanto-occipital.

occipito-axial (ŏksĭp ĭtōăk′sĭăl) *a.* [L. *occiput* back of head *axis* axis.] *Appl* ligament or membrana tectoria connecting occipital bone with axis or epistropheus.

occipitofrontal (ŏksĭp′ĭtōfrŭn tăl) *a.* [L. *occiput* back of head *frons* forehead.] *Appl* longitudinal arc of skull *appl* fasciculus of long association-fibres between frontal and occipital lobes of cerebral hemispheres *appl.* muscle, the epicranius.

occiput (ŏk′sĭpŭt, ŏk sĭpoot) *n.* [L. *occiput* back of head.] Occipital region of skull dorsolateral region f insect head.

occlusal (ŏkloo săl) *a.* [L. *occludere* to shut in.] Contacting the opposing surface *appl.* surfaces of teeth which touch those of th other jaw when jaws are closed.

cclusion (ŏkloo zhŭn) [L. *occludere* to shut in.] Over lapping of activation of motor neurones by simultaneous stimulation of several afferent nerves.

occlusor (ŏkloo sŏr) *n.* [L. *occluder* to shut in.] A closing muscle. *a.* *Appl.* muscles of an operculum or movable lid

ocellate (ŏ′sĕlāt) *a.* [L. *ocellus* little eye.] Like an eye or eyes *appl.* markings on many animals.

ocellated (ŏs′elātĕd, ŏsĕl′ātĕd) *a.* [L. *ocellus* little eye.] Having ocelli having eye-like spots or markings; ocelliferous.

ocellation (ŏs′ĕlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *ocellus* little eye.] Condition of having ocelli, or of having ocellate markings ocellate marking

ocellus (ŏsĕl′ŭs) [L. *ocellus* little eye.] A simple single eye or eyespot found in many lower animals an eye-like marking as in many insects, fishes, etc large cell of leaf epidermis, specialised for reception of light.

ochrea,—ocrea.

ochrophore (ō'krofōr) *n.* [Gk. *ochros* pale yellow; *pherein* to bear.] A yellow pigment-bearing cell; iridocyte.

ocrea (ŏk'rēă) *n.* [L. *ocrea*, greave.] A tubular sheath like expansion at base of petiole; a sheath; ochrea.

ocreaceous (ŏk rēā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *ocrea* greave.] Ocrea-like; *appl.* various structures in plants and animals.

ocreate (ŏk'reāt) *a.* [L. *ocrea* greave.] Having an ocrea; booted; sheathed.

octactine (ŏktăk'tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *oktō* eight; *aktis* ray.] A sponge spicule with eight rays; a modification of hexactine.

octagynous (ŏktăj'inŭs) [Gk. *oktō* eight; *gynē* woman.] Having eight pistils.

octamerous (ŏktăm'ĕrŭs) [Gk. *oktō* eight; *meros* part.] *Appl.* organs or parts of organs when arranged in eights; *appl.* parts of whorls of certain plants; *appl.* parts of certain Alcyonaria.

octandrous (ŏktăn'drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oktō* eight; *anēr* man.] Having eight stamens.

octant (ŏk'tănt) *n.* [L. *octo* eight.] One of eight cells formed by division of fertilised ovule in plants; one of units in eight-celled stage in segmentation of ovum.

octogynous,—octagynous *q.v.*

octopetalous (ŏktopĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oktō* eight; *petalon* leaf.] Having eight petals.

octophore (ŏk'tofōr) [Gk. *oktō* eight; *-phoros* bearing.] A modified ascus with eight spores arranged radially, as in Haerangiomycetes.

octoploid (ŏk'toploid) *a.* [Gk. *oktō* eight; *haploos* onefold; *eidos* form.] Having eight haploid chromosome sets in somatic cells. *n.* An octoploid organism.

octopod (ŏk'topŏd) [Gk. *oktō* eight; *pous* foot.] Having eight feet or arms.

octoradiat (ŏk'tō ā'dĭāt) [L. *octo* eight; *radius* spoke.] Having eight rays or arms.

octosepalous (ŏk'tōsĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [L. *octo* eight; F. *sépale* sepal.] Having eight sepals.

octosporous (ŏktōspō'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oktō* eight; *sporos* seed.] Having eight spores.

octostichous (ŏktŏs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oktō* eight; *stichos* row.] Arranged in eight rows; having leaves in eights in phyllotaxis.

octozoic (ŏk'tōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oktō*, eight; *zōon* animal.] *Appl.* a spore of gregarines containing eight sporozoites.

ocular (ŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *oculus* eye.] *Pert.* or perceived by the eye.

ocular lobe,—projecting thoracic lobe in some beetles.

ocular plates,—plates at end of ambulacral areas in sea urchins.

oculate (ŏk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *oculus* eye.] Having eyes, or eye-like spots.

oculiferous (ŏk ūlĭf'ĕrŭs) oculigerous (ŏk'ūlĭj'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *oculus* eye; *ferre*, *gerere* to carry.] Bearing eyes.

oculofrontal (ŏk'ūlōfrŭn'tăl) *a.* [L. *oculus* eye; *frons* forehead.] *Pert.* region of forehead and eye.

oculomotor (ŏk'ūlomō'tŏ) *a.* [L. *oculus* eye; *movere* to move.] Causing movements of eye-ball; *appl.* third cranial nerve.

oculonasal (ŏk'ūlōnā'zăl) *a.* [L. *oculus* eye; *nasus* nose.] *Pert.* eye and nose.

oculus (ŏk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *oculus* eye.] The eye; leaf-bud in a tuber.

Oddi's sphincter [*R. Oddi* Italian anatomist]. Muscle fibres surrounding duodenal end of common bile-duct.

odontoblast (ŏdŏn'tōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *odous* tooth; *blastos* bud.] One of columnar cells on outside of dental pulp that form dentine.

odontobothrion (ŏdŏn'tōbŏth'rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *odous* tooth; *bothrion* pit.] Tooth socket; alveolus dentis; phatne.

odontoclast (ŏdŏn'toklăst) *n.* [Gk. *odous* tooth; *klan* to break.] One of large multinucleate cells that absorb roots of milk teeth.

odontogeny (ŏdŏntŏj'ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *odous* tooth; *gennaein* to produce.] The origin and development of teeth.

od ntoid (ōdŏn'toid) *a.* [Gk. *odous* tooth *eidos* form.] Tooth-like *pert.* the odontoid process.

odontoid process,—dens, tooth like peg on axis round which atlas rotates the centrum of atlas, which has first become free and finally fused with axis.

odontology (ŏdŏntŏl'ŏjĭ) [Gk. *odous* tooth *logos* discourse] Dental anatomy histology physiology and pathology

odontophor (ŏdŏn'tŏfŏ) *n.* [Gk. *odous* tooth *pherein* to carry] The tooth-bearing organ in molluscs, including th radula, radula sac, cartilage, and muscles.

odontoplast (ŏdŏn'tŏplăst) *n.* [Gk. *odous* tooth *plastos* moulded.] An odontoblast cell

od ntostomatous (odŏn'tostŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *odous* tooth *stoma*, mouth.] Having tooth-bearing jaws.

doriphor (ŏd ŏrĭfŏr) *n.* [L. *odor* smell Gk. *pherein*, to carry] A group of atoms responsible for the odour of compound.

oecad (ē'kăd) *n.* [Gk. *oikade* to one home.] A form modified owing to habitat somatic modification oecophene, ecad. *Opp* phyad.

oecesis,—oikesis, *q*

oecium (ē'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk *oikion*, abode.] The calcareous or chitinoid covering of polyzooid.

oec id (ē'koid) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* house *eidos* form.] The stroma of blood corpuscle.

ecology (ēkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *logos* discourse.] Ecology

oecoph (ē'kŏfēn) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *phainein* to ppear] Oecad *q.v*

oecotr ph biosis (ē'kŏtrŏfobīō sis) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* household *trophe* food *bios* living] Trophallaxis *q.v*

oed matin (ĕdĕ mătĭn) *n.* [Gk *oidema* swelling] The microsomes of ground-substance of nucleus.

oenocyt (ē'nosĭt) *n.* [Gk. *oinos* wine *kytos* hollow] One of large cells from clusters hich surround tracheae and fat body of insects and undergo changes in relation to moulting cycle.

oenocytoid (ē' sĭ'toid) *n* [Gk. *oinos* wine *kytos* hollow *eidos* form.] One of rounded acidophil leucocytes in haemolymph of insects.

oesophageal (ēsŏf'ăjē'ăl ēsŏfăj ēăl) *a.* [Gk. *oisophagos* gullet.] *Pert* near oesophagus, as ganglia.

oesophagus (ēsŏf'ăgŭs) *n* [Gk. *oisophagos* gullet.] That part of alimentary canal between pharynx and stomach, or part equivalent thereto.

oestradiol (ē'strădī'ŏl) *n.* [Gk. *ois tro* gadfly *dia*, *dis* together] Ovarian hormone, transformed within organism to oestrone and oestriol $C_{18}H_{24}O_2$.

oestrin,—oestrone, *q.v*

oestriol,—one f the oestrogens in pregnancy urine $C_{18}H_{24}O_3$.

oestrogen (ē strŏjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *oistros* gadfly *gennaein* t produce.] A substance which induces oestrus oestrogenic hormone.

oestrogeni (ē'strŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oistros* gadfly *gennaein* to produce.] Inducing oestrus *appl.* hormones.

oestrone (ē'strōn) *n* [Gk. *oistros* gadfly] The follicular oestrogenic hormone oestrin, folliculin, theelin $C_{18}H_{22}O$

oestrous (ē'strŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oistros* gadfly] *Pert.* oestrus oestrual.

oestrus (ē'strŭ) [Gk. *oistros* gadfly] The sexual heat of animals rut oestrum oestruation.

offset,—a short prostrate branch which takes root at apex and develops new individuals.

ffshoot,—lateral shoot from mai stem.

oidium (ōĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg *idion* dim.] Th conidial stage of some mildews thin-walled spore.

lke (oik'ē) *n* [Gk. *oikein*, to have as one abode.] Habitat; oikos.

oikesis (oik ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk *oikesis* act of dwelling] The establishment of organisms in a new habitat ecesis (U.S.A.)

oikoid,—oecoid, *q.v.*

oikoplast (oik'ōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* house *plastos* moulded.] One of large glandular ectoderm cells which form gelatinous layer of appendicularians.

oikosite (oik'ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *oikos* house *sitos* food.] A stationary or attached commensal or parasite

oil gland,—a gland which secretes oil the uropygial gland in birds.

oleaginous (ōl eăj'inŭs) *a.* [L. *oleum* oil.] Oily *Pert* containing or producing oil.

olecranon (ōlĕk'rănŏn) *n.* [Gk. *olekranon* point of elbow] A large process at upper end of ulna.

oliferous (ōlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *oleum* oil *ferre* to carry] Producing oil.

olein (ōl'ēin) *n* [L. *oleum* oil] A fat, liquid at ordinary temperatures, found in animal and vegetable tissues.

oleocyst (ōl eosist) *n* [L. *oleum* oil Gk. *kystis* bladder] A diverticulum of the nectocalyx

oleosome,—elaioplast, *q.v.*

olfactory (ŏlfăk tori) *a.* [L. *olere* to smell *facere* to mak] *Pert* sense of smell *appl.* stim h structures, reactions.

olf ctory l be,—lobe projecting from anterior lower margin of cerebral hemispheres.

olf ctory pit,—an olfactory rgan of nature of a small pit or hollow depression which later forms nasal passage.

olfactory spindle —sensory cell structure associated with olfactory nerve in antennule of decapod crustaceans lobus osphradicus.

oligaca thous (ŏl'igăkăn'thŭs) *a* [Gk. *oligos* few *akantha* spine] Bearing few spines.

oligandrous (ŏl'igăn drŭs) *a* [Gk. *oligos* few *aner* man.] Having few stamens oligostemonous.

oligocarpous (ŏl'igŏkăr pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos* few *karpos* fruit.] Having few carpels.

Oligocene (ŏl'igŏsēn) *n* [Gk. *oligos* few *kainos* recent] A Tertiary geological epoch between Eocene and Miocene.

oligodendroglia (ŏl'igŏdĕn drŏgli'ă, -dĕn drŏgle'ă) *n pl* [Gk. *oligos* few ; *dendron* tree *glia*, glue.] Adendritic neuroglia cells, oligoglia; oligodendrocytes mesoglia.

oligodynamic (ŏl'igŏdīnăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oligos* few *dynamis* power] Caused by small or minute forces functioning in minut quantities.

oligogene (ŏl'igŏjēn) *n.* [Gk. *oligos* few *genos* descent.] A qualitative gene or major mutant *appl* poly gene.

oligogenic (ŏl'igŏjĕ'nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oligos* few *genos* descent.] Controlled by few genes responsible for major heritable changes, *appl* characters

ligoglia (ŏl'igŏgli'ă, ŏl'igŏgle a) *n.* [Gk. *oligos* few *glia*, glue.] Oligodendroglia.

ligolectic (ŏl'igolĕk tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oligos* few *lektos* chosen.] Select ing only a few *appl* insects visiting only few different food-plants o flowers.

oligomerous (ŏl'igŏm ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos* few *meros* part.] H ving one or more whorls with fewer members than the rest

olig n phr us (ŏl'igonĕf rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos* few *nephr s* kidney] Having few Malpighian tubules *appl* insects.

oligophag us (ŏl'igŏf'ăgŭs) *a* [Gk *oligos* few *phagein* to eat.] Restricted to single order family or genus of food-plants, *appl* insects *cf* monophagous.

oligophyletic (ŏl'igofilĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oligos* few *phyle* tribe.] Derived from few ancestral forms *cf* monophyletic polyphyletic.

oligopod (ŏl'igopŏd) *a.* [Gk. *oligos* few *pous* foot] F rnished with few feet or legs campodeiform.

olig pyren (ŏl'igopīrēn) *a.* [Gk. *oligos* few *pyren* fruit-stone.] *Appl* certain spermatozoa with reduced umber of chromosomes.

ligo hi us (ŏl'igŏrĭ'zŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ol gos* few *rhiza* root] Ha ing

few roots *appl* certain marsh plants.

oligospermous (ŏl'igŏspĕr'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos* few *sperma* seed.] Bearing few seeds.

oligost m nous (ŏl'igŏstĕm'ŏnŭs) [Gk. *oligos* few *stemon* thread.] Ha ing few stamens oligandrous.

oligotaxy (ŏl'igŏtăk sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *oligos* few *taxis* arrangement.] Diminution in number of whorls.

oligotokous (ŏl'igŏt ŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos* few *tokos* offspring] Bearing few young

oligotrophic (ŏl'igŏtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *oligos* little; *trophe* nourishment.] Providing or *pert.* inadequate nutrition *app* eutrophic.

olistherozone (ŏlĭsthĕr'ŏzōn) *plu* [Gk. *olistheros* sliding *zone* girdle.] Regions of incomplete splitting of chromatids, possibly due to nucleic acid deficiency zones of differential reactivity

oliva (ŏlī'vă) live (ŏl'iv) [L. *oliva*, olive.] A prominence on each side of anterior end of medulla just below pons.

olivary (ŏl'ĭvărĭ) *a.* [L. *oliva* olive.] *Pert.* the oliva, or olivary body *pert* certain nuclei of grey matter

masum (ŏmā sŭm) *n.* [L. *omasum* paunch.] The psalterium or third division of ruminant stomach manyplies.

mbrophil (ŏm'brŏfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *ombros* rain *philein*, to love.] Adapted for rain, *appl* plants, leaves.

omental (ŏmĕn'tăl) [L. *omentum* fold.] *Pert.* omentum or omenta

omentum (ŏmĕn'tŭm) *n* [L. *omentum*, fold.] A fold of peritoneum either free or acting as connecting link between viscera.

mmachrem a,—ommatochromes.

ommateum (ŏmă tēŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ommateion* little eye] A compound eye.

ommatidium (ŏm'ătĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *ommateion* little eye *idion* dim.] One of component elements of compound eye.

ommatochromes (ŏm ătŏkrōmz) *n plu* [Gk. *omma* eye *chroma* colour] Eye pigments.

ommatoids (ŏm'ătoidz) *n plu* [Gk. *omma* eye *eidos* form.] Two or four light-coloured spots on last abdominal segment of Pedipalpi,—of disputed function.

mmatophor (ŏm ătŏfŏr) *n.* [Gk. *omma*, eye *pherein* to bear] A movable process bearing an eye

mnicolous (ŏmnĭk'ŏlŭs) *a.* [L. *omnis* all *colere* t dwell.] Capable of growing on different substrata *appl* lichens.

omnivorous (ŏmnĭv'ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *omnis* all *vorare* to devour] Eating both animal and egetable tissue.

mohyoid (ŏ'mohī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *omos* shoulder *hyoeides* Y shaped.] *Pert* shoulder and hyoid *appl.* muscle

omoideum (ŏmoid ēŭm) *n.* [Gk. *omos* shoulder *eidos* shape.] Pterygoid bone of bird skull.

mostern m (ŏ'mŏstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *omos* shoulder L. *sternum* breast bone] Anterior element of amphibian sternum.

omphalic (ŏmfăl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *omphalos* navel.] *Pert.* the umbilicus.

omphal genesis (ŏm fălŏjĕn ĕsĭs) [Gk. *omphalos* navel *genesis* descent.] Development of the umbilical vesicle and cord.

mphaloid (ŏm'făloid) *a.* [Gk. *omphalos* navel *eidos* form.] Like navel having an umbilicus.

mphaloidium (ŏm'făloid'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *omphalo* navel *idion* dim.] The scar at hilum of a seed, or hilum itself omphalodium.

omphalomesenteric (ŏm fălŏmĕs'ĕntĕr'ĭk, -mĕz-) *a.* (Gk. *omphalos* navel *mesenteron* mid-gut.] *Pert* umbilicus and mesentery *appl* veins, ducts.

oncosphere (ŏng'kŏsfēr) [Gk. *onkos* hook *sphaira*, globe.] Larval stage of tapeworm preceding cysticercus proscolex or six hooked embryo stage of Cestoidea.

ontocycl (ŏn'tōsī'kl) *n* [Gk. *on* being *kyklos* circle.] Evolution which in its later stages tends to produce forms exactly like those in the early stages.

ontogenesis (ŏn'tojĕn ĕsĭs) ontogeny (ŏntŏj ĕnĭ) *n* [Gk *on* being *genesis* descent.] The history of development and growth of an individual *cf* phylogeny

o togenetic (ŏn'tōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *on* being *genesis* descent.] *Pert* ontogeny or development of individual.

onychi m (ŏnĭk'ĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *onyx* nail.] The layer below the nail a pulvillus a special false articulation to bear claws at end of tarsus in some spiders.

nychogeni (ŏn'ĭkōjĕn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *onyx* nail *genes* producing] Capable of producing a nail or nail-like substance *appl* material in nail matrix and cells forming fibrous substance and cuticula of hairs

ooapogamy (ō ŏăpŏg'ămĭ) *n*. [Gk. *oon* egg *apo* away *gamos* marriage.] Diploid or somatic parthenogenesis.

ooblast ma (ō'ŏblăs tēmă) *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *blastos* bud] The egg after fertilisation.

oocarp (ō okărp) *n*. [Gk. *oon* egg *karpos* fruit.] Oospore.

oocyst (ō'ŏsĭst) *n* [Gk *oon* egg *kystis* bladder] Cyst formed round two conj gating gametes in Sporozoa pseudonavicella.

oocyte (ō osīt) *n* [Gk *oon* egg *kytos* hollow] An egg before for mation f first polar body m protozoa stage m female conjugant before it prepares for fertilisation

oocytin (ō'ŏsī'tĭ) *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *kytos* hollow] Substance extracted from spermatozoa which has fer tilising and agglutinating effect on ova of same species.

ooeci m (ōē'sĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *oikos* house] An ovicell or brood pouch

oogamete (ō ŏgămēt') *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *gamos* marriage.] A oosphere of Sporozoa.

oogamous (ōŏg'ămŭs) *a*. [Gk. *oon* egg *gamos* marriage.] Having sexually differentiated gametes *pert* oogamy

oogamy (ōŏg'ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *gamos* marriage.] The union of a non-motil femal gamete or egg-cell and a male gamete.

oogenesis (ō ŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *genesis* descent.] Formation, development and maturation of female gamet or ovum.

oogloea (ō ŏglē ă) *n*. [Gk. *oon* egg *gloia* glue.] Egg cement.

oogone,—oogonium.

oogonial (ō'ŏgō nĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *oon* egg *gone* begetting] *Pert* the oogonium

oogonium (ō ŏgō nĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *gonos* begetting] The female reproductive organ in certain thallophytes th mother egg-cell.

ooid (ō oid) *a*. [Gk. *oon* egg *eidos* form.] Egg-shaped oval.

ookin sis (ō'okĭnē sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *oon*, egg *kinein* to move.] The karyokinetic stages of nucleus in maturation and fertilisation of eggs.

ookinete (ō'ŏkĭnēt') *n*. [Gk. *oon* egg *kinein* to move.] The motile worm-shaped stage of the zygote i certain protozoa.

oolemma (ō'ŏlĕm'ă) *n* [Gk. *oon*, egg *lemma* husk.] The vitelline membrane of an egg the zona pellucida.

oology (ōŏl ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *logos* discourse.] The study of eggs, particularly those of birds.

oophor (ō ŏfŏr) *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *pherein* t bea] Ovary oophyte *q v*

oophoridi m (ō'ŏfŏrĭd'ĭŭm) *n*. [Gk *oon* egg *pherein* to bear *idion* dim] The megasporangium in certain plants.

oophyt (ō'ŏfīt) *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *phyton* plant.] The sexual generation such plants as liverworts gametophyte.

ooplasm (ō ŏplăzm) *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *plasma*, mould] Cytoplasm or cell substance of an egg

oopod (ō'ōpŏd) *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *pous* foot.] A component part of sting or ovipositor

ooporphyrin (ō pôr'fĭrĭn) *n* [Gk. *oon* egg *porphyra* purple.] A pigment of egg-shell of birds haematoporphyrin.

oosom (ō'ōsōm) [Gk. *oon* egg *soma*, body] Spherical body in egg supposed to pass later to germ-cells germ track determinant or polar plasm.

oosperm (ō'ōspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg *sperma*, seed.] A fertilised egg

oosphere (ō'ōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *oon* egg *sphaira* globe.] An egg before fertilisation femal gameta.

oospore (ō'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg *sporos* seed] The zygote or fertilised egg-cell encysted zygote in certain protozoa.

oostegite (ō'ōstējīt) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg *stege* roof] A plate-like structure on basal portion of tho acic limb in certain Crustacea, which helps to form receptacle for the egg

oostegopod (ō'ōstĕg'ōpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *oon* egg; *stege* roof *pous* foot] A thoracic foot bearing an oostegite.

ootheca (ō'ōthē'ka) [Gk. *oon*, egg *theke* case.] A sporangium an egg-case, as in insects.

ootid (ō'otid) *n.* [Gk. *oon* egg *idion* dim.] On analogy of sperm atid, one of four parts into which egg divides at maturation.

ootocoid (ō otŏkoid) *a.* [Gk. *oon* egg *tokos* delivery *eidos* form.] Giving birth to young at very early stage and then carrying them in marsupium

ootocous (ōōt kŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oon* egg *tokos* delivery] Egg-laying

ootype (ō'ōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *oon* egg *typo* mould] Part of oviduct receiving ducts from shell- and yolk-glands, in flat worms.

ooze (ooz) *n.* [A.S *wase* mud.] A deposit containing skeletal parts of minute organisms and covering large areas of ocean bottom soft mud.

oo oit (ō'ōzō'ĭt) [Gk *oon* egg *zoon*, animal.] Asexual parent, in tunicates.

oozooid (ō'ōzō oid) *n.* [Gk. *oon* egg *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] Any individual developed from an egg

percula,—*pl*s of operculum

percular (opĕr'kūlăr) *n.* [L. *operculum* lid.] Posterior bone of fish operculum. *a. Pert* operculum *appl.* dehiscing antheridial cell as in ferns.

perculate (ōpĕr'kūlāt) *a.* [L. *operculum* lid.] Having lid as the capsule of mosses calyptrate having covering for gills as most fishes operculiferous.

operculiform (ōpĕr'kūlĭfôrm') *a.* [L. *operculum* lid *forma*, shape.] Lid-like.

perculigenous (ōpĕr'kūlĭj'ĕnŭs) *a* [L. *operculum* lid Gk. *gennaein* to produce.] Producing or forming a lid

perculum (ōpĕr'kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *operculum* lid.] A lid or covering flap, as at apex of an ascus, or f capsules of mosses convolution covering island of Reil gill-cover of fishes flap covering of nostrils and ears in some birds lid-like structure or epiphragm closing mouth of shell in som gastropods movable plates in shell of barnacle first pair of abdominal appendages in Limulus and scorpions small plate covering opening of lung book in spiders chitinous lid of orifice in Polyzoa.

opesia (ōpē'sĭă) *n.* [Gk. *ope* hole.] Membranous aperture below orifice in Polyzoa.

ophiocephalous (ŏf'ĭŏkĕf'ălŭs, -sĕf) *a.* [Gk *ophis* serpent *kephale* head.] *Appl.* larval pedicellariae of echinoids.

ophiopluteus (ŏf'ĭoploot'ēŭs) *n* [Gk. *ophis* serpent L. *pluteus* shed.] The pluteus larva of Ophiuroidea.

ophiuroid (ŏfĭū roid) *a.* [Gk. *ophis* serpent *oura*, tail *eidos* form.] Resembling or *pert* brittle-star *appl* cells, multiradiate spiculate sclereids astrosclereids.

ophryon (ŏf'rĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ophrys* brow.] Point of junction of median line of face with a line across narrowest part of forehead.

ophthalmic (ŏfthăl'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ophthalmos* eye.] *Pert.* eye *appl.* division of trigeminal nerve; *appl.* an artery arising from internal carotid; *appl.* inferior and superior veins of orbit.

opisthaptor (opĭsthăp'tŏ) *n.* [Gk. *opisthe* behind; *haptein* to fasten.] Posterior sucker or disc in trematodes.

opisthial (ŏpĭs'thĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe* behind.] Posterior; *appl.* pore or stomatal margin.

opisthion (ŏpĭs'thĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *opisthe* behind.] Median point of posterior margin of foramen magnum.

opisthocoelous (opĭs'thōsē'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe* behind; *koilos* hollow.] Having the centrum concave behind; *appl.* vertebrae.

opisthodetic (ŏpĭs'thŏdĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe* behind; *detos* bound.] Lying posterior to beak or umbo; *appl.* ligaments in some bivalve shells; *cf.* parivincular.

opisthoglossal (ŏpĭs'thŏglŏs'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe* behind; *glossa* tongue.] Having tongue fixed in front, free behind.

opisthognathous (opĭsthŏg'năthŏs) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe* behind; *gnathos* jaw.] Having retreating jaws.

opisthonephros (ŏpĭs'thŏnĕf'rŏs) *n.* [Gk. *opisthe* behind; *nephros* kidney.] A renal organ of embryo consisting of meso- and metanephric series of tubules.

opisthosoma (ŏpĭs'thŏsō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *opisthe* behind; *soma* body.] Posterior body region, as in *Trilobita* and *Arachnoidea.*

opisthotic (ŏp'ĭsthŏ'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe* behind; *ous* ear.] *Pert.* inferior posterior bony element of otic capsule.

opisthure (ŏpĭsthūr') *n.* [Gk. *opisthe* behind; *oura* tail.] The projecting tip of vertebral column.

opponens (ŏpō'nĕns) *a.* [L. *opponere* to oppose.] *Appl.* muscles which cause digits to approach one another.

opposite (ŏp'ŏzĭt) *a.* [L. *opponere* to oppose.] *Appl.* leaves which are opposite one another at same level on stem.

opsonic (ŏpsŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *opsonein* to cater.] *Pert.* or affected by opsonin; bacteriotropic.

opsonin (ŏp'sōnĭn) *n.* [Gk. *opsonein*, to cater.] A constituent of blood which helps phagocytes to destroy invading bacteria; bacteriotropin.

optic (ŏp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *optis* sight.] *Pert.* vision.

optic axis,—line between central points of anterior and posterior curvature or poles of eye ball.

optic bulb,—peripheral expansion of the embryonic optic vesicle, later invaginated to form the optic cup which gives rise to the retina.

optic disc,—region of entrance of optic nerve in retina; blind spot.

optic lobes,—part of brain intimately connected with optic tracts; corpora bigemina, *q.v.*

optic rod,—rhabdome *q.v.*

opticociliary (ŏp'tĭkōsĭl'ĭărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *optis* sight; L. *cilia* eyelashes.] *Pert.* optic and ciliary nerves.

opticon (ŏp'tĭkŏn) *n.* [Gk. *optis* sight.] Inner zone of optic lobes of insects.

opticopupillary (ŏp'tĭkopū'pĭlărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *optis* sight; L. *pupilla* pupil of eye.] *Pert.* optic nerve and pupil.

optimum (ŏp'tĭmŭm) *n.* [L. *optimus* best.] The most suitable degree of environmental factor for full development of organism concerned; point at which best response can be obtained.

optocoel (ŏp'tosēl) *n.* [Gk. *optis* sight; *koilos* hollow.] The cavity in optic lobes of brain.

optogram (ŏp'togrăm) *n.* [Gk. *optis* sight; *graphein* to write.] The image impressed on retina by action of light on visual purple.

ora,—mouths, *plu.* of os.

ora serrata,—wavy border of retina, where nervous elements cease.

oral (ŏ'răl) [L. *os* mouth.] *Pert.* or belonging to mouth on side on which mouth lies.

orbicular (ŏrbĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *orbis* orb.] Round or shield-shaped with petiol attached to centre *appl.* leaves surrounding *appl.* eye muscles annular *appl.* ligament of head of radius.

orbiculari (ŏrbĭk'ūlā'ris) *a.* [L. *orbis* orb.] *Appl.* muscl whose fibres surround an opening.

orbiculat (ŏrbĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *orbis* orb.] Nearly circular in outline *appl.* leaves.

orbit (ŏr'bĭt) *n.* [L. *orbita*, circuit.] Bony cavity in which eye is situated skin round eye of bird hollow in arthropod cephalothorax where eye-stalk arises.

orbital (ŏr'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit.] *Pert.* the orbit.

orbitomalar (ŏr'bĭtōmā'lăr) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit *mala*, cheek.] *Pert.* orbit and malar bone.

orbitonasal (ŏr'bĭtōnā'zăl) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit *nasus* nose.] *Pert.* orbit and nasal portions of adjoining bones.

orbitosph noid (ŏr'bĭtōsfē'noid) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit Gk. *sphen* wedge; *eidos* form.] *Pert.* paired cranial elements lying between presphenoid and frontal.

orchitic (ŏrkĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *orchis* testis.] Testicular *pert.* testicle.

order (ŏr'dĕr) [L. *ordo* order.] In classification, group of organisms closely allied, ranking between family and class.

ordinate (ŏr'dĭnāt) *a.* [L. *ordinatus* arranged.] Having markings ar ranged in rows.

ordinatopunctat (ŏr'dĭnā'tōpŭng'ktāt) *a.* [L. *ordinatus* arranged *punctum* prick.] Indicating serial presence of dots, etc.

Ordovician (ŏr'dōvĭsh'ĭăn) *a.* [L. *Ordovices* tribe of North Wales.] *Pert.* or *appl.* period of Palaeozoic era between Cambrian and Silurian.

organ (ŏr'găn) *n.* [Gk. *organon* implement.] Any part or structure of an organism adapted for special function functions.

organ f Corti, or organon spirale — Corti's organ *q.v.*

organ f Vale cl n es,—paired lamellated organ in female naut lius.

organella (ŏrgănĕl'ē) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *organon* instrument.] The various parts of cell organoids.

organi (ŏrgăn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] *Pert.* derived from or showing the peculiarities of living organism.

organicism (ŏrgăn'ĭsĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *organon* instrument.] The co-operation or competition of cells, tissues, and organs and their reciprocal modifying action th integration of an organism as unit the interblending of events within the rganism.

organific (ŏr'gănĭf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *organon* instrument L. *facere* to make.] Producing an organism making an organised structure.

organised (ŏr'gănīzd) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] Exhibiting characteristics of or behaving like an organism *appl.* growth resembling normal growth, in tissue culture *opp.* unorganised growth of cells migrating from cut tissue.

organiser (ŏr'gănīzĕr) *n.* [Gk. *organon* fashioning.] A part of an embryo which provides stimulus for the direction of morphological development and differentiation of other parts *cf.* evocator.

organism (ŏr'gănĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] Any living animal or plant anything capable of carrying on lif processes.

organi mi (ŏr'gănĭz'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *organon* instrument.] *Appl.*, or *pert.* factors or processes involved in integrating and maintaining individuality f an organism.

organogen (ŏr'gănōjĕn) [Gk. *organon*, instrument *gennaein* to produce.] Any of the elements C, H O N also S P Cl.

rganoge esis (ŏr gănōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *organon* instrument *genesis* descent.] Formation and development of organs organogeny.

organography (ŏ gănŏg răfĭ) *n* [Gk. *organon* instrument *graphein* to write.] The description of organs in a living organism.

organoid (ŏr'gănoid) *n* [Gk. *organon*, instrument *eidos* form.] A formed morphological element in protoplasm cell organ. *Opp* metaplasm.

organoleptic (ŏr'gănolĕp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *organon* instrument *lambanein* to take hold of.] Capable of receiving or of making an impression.

organonomy (ŏr'gănŏn ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument *nomos* law.] The laws that deal with life or living organisms.

organonymy (ŏr'gănŏ 'ĭmĭ) *n.* [Gk *organon* instrument *onyma* name.] The nomenclature of organs.

organophyly (ŏr'gănŏfĭ'lĭ) *n* [Gk. *organon* instrument *phyle* tribe.] The phylogeny of organs.

organotrophic (ŏr'gănotrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *organon* instrument *trephein* to nourish.] *Pert* formation and nourishment of organs

organotypic (ŏr gănŏtĭp'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *organon* instrument *typos* pattern.] *Appl* growth under somatic control organised *Opp* histiotypic

organule (ŏr'gănūl) *n* [L *organum* instrument.] A cell or element of an organism or of an organ

orgasm (ŏr găzm) *n* [Gk *organ* to swell.] Immoderate excitement turgescence of an organ

Oriental (ŏrĭĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *orientalis* eastern.] *Appl* or *pert* zoogeographical region including India Ceylon Indo-China t Malaya and East Indies eastwards to Roma.

orientation (ŏ rĭĕntā shŭn) *n.* [L. *oriens* rising of su.] Alteration in position shown by organs or organisms under stimulus relative disposition arrangement f chromosomes with centromeres lying axially in relation to spindle.

orifice (ŏr'ĭfĭs) *n* [L *os* mouth *facere* to mak.] Mouth or aperture opening of tube duct, etc. orificium.

original (ŏrĭj'ĭnăl) *a* [L. *origo* origin.] *Pert.* beginning *appl* wild species from which cultivated have been derived.

ornis (ŏr'nĭs) *n* [Gk. *ornis* bird.] Bird fauna of a region avifauna.

ornithic (ŏrnĭth'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *ornis* bird.] *Pert* birds.

ornithichnite (ŏr'nĭthĭk nĭt) *n* [Gk. *ornis* bird *ichnos* track.] The fossil track r foot print of a bird.

ornithine (ŏr'nĭthĭn) *n* [Gk. *ornis*, bird.] Diamino-valeric acid, found in excreta of birds $C_5H_{12}O_2N_2$.

ornithocopros (ŏr'nĭthŏkŏp rŏs) *n* [Gk. *ornis* bird *kopros* dung.] The dung of birds.

Ornithogaea (ŏr'nĭthŏjē'ă) *n* [Gk. *ornis* bird *gaia* earth.] The zoographical region which includes New Zealand and Polynesia.

ornithology (ŏr nĭthŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *ornis* bird *logos* discourse.] The study of birds

ornithophilous (ŏr'nĭthŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ornis* bird *philein* to love.] Bird loving *appl* flowers pollinated through agency of birds.

oroanal (ŏ roă năl) *a.* [L. *os* mouth *anus* anus.] Serving as mouth and anus.

oronasal (ŏ ronā zăl) *a.* [L. *os* mouth *nasus* nose.] *Pert* or designating groove connecting mouth and nose

orthaxial (ŏrth ăksĭăl) *a* [Gk. *orthos* straight L. *axis* axle.] With straight axis vertebral h *appl* caudal fin.

orthochromatic ŏr'thŏkrōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *orthos* straight *chroma*, colour.] *Appl* large oval erythrocytes with nuclear strands passing out to nuclear membrane.

orthodentin (ŏr'thŏdĕn'tĭn) *n* [Gk. *orthos* straight L. *dens* tooth.] Dentine pierced by numerous more or less parallel dentinal tubules inner layer of circumpulpar dentine and outer layer of pallial dentine *f* osteodentine

orthoe t ri (ŏr'thoĕntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *orthos* straight *enteron* intesti e.] Having alimentary canal along internal ventral body surface *appl* certain Tunicata.

orthogenesis (ŏr'thŏjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *orthos* straight *genesis* descent.] Evolution in definite direction determinat evolution through variations which irrespective of natural selection or external forces gradually produce new and distinct type.

orthokinesis (ŏr'thŏkĭnĕ sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *orthos* straight *kinesis* movement.] Variation in velocity causing dispersal or aggregation of animals as result of different stimuli variation in linear veloc rty

orthophyte (ŏr'thŏfīt) *n* [Gk. *orthos* straight *phyton*, plant.] The plant in the interval between megaspore and megaspore production sporophyte and gametophyte

orthoploid (ŏ 'thŏploid) [Gk. *orthos* straight *haploos* onefold *eidos* form.] With even chromosome number polyploid with complet and balanced genomes.

orthopterous (ŏrthŏp'terŭs) [Gk. *orthos* straight *pteron*, wing] Having straight folded posterior wings, as grasshoppers.

orthoradial (ŏr'thorā dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *orthos* straight L. *radius* ray] *Appl.* cleavage where divisions are symmetrically disposed round egg-axis.

orthoselection (ŏr'thŏsĕlĕk'shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *orthos* straight L. *selectio* choice.] Selection conducive t advance in adaptation.

orthospermous (ŏr'thospĕr'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ortho* straight *sperma*, seed.] With straight seeds.

orthospiral (ŏr thŏspī'răl) *a.* [Gk. *orthos* straight *speira* coil.] *Appl.* coiling of parallel chromatids inter locked at each twist plectonemic. *Opp* anorthospiral, paranemic.

orthostichous (ŏrthŏs'tĭkŭs) *a* [Gk. *orthos* straight *stichos* row] Arranged in vertical row *appl* lea es *appl* fin skeleton when peripheral somactids are parallel.

orthostichy (ŏrthŏs'tĭkĭ) *n.* [Gk. *orthos* straight *stichos* row] Vertical line on which row of leaves or scales is found arrangement of leaves or scales in this row

orthotriaen (ŏr'thŏtrī'ĕn) *n.* [Gk. *ortho* straight *triaena* trident] A triaene with cladi directed out wards at right angles to shaft.

orthotropic (ŏr'thŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *orthos* straight *trope*, turn.] Tending to be orientated in line of action f stimulus; growing vertically as stem or root. *Opp* plagiotropic.

orthotropism (ŏrthŏt'rŏpĭsm) *n* [Gk. *orthos* straight *trope* turn] Growth in vertical line condition of an orthotropic plant organ.

orthotropou (ŏrthŏt rŏpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *ortho* straight *trope* turn.] H ing chalaza, hil m, and micropyle in straight line *appl.* ovules atropous.

rth type (ŏ thŏtīp) *n* [Gk. *orthos* straight *typos* pattern] Genotype originally designated.

oryctics (ŏrĭk tĭks) *n* [Gk. *oryktos* dug out.] The study of fossils palaeontology

os (ŏs) *n.* ora (ō'rā) *plu* [L. mouth.] A mouth mouths.

os (ŏs) *n* ossa (ŏs'ă) *plu.* [L. *os* bone.] A bone bones.

oscula,—*plu* of osculum

osculant (ŏs'kūlănt) [L *osculans* kissing] Closely adherent inter mediate in character between tw groups, genera, or species.

oscular (ŏs'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *osculum* small mouth.] *Pert.* an osculum.

osculate (ŏs'kūlāt) [L. *osculary* to kiss.] T have characters inter mediate between two groups.

osculiferous (ŏs'kūlĭf'erŭs) *a.* [L. *osculum* small mouth *ferre* to bear] Having oscula.

osculum (ŏs'kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *osculum* small mouth.] An excurrent opening in sponge

osmeterium (ŏs mētē rĭŭm) *n* [Gk *osme* smell *terein* to keep.] A forked protrusible organ borne on first thoracic segment of larva of some butterflies, emitting a smell.

osmics (ŏs mĭks) *n* [Gk. *osme* smell.] The study of organs and sense of smell and of odoriferous organs and substances.

osmiophil (ŏs mĭofĭl) *a*. [*Osmium* from Gk. *osme* smell *philein* to love.] Staining readily with osmic acid as olein in tissues, and as externum of Golgi bodies osmiophilic.

osmoreceptors (ŏs mŏrĕsĕp'tŏrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *osmos* impulse L. *recipere* to receive.] Cells reacting to osmotic changes in blood and via parasympathetic fibres innervating the posterior lobe of pituitary gland controlling secretion of the antidiuretic hormone

osmosis (ŏsmō'sĭs) *n* [Gk *osmos* impulse.] A diffusion which takes place between two miscible fluids through a permeable membrane.

osmosiphum (ŏsmō sĭfŭm) *n* [Gk. *osmos* impulse.] The part of nematode intestine connecting with demanian vessels.

osmotaxis (ŏs mōtăk sĭs) *n*. [Gk. *osmos* impulse *taxis* arrangement.] Locomotory response to changes in osmotic pressure tonotaxis.

osmotic (ŏsmŏt'ĭk) [Gk. *osmos* impulse] *Pert* osmosis.

osmyl (ŏs'mĭl) *n*. [Gk. *osme* smell *hyle* matter] Any odorous substance

osphradium (ŏsfrā dĭŭm) [Gk *osphradion* strong scent.] A chemical sense organ associated with visceral ganglia in molluscs

osphresiology (ŏs'frēsĭŏl'ŏjĭ) *n*. [Gk. *osphresis* sense of smell *logos* discourse] The study of the sense of smell.

osphresis (ŏs frēsĭs) [Gk. *osphresis* sense of smell] The sense of smell.

ossa,—bones *plu* of os.

ossa triquetra,—Wormian bones.

ossein (ŏs ĕĭn) *n* [L. *osseus* bony] The most abundant organic constituent of bone bone collagen.

osseous (ŏs ĕŭs) *a* [L. *osseus* bony] Composed of or resembling bone.

ossicle (ŏs'ĭkl) *n* [*Dim* of L. *os* bone.] Any small bone one of those in ear or in sclerotic one of those in gastric mill of Crustacea plate of sea urchin's test.

ossiconе (ŏs'ĭkōn) *n*. [L. *os* bone *conus* cone.] The os cornu or horn core, *q.v.*

ossicular (ŏsĭk'ūlăr) *a* [L. *os* bone.] *Pert* ossicles.

ossiculum (ŏsĭk ūlŭm) *n*. [L. *os* bone.] An ossicle a lithodesma a partly calcified byssus a pyrene.

ossification (ŏs'ĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n*. [L. *os* bone *facere* to make.] The formation of bone replacement of cartilage by bone.

ossify (ŏs'ĭfī) [L. *os* bone *fieri* to become.] To change to bone

osteoblast (ŏs'tēŏblăst) *n*. [Gk. *osteon* bone *blastos* bud.] A bone forming cell.

osteochondral (ŏs'tēŏkŏn dral) *a* [Gk *osteon* bone *chondros* cartilage.] *Pert* bone and cartilage osteochondrous, consisting of bone and cartilage.

osteoclast (ŏs'tēŏklăst) *n* [Gk. *osteon* bone *klan*, to break.] A cell which absorbs or breaks up bony tissue or cartilage matrix.

osteocomma (ŏs'tēŏkŏm'ă) *n* [Gk. *osteon* bone *komma* piece.] A segment of the vertebral skeleton.

osteocranium (ŏs tēŏkrā nĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *osteon* bone *kranion* skull.] Bony skull as distinguished from cartilaginous or chondrocranium.

osteocyte (ŏs'tēosīt) *n* [Gk. *osteon* bone *kytos* hollow] A bone cell, developed from osteoblast.

osteodentine (ŏs tēodĕn'tĭn) *n*. [Gk. *osteon* bone L. *dens* tooth.] A variety of dentine which closely approaches bone in structure.

osteodermis (ŏs'tēŏdĕr'mĭs) *n* [Gk. *osteon* bone *derma* skin.] A dermis which is more or less ossified bony dermal plate.

osteogen (ŏs'tēōjĕn') *n.* [Gk. *osteon* bone *gennaein* to produce.] The tissue which alters and forms bone.

osteogenesis (ŏs'tēōjĕn'ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *osteon* bone *genesis* descent.] Bone formation.

osteogenetic (ŏs'tēōjĕnĕt'ĭk) **osteogenic** (ŏs'tēōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *osteon* bone *genesis* descent.] *Pert.* causing formation of bone.

osteoid (ŏs'tēoid) *a.* [Gk. *osteon* bone *eidos* form.] Bone-like.

osteology (ŏs'tēŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone *logos* discourse.] That part of zoology dealing with structure nature, and development of bones.

osteoplastic (ŏs'tēōplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone *plastos* moulded.] Producing bone *appl.* certain cells.

osteosclereid (ŏs'tēōsklē'rēĭd) *n.* [Gk. *osteon* bone *skleros* hard *eidos* shape.] A sclereid with both ends knobbed.

osteoscute (ŏs'tēoskūt) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone L. *scutum* shield.] A bony external scale or plate, as in labyrinthodonts and armadillos.

ostiate (ŏs'tĭāt) *a.* [L. *ostium* door.] Furnished with ostia.

ostiolar (ŏs'tĭōlăr) *a.* [L. *ostiolum* little door.] *Pert.* an ostiole.

ostiolate (ŏs'tĭōlāt) *a.* [L. *ostiolum* little door.] Provided with ostioles.

ostiole (ŏs'tĭōl) *n.* [L. *ostiolum* little door.] Opening of conceptacle, perithecium, stoma, anther *etc.* inhalant aperture of sponge.

ostium (ŏs'tĭŭm) *n.* **ostia** (ŏs'tĭă) *plu.* [L. *ostium* door.] Any mouth-like opening openings of Fallopian tubes opening in arthropod heart by which blood enters from pericardium opening from flagellate canal into paragastric cavity in sponges.

otic (ō'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ous* ear.] *Pert.* ear *pert.* region of auditory capsule *appl.* ganglion on mandibular nerve.

otidium (ōtĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ous* ear *idion* dim.] The otocyst of mollusc.

otoconium (ō'tōkō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ous* ear *konis*, sand.] One of minute crystals of calcium carbonate found in membranous labyrinth of inner ear ear dust otoconite.

otocrypt (ō'tōkrĭpt) *n.* [Gk. *ous* ear *kryptos* hidden.] An open invagination of integument of foot in certain molluscs.

otocyst (ō'tōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *ous* ear *kystis* bladder.] A sac containing fluid and otoliths supposed to be auditory embryonic auditory vesicle.

otolith (ō'tōlĭth) *n.* [Gk. *ous* ear *lithos* stone.] Calcareous particle or plate like structure found in auditory organ of many animals.

oto-occipital (ō'tōŏksĭp'ĭtăl) *n.* [Gk. *ous* ear L. *occiput* back of head.] Bone formed by fusion of opisthotic with exoccipital.

otoporpae (ō'tōpŏr'pē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ous* ear *porpe* brooch.] Stripes of cnidoblasts on exumbrella of Hydromedusae.

otosalpinx (ō'tosăl'pĭngks) *n.* [Gk. *ous* ear *salpinx* trumpet.] The auditory or Eustachian tube.

otostapes (ō'tostā'pēz) *n.* [Gk. *ous* ear L.L. *stapes* stirrup.] Otic portion of columellar primordium which in adult may give rise to stapes and part of columella.

otosteon (ōtŏs'tēŏn) *n.* [Gk. *ous* ear *osteon* bone.] An auditory ossicle.

ova,—*plu.* of ovum.

oval (ō'văl) *a.* [L. *ovum* egg.] Egg shaped *pert.* an egg

ovalbumin (ō'vălbū'mĭn) *n.* [L. *ovum* egg *albumen*, white of egg.] The chief protein constituent of white of egg.

ovarian (ōvā'rĭăn) *a.* [L. *ovarium* ovary.] *Pert.* an ovary

ovariole (ōvā'rĭōl) [L. *ovarium* ovary.] Egg tube of insect ovary.

ovariotestis (ōvăr'ĭōtĕs'tĭs) *n.* [L. *ovarium* ovary *testis* testicle.] Generative organ when both male and female elements are formed, as in case of sex reversal *cf.* ovotestis.

ovarium (ōvā'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *ovarium* ovary.] An ovary

ovary (ō\ărĭ) *n* [L. *ovari m* ovary] The essential female reproductive gland an enlarged portion of pistil or gynoecium, containing ovules.

ovate (ō vāt) *a.* [L. *ovum* egg] Egg-shaped and attached by broader end, *appl* leaves.

ovate-acuminate,—*appl* an vat lamina with very sharp point *appl* leaves.

ovate-ellipsoidal,—ovate approaching ellipsoid *appl* leaves.

ovate-lanceolat —having a form of lamina intermediate between ovate and lanceolate.

ovate-oblong—having an oblong lamina with one end narrower

ovej ctor (ō ējĕk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *ovum* egg *ejectus* thrown out.] The muscular terminal part of female genital tract considered as func tional unit, in nematodes.

ov nchyma (ŏvĕng'kĭmă) *n* [L. *ovum* egg Gk. *engchyma* infusion.] A connective tissue with ovoid cells.

ovicell (ō visĕl) *n.* [L. *ovum* egg *cella* cell.] A dilatation f an ooecium serving as brood pouch.

ovid cal (ō vidŭkăl) *a.* [L. *ovum* egg *ducere* to lead.] *Pert* oviduct.

ovid ct (ō vidŭkt) *n.* [L. *ovum* egg *ducere* t lead.] The tube which carries eggs from ovary to exterior Müllerian duct.

ovif ous (ŏvĭf'ĕrŭs) *a* [L *ovum* egg *ferre* to carry] Serving to carry eggs ovigerous.

oviform (ō vĭfŏrm) *a.* [L. *ovum* egg *forma*, shape.] Egg-shaped oval

ovig (ŏ'vĭjĕr) *n.* [L. *ovum* egg *gerere* to bear] Egg-carrying leg f Pycnogonida.

oviparity (ō vĭpăr'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *ovum* egg *parere* to bring forth.] Condition of being oviparous.

oviparous (ŏvĭp'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *ovum* egg *parere* to bring forth.] Producing eggs egg-laying *cf* viviparous ovoviviparous.

oviposit (ō vĭpŏz'ĭt) *v* [L. *ovum* egg *ponere* to place] T lay eggs *appl.* insects.

ovipositor (ō vĭpŏz'ĭtŏ) *n.* [L *ovum* egg *ponere* t place] A specialised structure in insects for placing eggs in a suitable place a tubular extension of genital orifice in fishes.

ovisac (ō'visăk) *n* [L. *ovum* egg *saccus* bag] An egg-capsule or receptacle.

oviscapte (ō'vĭskăpt) *n* [L. *ovum* egg F *capter* from L. *captare* to conduct] Ovipositor

ovism (ō'vĭzm) *n* [L. *ovum* egg] Theory held by ovists that the egg contained the germ with germs of all f ture generations within it.

ovocentre (ō vosĕn'tĕr) *n.* [L. *ovum* egg *centrum* centre.] The egg-centrosome during fertilisation.

ovocyst, ovocyte, ovogenesis,—oocyst, oocyte, oogenesis, *q.v*

ovoid (ō void) *a.* [L. *ovum* egg Gk. *eidos* form.] Somewhat egg-shaped.

ovomucoid (ō vomū'koid) *n.* [L. *ovum* egg *mucus* mucus; Gk. *eidos* form.] A mucoid of eggs.

ovotesti (ō'vōtĕs'tĭs) *n.* [L. *ovum* egg *testis* testicle.] The hermaphrodite reproductive gland of certain gastropods.

ovoviviparous (ō vōvĭvĭp ărŭs) *a.* [L. *ovum* egg *vivus* living *parere* to bring forth.] *Pert* forms which produce an egg with definite shell, which hatches in maternal body *cf* oviparous, viviparous.

ovulate (ŏv'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ovum* egg] Containing an egg o ovule T emit egg or eggs from ovary or ovarian follicles.

ovulation (ŏvūlā shŭ) *n* [L. *ovum* egg *latum* borne way] The emission of the egg or eggs from the ovary

ovulatory (ŏv'ūlātŏrĭ) *a* [L. *ovum* egg *latum* born way] *Pert* ovulation.

ovule (ō vūl) *n* [L. *ovum* egg] The megasporangium of seed plant; a small egg or egg-lik structure

ovulif ous (ō vūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *ovum* egg *ferre* t carry] Ovule-producing containing ovules; *appl* scales, each bearing one or more ovules, developed on bract scales, as in Coniferae.

ovulophore,—a gynoecium bearing ovules.

ovum (ō vŭm) *n.* [L. *ovum* egg] A female germ cell mature egg-cell. *Plu* ova.

oxalates (ŏk'sălāts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *oxys* sharp.] Salts of oxalic acid occurring as metabolic by-products in various plant tissues and in urine also found in mantle of certain bivalves.

oxea (ŏk'sēă) *n* [Gk. *oxys* sharp.] A sponge spicule rod-shaped and sharp at both ends.

oxeote (ŏk'sēōt) *a.* [Gk. *xy* sharp.] Like an oxea in form of a simple rod *appl* sponge spicules.

oxidase (ŏk'sĭdās) *n.* [Gk. *oxys* sharp.] An enzyme which promotes oxidation an oxidising enzyme.

oxidise (ŏk'sĭdīz) *v* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] To combine with oxygen to increase oxygen content.

oxyaster (ŏk'sĭăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *oxy* sharp *aster* star] Stellate sponge spicul with sharp-pointed rays.

oxybiotic (ŏk'sĭbīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oxys* sharp *biotos* means of life.] Living in presence of oxygen aerobic.

oxychlorocruorin (ŏk'sĭklō'rōkroo orĭn) *n* [Gk. *oxys* sharp *chloros* green L. *cruor* blood.] Chlorocruorin combined with oxygen, as in aerated blood of worms.

oxychromatin (ŏk sĭkrō mătĭn) [Gk. *oxy* sharp *chroma*, colour] Linin.

oxydactyl (ŏk'sĭdăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *oxy* sharp *daktylos* finger] Having slender tapering digits.

oxydiact (ŏk'sĭdī'ăkt) *a* [Gk *oxy* sharp *di* two; *aktis* ray] Having three rays with two fully developed *appl.* sponge spacules.

oxygnathous (ŏksĭg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xy* sharp *gnathos* jaw] Having more or less sharp jaws.

oxyhaemocyanin (ŏk'sĭhē'mōsī'ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *oxys* sharp *haima*, blood *kyanos* blue.] Haemocyanin combined with oxygen as in aerated blood of Mollusca and Crustacea.

oxyhaemoglobin (ŏk'sĭhē'mōglō'bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *xys* sharp *haima*, blood L. *globus* globe.] Haemoglobin combined with oxygen as found in arterial blood HbO

oxyhexactin (ŏk sĭhĕksăk'tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *oxys* sharp *hex* six *aktis* ray] A hexactine with rays ending in sharp points.

oxyhexaster (ŏk'sĭhĕksăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *oxys* sharp *hex* six *aster* star.] A hexaster with rays ending in sharp points.

oxyluciferin (ŏk'sĭloosĭf'ĕrĭn) *n.* [Gk. *oxys* sharp L. *lux* light; *ferre* to carry] The substance formed by action of luciferase on luciferin, emitting light in photogenic organs.

oxyntic (ŏk'sĭn'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oxynein* to make acid.] Secreting acid *appl.* parietal cells and fundic glands of stomach.

oxyphil (ŏk'sĭfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *oxys* sharp *philein*, to love.] Having strong affinity f r acidic stains oxyphilic.

oxyphilous (ŏksĭf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oxys* sharp *philein* to love.] Tolerating only acid soils or substrates.

oxyphobe (ŏk sĭfōb) *a.* [Gk. *oxy* sharp *phobos*, flight.] Unable to tolerate soil acidity

oxyphyte (ŏk'sĭfīt) *n.* [Gk. *oxy* sharp *phyton*, plant.] A plant thriving on acid soil a calcifuge.

oxytocic (ŏk'sĭtō'sĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oxys* sharp *tokos* birth.] Accelerating parturition *appl.* pituitary hormone inducing contraction of uterus.

oxytocin (ŏk'sĭtō'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *oxy* sharp *tokos* birth.] Hormone secreted by posterior lobe of pituitary gland which stimulates uterine muscle a-hypophamine pitocin.

oxytropism (ŏksĭt'rōpĭzm) *n* [Gk. *oxys* sharp *trope* turn.] Tendency of organisms to be attracted by oxygen.

oxytylot (ŏk sĭtĭlōt') [Gk. *oxy* sharp *tylos* knob.] A slender straight sponge spicule, sharp at one end knobbed at the other

P

P —denoting first parental generation, P_1 the grandparents, etc., in law of Mendel *cf* F

Pacchionian bodies [*A. Pacchioni* Italian anatomist]. Arachnoideal granulations, eminences of subarachnoid tissue covered by arachnoid membrane and pressing into dura mater.

pace maker,—a part or region determining rate of activity in other parts of the body; the sinu-auricular node, which initiates the normal heart-beat.

pachydermatous (păk'idĕr'mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pachy* thick; *derma* skin.] With thick skin or covering.

pachymeninx (păk'imĕn'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *pachys* thick; *meninx* membrane.] The dura mater.

pachynema (păk'inē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *pachys* thick; *nema* thread.] Chromosome thread at the pachytene stage.

pachynesis (păkinē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *pachynesis* thickening.] Thickening, as of mitochondria.

pachynosis (păkinō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *pachynsis* thickening.] Growth in thickness, as of plants.

pachytene (păk'itēn) *a.* [Gk. *pachy* thick; *tainia* band.] *Appl.* prophase stage in meiosis during which homologous chromosomes are associated as bivalents.

Pacinian bodies, corpuscles [*F. Pacini* Italian anatomist]. Distal nerve-endings consisting of lamellated connective-tissue capsule with core of nucleated protoplasmic cells containing ramifications of medullated nerve-fibre; corpusculum lamellosum.

paedogamy (pēdŏg'ămi) *n.* [Gk. *pais* child; *gamos* marriage.] Type of autogamy in protozoa where gametes are formed after multiple division of nucleus.

paedogenesis (pē'dōjĕn'ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *pais* child; *genesis* descent.] Reproduction in young or larval stages, as axolotl, certain Diptera.

paedomesoblast (pē'dōmĕs'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *pais* child; *mesos* middle; *blastos* bud.] Portions of primitive mesoblast destined to form transitory larval structures.

paedomorphic (pē'dōmôr'fik) *a.* [Gk. *pais* child; *morphe* form.] *Appl.* or *pert.* primitive or embryonic structures appearing in recent or in adult animals.

paired bodies,—small bodies lying close to sympathetic chain in Elasmobranchii, representing the adrenal medulla.

paired fins,—pectoral and pelvic fins of fishes.

pairing,—process of attraction between homologous chromosomes during zygotene.

palaearctic (păl'ēărk'tik) *a.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *L. arctos* Great Bear.] *Appl.* or *pert.* a zoogeographical region, or sub-region of the holarctic region, including Europe, North Africa, Western Asia, Siberia, northern China, and Japan.

palaeobiology (păl'ēōbīŏl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *bios* life; *logos* discourse.] Biology of extinct plants and animals.

palaeobotany (păl'ēōbŏt'ăni) *n.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *botane* pasture.] Botany of fossil plants and plant impressions; palaeophytology.

Palaeocene (păl'ēōsēn) *a.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *kainos* recent.] *Appl.* and *pert.* earliest epoch of the Caenozoic era.

palaeocerebellum (păl'ēōsĕr'ĕbĕl'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; L. *dim. of cerebrum* brain.] Phylogenetically older region of cerebellum, receiving spinal and vestibular afferent fibres. *Opp.* neocerebellum.

palaeocranium (păl'ēōkrā'niŭm) *n.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *kranion* skull.] Type of skull or stage in development extending no further back than vagus nerve.

palaeo-encephalon (păl'ēōĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf-) [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *engkephalos* brain.] The segmental or primitive vertebrate brain.

Palaeogene (păl'ēōjēn) *a.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *genos* an age.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the early Tertiary period: Eocene and Oligocene.

palaeogenetic (păl'ēōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *genesis* descent.] *Appl.* atavistic features fully developed, which are usually characteristically embryonic.

palaeogenetics (păl'ēōjĕnĕt'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *genesis* descent.] Genetics as applied to palaeontology: genetic interpretation of fossil structures or species.

Palaeolaurentian (păl'ēōlôrĕn'shĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; River *St Lawrence*.] *Pert.* or *appl.* Archaeozoic era.

Palaeolithic (păl'ēōlĭth'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *lithos* stone.] *Appl.* or *pert.* the older or chipped stone age.

palaeontology (păl'ēŏntŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *on* being; *logos* discourse.] The science of past organic life, based on fossils and fossil impressions.

palaeophytology,—palaeobotany.

Palaeozoic (păl'ēōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *zōon* animal.] *Appl.* era comprising the Proterozoic and Deuterozoic faunal epochs, preceding the Mesozoic era: Cambrian to Permian periods: the age of fishes and amphibians: Primary era.

palaeozoology (păl'ēōzōŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *palaios* ancient; *zōon* animal; *logos* discourse.] Zoology of fossil animals and animal impressions.

palama (păl'ămă) *n.* [Gk. *palamē* the palm.] Foot-webbing of aquatic birds.

palatal (păl'ătăl) *a.* [L. *palatum* palate.] *Pert.* palate: palatine: *appl.* bone, sinus, etc.

palate (păl'ăt) *n.* [L. *palatum* palate.] Roof of mouth: insect epipharynx: projection of lower lip of personate corolla.

palatine (păl'ătĭn) *a.* [L. *palatum* palate.] *Pert.* or in region of palate: *appl.* artery, bone, foramen.

palatoglossal (păl'ătōglŏs'ăl) *a.* [L. *palatum* palate; Gk. *glōssa*, tongue.] *Pert.* palate and tongue: *appl.* muscl.: glossopalatine.

palatonasal (păl'ătōnā'zăl) *a.* [L. *palatum* palate; *nasus* nose.] *Pert.* palate and nose.

palatopharyngeal (păl'ătōfărĭn'jēăl) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate; Gk. *pharyngx* pharynx.] In region of palate and pharynx: pharyngopalatine; *appl.* muscle.

palatopterygoid (păl'ătōtĕr'ĭgoid) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate; Gk. *pterygion* little wing; *eidos* form.] *Pert.* palate and pterygoid.

palatoquadrate (păl'ătōkwŏd'rāt) *a.* [L. *palatum* palate; *quadratus* squared.] Connecting palatine and quadrate: *appl.* dorsal cartilage of mandibular arch.

palea (pā'lēă) *n.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] A small bract on floret of Compositae: an inner chaffy bracteole: valvule or upper palea, of grasses: lower palea or lemma: ramentum or scaly growth of epidermis in ferns.

paleaceous (pālēā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] Chaffy: *appl.* capitulum furnished with small scaly bracts or paleae.

paleo-,—palaeo-.

palet,—palea, of grasses.

palette (păl'ĕt) *n.* [F. *palette* from L. *pala*, spade.] The modified cupule-bearing tarsus of anterior leg in male beetles.

paliform (pā'lĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *palus* stake; *forma*, shape.] Like an upright stake.

palinal (păl'ĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *palin*, reversely.] From behind forwards; *appl.* jaw movement, as in elephants: *opp.* proral.

palingenesis (păl'ĭnjĕn'ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *palin* anew; *genesis* descent.] Abrupt metamorphosis: rebirth of ancestral characters: recapitulation.

palingenetic (păl'ĭnjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *palin*, anew; *genesis* descent.] Of remote ancestral origin: *pert.* palingenesis.

palisade tissue,—photosynthetic ground tissue of many foliage leaves so called from palisade-like arrangement of elongated cells.

pallaesthesia (păl ĕsthē´ziă) *n* [Gk. *pallein* to quiver *aisthesis* sensation.] Vibratory sensation bone sensibility

pallet (păl´ĕt) *n* [L. *pala* spade.] A shelly plate on a bivalve siphon.

pallial (păl´ĭăl) *a* [L. *pallium* mantle.] *Pert* molluscan pallium or mantle *appl* line groove sinus muscles ganglion.

palliate (păl´ĭāt) *a.* [L. *pallium* mantle.] Having a mantle or similar structure.

pallidum (păl´ĭdŭm) *n* [L. *pallidus* pale.] The medial parts or globus pallidus of lentiform nucleus

palliopedal (pălĭōp´ĕdăl) *a* [L. *pallium* mantl *pes* foot.] *Pert* molluscan mantl and foot

pallium (păl´ĭŭm) *n* [L. *pallium* mantle] A mollusc or brachiopod mantle portion of cerebral wall.

palmar (păl´măr) *a* [L. *palma* palm (hand.] *Pert* palm of hand *appl* poneurosis, nerve muscle reflex

palmaria (pălmā´rĭă) *n plu* [L. *palmaris pert* palm] The third brachials of Crinoidea.

palmate (păl´māt) *a.* [L. *palma* palm] *Appl* leaves divided into lobes arising from common centre *appl* hand like tuber as in certain orchids *appl* folds of cervix uteri having anterior toes webbed as in most aquatic birds

palmatifid (pălmăt´ĭfĭd) *a* [L *palma* palm *findere* to cleave] *Appl* leaves divided into lobes to about the middle t acute ngles t each other

palmatilobat (pălmăt´ĭlō´băt) *a.* [L. *palma* palm *lobus* lobe] Palmate with rounded lobes and divisions half way to base.

palmatipartite (pălmăt´ĭpăr´tīt) *a* [L. *palma* palm *partitus* divided.] Palmate with divisions more than half way to base.

palmatisect (pălmăt´ĭsĕkt) *a* [L. *palma* palm *sectus* cut] Palmate with divisions nearly to base

palmella (pălmĕl´ă) *n* [Gk. *palmos* quivering] A sedentary stage of certain algae the cells d lding within a jelly-lik mass and producing motile gametes.

palmigrade,—plantigrade

palmiped (păl´mĭpĕd) *a.* [L. *palma*, palm *pes* foot.] Web-footed. *n* A web-footed bird.

palmitin (păl mĭtĭn) *n* [Gk. *palma*, palm-tree.] A fat occurring in adipose tissue milk, and palm-oil $(C_{15}H_{31}COO)_3C_3H_5$.

palmula (păl´mūlă) *n* [L. *palma* palm.] Terminal lobe or process between paired claws of insect feet.

palp,—palpus *q.v*

palpacle (păl păkl) *n* [L. *palpar* to touch softly] The tentacle of a dactylozooid or palpon of Siphonophora.

palpal (păl păl) *a* [L. *palpare* t stroke] *Pert* a palpus.

palpate (păl pāt) *a* [L. *palpar* to stroke] Provided with palpus or palpi. *v* T examine by touch.

palpebra (păl´pēbră) *n* [L. *palpebra*, eyelid] An eyelid. *Plu* palpebrae.

palpebral (păl pēbrăl) *a.* [L. *palpebra* eyelid] *Pert* eyelids *appl* arteries ligament, nerves, etc. *appl* lobe on which the eye of trilobites rests.

palpifer (păl´pĭfĕ) palpiger (păl pĭjĕr) *n* [L *palpare* to stroke *ferr gerer* to carry] A maxilla lobe or lobe of prementum bearing palpus of insects.

palpif rm (păl pĭfôrm) *a* [L. *palpar* to stroke *forma* shape.] Resembling palpus or insect feeler

palpimacula (păl´pĭmăk ūlă) *n* [L. *palpar* to stroke *macula* spot.] Sensory area on labial palps of certain insects.

palpocil (păl´pŏsĭl) *n* [L. *palpare* to touch *cil um* eyelash] A stiff sensory filament attached to sense cells of Hydromedusae

palpon (păl´pŏn) *n* [L. *palpar* to stroke] A hydrocyst or dactylozooid of Siphonophora.

palpulus (păl pūlŭs) *n* [L. *palpar* to stroke] A small palpus or feeler

palpus (păl´pŭs) *n* palpi (păl´pī)

pi [L. *palpare* to stroke.] Labial feelers of Insecta sensory ppendages on prostomium of Polychaeta, on mandibles of Crustacea pedipalpus, *q v*

paludicol (pál'ūdikōl) *a* [L. *palus* marsh *colere* to inhabit.] Living in marshes palodal palustral.

palule (pál ūl) *n.* [L. *palus* stake] An unattached calcareous process of corals small palus.

palus (pā'lŭs) *n.* pali (pā'lī) *plu.* [L. *palus* stake.] A series of small pillars projecting upwards from the theca base towards stomodaeum of madrepore corals.

palustral,—paludicole.

palynology (pălĭnŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *palynein* to scatter (*pale* pollen) *logos* discourse.] The study of pollen and of its distribution pollen analysis.

pampiniform (pămpĭn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pampinus* tendril *forma*, shape] Tendril-like *appl.* convoluted vein plexus of spermatic cord *appl.* body the parovarium.

pamprodactylous (păm prŏdăk'tĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all *pro* in front *daktylos* digit.] With all toes pointing forward.

pancreas (păn'krĕās) [Gk. *pan* all *kreas* flesh] A compound racemose gland with exocrine and endocrine functions, f most vertebrates.

pancreati (pănkrĕăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pan* all *kreas* flesh.] *Pert.* pancreas *appl.* artery duct, vein, enzymes hormones, juice.

pancreaticoduod nal, — *pert.* pancreas and duodenum *appl* arteries, veins.

pancreatrophic (păn'krĕătrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all *kreas* flesh *trophe* nourishment.] *Appl.* prepituitary hormone or principle causing in crease in secretion of insulin.

pancreozymin (păn'krĕŏzī'mĭn) *n.* [Gk. *pan* all *kreas* flesh *zyme* leaven] Duodenal secretion or hormone which stimulates produc tion of pancreatic enzymes.

panduriform (păndū rĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *pandoura* lute L. *forma* shape.] Fiddle-shaped *appl* leaves.

Paneth ells [*J Paneth* Austrian physician]. Oxyphil cells at base f crypts of Lieberkühn.

pangamic (păngăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pan* all *gamos* marriage.] *Appl* indiscriminate mating

pangen (păn jĕn) *n.* [Gk. *pan* all *genos* offspring] A hypothetical unit *q.v*

pangenesis (pănjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pan* all *genesis* descent.] The gemmul theory that hereditary characteristics are carried by germs from individual body cells.

panicl (păn'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *panicula*, tuft.] A tuft or bunch of flowers or seeds, close or scattered compound raceme

paniculat (pănĭk'ūlăt) *a.* [L. *panicula* tuft.] Having flowers arranged in panicles.

panmeristic (păn mĕrĭs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all *meros* part.] *Appl* an ultimate protoplasmic structure of independent units.

panmixi (pănmĭk'sĭă) *n.* [Gk *pan* all *mixis* mixing] Indiscriminate interbreeding consequent on suspension of influence of natural selection.

panniculus (pănĭk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *pannus* cloth.] A layer of tissue, as superficial fascia.

panoisti (pănŏĭs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pan* all *oon* egg] *Appl* ovariol in which nutritive cells are absent, egg-yolk being formed by epithe lium of follicle. *Opp* meroistic.

panphot m tric (păn fōtŏmĕt'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all *phos* light *metron* measure.] *Appl* leaves oriented to avoid maximum direct sunlight *cf* euphotometric.

pansporoblast (pănspŏ'rŏblăst) *n* [Gk *pan*, all *sporos* seed *blastos* bud.] A cell-complex of Neosporidia, producing sporoblasts and spores an archespore.

panthalassal (păn'thălăs'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *pan* all *thalassa*, sea.] Living both in coastal and offshore waters neritic and oceanic.

pantothenic (păntŏthĕn'ĭk) *a* [Gk *pantothen* from everywhere.] *Appl* acid occurring in tissues and foods the rat anti-grey hair and chick antidermatitis factor of vitamin B complex vitamin B_3.

pan-tropical,—distributed throughout the tropics *appl* species.

papilionaceous (păpĭl'iŏnā shŭs) *a* [L. *papilio* butterfly] Resembling a butterfly *appl* a corolla of five petals, one enlarged posterior stan dard o vexillum two united ante rior forming keel or carina, and two lateral the wings or alae.

papilla (păpĭl'ă) *n* [L. *papilla*, nipple.] A glandular hai with one secreting cell above the epidermis level an accessory adhesive organ with retractile tip of some trematodes a conical dermal struc ture on birds, the beginning of a feather one of various small projections of orium of tongu and eminences on skin conical structure as nipple pex of enal pyramid lacrimal papilla, etc.

papillary (păp'ĭlărĭ) *a* [L *papilla* nipple.] *Pert* or with papillae *appl* a dermal layer *appl* process of caudate lobe of liver

papillate (păp'ĭlāt) *a*. [L. *papilla* nipple] Covered by papillae papillose lik a papilla *appl* petals with external cells projecting slightly above surface.

papilliform (păpĭl'ĭfôrm) *a* [L *papilla* nipple *forma* shape] Like papilla in shape

pappifer us (păpĭf ĕrŭs) *a* [L. *pappus* down *ferr* to carry] Pappus-bearing

pappose (păpōs') *a* [L. *pappus* down.] H ving limb of calyx developed as a t ft of hairs bristles downy or covered with feathery processes papposus.

pappus (păp ŭs) *n* [L *pappus* down] A circle or tuft of bristles hairs or feathery processes place of limb of calyx.

papulae (păp ūlē) *n plu* [L *papula* pimpl] Dermal gills hollow contractile skin processes of Asteroidea, with respiratory func tion pimples pustules.

papyrace us (păpĭrā shŭs) *a*. [L. *papyrus* papyrus-rush.] Of papery texture papyritious.

parabasal (părăbā săl) *a* [Gk. *para* beside *basis* base] *Appl* striated apparatus surrounding the calyx of certain protozoa *appl*. granule or kinetonucleus a cell-body of flagellates.

parabasalia (păr'ăbāsā'lĭă) *n plu* [Gk. *para* bes de *basis* base.] The basalia of crinoids when circlet of perradial infrabasalia occurs beneath them.

parabiosis (păr'ăbīō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *para* beside *biosis* manner of life.] The condition of being conjoined, either from birth, as Siamese twins or experimentally as laboratory animals phylacobiosis *q.v*

parabioti (păr'ăbīŏt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *para* beside *bios* life.] Conjoined to greater or less extent tutelary or phylacobiotic, in ants living amicably in compound nest, as ants of different species or genera.

p rablast (păr'ăblăst) *n* [Gk. *para* beside *blastos* bud] The yolk of meroblastic eggs large nuclei of cells laden with yolk-granules in development of higher mammals

parabranchi (părăbrăng'kĭă) *n*. [Gk. *para* beside *brangchia* gills.] A much plumed mollusc osphradium or chemoreceptor

parabron hi (părăbrŏng'kī) *n plu* [Gk *para* beside *brongchos* wind-pipe.] The tertiary lung tubes of bird thei terminations being embedded in lung mesenchyme.

paracardial (părăkâr'dĭăl) *a* [Gk. *para* bes de *kardia* stomach.] Near or surrounding ardia or neck of stomach *appl* lymph-glands.

paracentral (părăsĕn'trăl) *a*. [Gk. *para* besid L. *centrum* centre.] Situated at or near the centre *appl* lobul gyrus fissure

parafrontals (păr'ăfrŭn'tălz) *n plu* [Gk. *para* beside; L. *frons* forehead] The continuation of genae between eyes and frontal suture in insects genavertical plates.

paraganglia (păr'ăgăng'gliă) *n plu* [Gk. *para* beside *ganglion* swelling] Scattered cell clusters along aorta and in other parts of body considered to secrete adrenaline chromophil or phaeochrome cells.

paragast r (părăgăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside *gaster* stomach.] A central cavity of sponges into which gastric ostia open.

paragastric (părăgăs'trĭk) *a* [Gk. *para* beside *gaster* stomach.] *Pert* a paragaster *appl* passages or cavities in branches f sponge *appl* paired blind canals from infundibul m to ral cone of ctenophores

paragastrula (părăgăs'troolă) *n* [Gk. *para* beside *gaster* stomach.] Stage of amphiblastula of sponge when flagellated cells are invaginated into dome of rounded cells

paragenesis (părăjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *para* beside *genesis* descent.] Hybrids fertility with parent species but not *inter se* subsidiary mode f reproduction

paraglobulin (păr'ăglŏb ūlĭn) *n* [Gk. *para* beside L. *globus* globe] Globulin of blood serum.

paraglossa (părăglŏs ă) *n* [Gk *para* beside *glossa* tongue] A process on each side of ligula of insects hypopharynx paired cartilage of chondrocranium

paraglycog n (părăglī'kojĕn) *n* [Gk. *para* beside *glykys* sweet *genos* birth] Reserve food material stored in protoplasm-grains of Gregarinida.

paragnatha (părăgnă'thă) *n plu* [Gk. *para* beside *gnathos* jaw] Paired delicat unjointed processes f maxilla of certai arthropoda.

paragnathous (părăg'năthŭs) *a* [Gk. *para* besid *gnathos* jaw] With mandibles of equal length *appl* birds.

para Golgi apparatus —small constituents of cell in spaces between parts of Golgi apparatus.

paragula (părăgū'lă) *n* [Gk. *para*, beside L. *gula*, gullet.] A region beside gula on insect head.

paragynous (părăj'ĭnŭs) *a* [Gk. *para* beside *gyne* female.] *Appl* antheridia lateral to oogonium, as in some Peronosporales.

paraheliode (păr'ăhē'lĭŏd) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside *helios* sun.] A special arrangement of spines in certain Cacteae parasol.

paraheliotropism (păr'ăhēlĭŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *para* besid *helios* sun *trope* turn.] Tendency of plants to turn edges of leaves towards intense illumination, thus protecting surfaces.

parahormone (păr'ăhŏr'mōn) *n.* [Gk. *para* besid *hormaein* to arouse.] A substance which acts like a hormone but is a product of ordinary metabolism of cells.

parahypophysis (păr'ăhīpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *para* beside *hypo* under *physein* to grow] Vestigial structure below pituitary gland.

p ralectotype (păr'ălĕk tōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside *lektos* chosen *typos* pattern] A specimen, of series used to designate species which is later designated s paratype

paralimnic (părălĭm nĭk) *a* [Gk. *para* beside *limne* lake.] *Pert.* or inhabiting shore of lakes.

paralinin (părălī nĭn) *n* [Gk. *para*, beside *linon* linen thread.] Nuclear ground-substance.

parallelinervat parallelodrome, —*appl* leaves with veins or nerves parallel.

paralutein (părălū'tēĭn, loo'tēĭ) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside L. *luteus* golden yellow] *Appl* epithelioid luteal cells of theca interna, *appl* epithelial follicular luteal cells.

paramastigote (părămă 'tĭgōt) *a.* [Gk. *para* beside *mastix* whip.] Having one long principal flagellum and short accessory one as certain Mastigophora.

paramastoid (părămăs'toid) *a.* [Gk. *para* beside; *mastos* breast; *eidos* form.] Beside the mastoid; *appl.* two paroccipital processes of exoccipitals; *appl.* process projecting from the jugular process.

paramere (păr'ămēr) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *meros* part.] Half of a bilaterally symmetrical structure; one of paired lobes exterior to penis in some insects.

parametrium (părămēt'rĭŭm) [Gk. *para*, beside; *metra* womb.] Fibrous tissue partly surrounding uterus.

paramitome (părămĭt'ōm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *mitos* thread.] Interfilar substance of protoplasm.

paramorph (păr'ămôrf) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *morphe* form.] Any variant form or variety.

paramylon (părăm'ĭlŏn) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside; *amylon* starch.] A substance allied to starch, occurring in certain algae and flagellates; paramylum.

paranasal (părănā'zăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *nasus*, nose.] *Appl.* air-sinuses in maxilla, frontal, ethmoid, sphenoid, and palatine bones.

paranemic (părănē'mĭk) [Gk. *para*, beside; *nema* thread.] Having spirals not interlocked, as in sister chromatids; anorthospiral. *Opp.* plectonemic, orthospiral.

paranephric (părănĕf'rĭk) [Gk. *para*, beside; *nephros* kidney.] Beside the kidney; *appl.* a fatty body behind renal fascia.

paranephros (părănĕf'rŏs) [Gk. *para*, beside; *nephros* kidney.] An adrenal body.

paranota (părănō'tă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para* beside; *noton* back.] Lateral expansions of arthropod notum or tergum, believed to have developed into wings during evolution of insects.

paranuclein (părănū'klēĭn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *nucleus* kernel.] The substance of true nucleolus; pyrenin.

paranucleus (părănū'klēŭs) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside; L. *nucleus* kernel.] A micronucleus; spherical mass of mitochondria, formerly nebenkern; an aggregation of mitochondria in the spermatid destined to form axial filament envelope.

parapet (păr'ăpĕt) *n.* [It. *parare* to guard; *petto* breast.] A circular fold of body wall below margin of disc in sea-anemones.

paraphyll (păr'ăfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside; *phyllon* leaf.] One of the branching chlorophyll containing outgrowths arising between leaves or from their bases, in mosses.

paraphysis (părăf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *physis* growth.] A slender filamentous epidermal outgrowth occurring among sporogenous organs; protective or nutritive interascal hypha; non-sexual hypha; non-nervous outgrowth on top of brain of nearly all vertebrates.

parapineal (părăpĭn'ēăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *pinea*, pine-cone.] *Appl.* an eye-like epiphysis of lampreys, pineal body of other vertebrates.

paraplasm (păr'ăplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *plasma*, mould.] Vegetative or less active part of cell substance; originally ectoplasm; *cf.* metaplasm.

parapodium (părăpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *pous* foot.] A paired lateral locomotory structure on body-segments of polychaetes.

parapolar (părăpō'lăr) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *polos* pivot.] Beside the pole; *appl.* first two trunk cells in development of Rhombozoa.

parapophysis (păr'ăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside; *apo* from; *physis* growth.] A transverse process arising from vertebral centrum.

parapostgenal (păr'ăpōstjē'năl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *post*, after; *gena*, cheek.] *Appl.* thickened portion of occiput in insects.

paraproct (păr'ăprŏkt) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *proktos* anus.] A plate situated on each side of anus in Diplopoda and some insects; podical plate.

paraprostat (păr'ăp ŏs tăt) *n* [Gk. *para* beside L. *pr* before *stare* to stand.] Anterior bulbo-urethral glands superior Cowper's glands of Leydolph.

parapsid (părăp sĭd) *a.* [Gk. *para* beside *hapsis* arch.] *Appl* skull with single vacuity bounded by parietal postorbital and squamosal

parapsis (părăp sĭs) *n* [Gk. *para* beside *hapsis* arch] Lateral portion of mesonotum, as in ants.

parapteron (părăp'tĕrŏn) *n* [Gk. *para* besid *pteron* wing] Tegula shoulder lappet, or scapula of insect mesothorax pennae humerales of birds parapterum.

parapyles (păr'ăpīlz) *n. plu* [Gk *para* beside *pyle* gate.] Two accessory openings n certain developing Radiolaria.

paraquadrate (părăkwŏd ăt) *n* [Gk. *para* beside L. *quadratus* squared.] The squamosal *n* hammer-shaped investing bone supporting the suprasmorum externally

pararectal (părărĕk'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *para* beside L. *rectus* straight.] Beside rectum *appl* fossa, lymph glands

parasematic (păr'ăsēmăt'ĭk) *a* [Gk *para* beside *sema* sign.] *Appl* markings structures or behaviour tending to mislead or deflect attack by an enemy

parasem (păr'ăsēm) *n* [Gk. *para* beside *sema* sign.] Misleading appearance or marking as an ocellus near tail of fishes.

paraseptal (părăsĕp tăl) *a* [Gk *para* beside L *septum* partition.] *Appl* cartilage more or less enclosing Jacobson' organ.

parasit (păr'ăsīt) *n* [Gk *parasitos* from *para* beside *sitos* food] An organism living with within another t its own advantage in food or shelter

parasitic (părăsĭt ĭk) *a* [G k. *parasitos* parasite] *Appl* an organism living t expense of nothe and in or on it.

parasitic castration, — castration caused by presence of parasite in male crabs nfested by Sacculina

parasitism (păr'ăsĭtĭsm) *n* [Gk *parasitos* parasite.] A form of symbiosis in which one symbiont, parasite, receives advantage to detriment of other or host.

parasitoid (păr'ăsĭtoid) *n* [Gk. *parasitos* parasite *eidos* form.] An organism alternately parasitic and free living

parasitology (păr'ăsĭtŏl ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *parasitos* parasite *logos* discourse.] The science treating of plant and animal parasites.

parasph noid (părăsfē noid) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside *sphen* wedge *eidos* form.] Membrane bone forming floor of cranium in certain vertebrates.

paraspor (păr'ăspŏr) *n* [Gk. *para* beside *spora* seed.] A spore formed from a cortical cell in certain algae

parastemon (părăstē mŏn) *n.* [Gk. *para* besid *stemon* thread.] A steril stamen parastamen sta minodium *q.v*

parasternalia (părăstĕrnā'lĭă) *n plu* [Gk. *para* beside *sternon* breast.] *Abdominal ribs or gastralia.*

parasternum (părăstĕr'nŭm) *n* [Gk. *para* beside L. *sternum* breast bone.] The sum-total f abdominal ribs in certain eptiles, also in Stegocephal and Archaeopteryx.

parastichy (părăs'tĭkĭ) *n* [Gk. *para* beside *stichos* row] A secondary spiral in phyllotaxis.

parastipes (păr'ăstī'pēz) *n* [Gk. *para* beside L *stipes* stalk.] S bgalea or inner scleri of insect stipes.

parasympathetic (păr'ăsĭmpăthĕt'ĭk) *a* [Gk *para* beside *sympathes* of l ke feelings.] Enteral *appl* the craniosacral portion of the autonomic nervous system.

parasynapsis,—parasyndesis, *q v*

pa asynd I (păr'ăsĭn dēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside *syndesis* binding together] Syndesis where homologous chromosomes conjugat I ngthwise.

parately (părăt ĕlĭ) *n* [Gk *para*, beside *telos* end.] Evolution from material unrelated to that of type, but resulting in superficial resemblance

paratestis (păr'ătĕs'tis) [Gk. *para* beside; L. *testis* testicle.] Small reddish-yellow fatty body in male tritons,—produces autacoids regulating appearance of nuptial apparel.

parathyreoid,—parathyroid.

parathyrin (păr'ăthī'rin) *n*. [Gk. *para* beside, *thyreos* shield.] Principle of internal secretion of parathyroids, which regulates calcium and phosphorus metabolism parathormone.

parathyroid (părăthī'roid) *n*. [Gk. *para* beside *thyreos* shield *eidos* form.] One of four small brownish-red endocrine glands near the thyroid.

paratoid (păr'ătoid) *a*. [Gk. *parateinein*, to extend along.] *Appl*. double row of poison glands extending along back of certain amphibians, as of Salamandra.

paratomy (părăt'ŏmĭ) *n*. [Gk. *para*, beside *tome* cutting.] Reproduction by fission with antecedent regeneration, in certain annelids. *Opp* architomy

paratonic (părătŏn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *para*, beside *tonos* strain.] Stimulating *appl*. movements induced by external stimuli, as tropisms and nastic movements.

paratrophic (păr'ătrŏf'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *para* beside *trephein* to nourish.] *Appl*. method f nutrition of obligatory parasites.

paratype (păr'ătīp) *n*. [Gk. *para*, beside *typos* pattern.] Specimen described at same time as th one regarded as type of new genus or species aggregate of external factors affecting manifestation of genetic character abnormal type of species, as f bacterial colony

para urethral (părăūrē'thrăl) *a*. [Gk. *para* beside, *ourēthra* from *ouron*, rine.] *Appl* racemose glands f the rethra, Littré' glands.

paravesical (părăvĕs'ĭkăl) [Gk. *para* beside; L. *vesica*, bladder.] Beside the bladder *appl*. fossa or depression of peritoneum.

paraxial (părăk'sĭăl) *a* [Gk. *para* beside L. *axis* axle.] Alongside the axis *appl* a medial column of mesoderm.

parenc phalon (păr'ĕnkĕf'ălŏn -sĕf) *n*. [Gk. *para* beside *engkephalos* brain] One of paired cerebral hemispheres.

parenchyma (părĕng'kĭmă) *n* [Gk. *para*, beside *engchyma* infusion.] Plant-tissue generally soft and of thin-walled relatively undifferentiated cells, which may vary in structure and function, as pith of mesophyll etc ground-work tissue of organs.

parenchymella (părĕng'kĭmĕl'ă) *n*. *pl*. [Gk. *para*, besid *engchyma* infusion.] Spicules of parenchyma of Hexactinellida.

parenchymatous (părĕngkĭm'ătŭs) *a* [Gk. *para*, beside *engchyma*, infusion.] *Pert* or found in parenchyma *appl* kind of cell.

parenchymula (părĕngkĭm'ūlă) *n*. [Gk. *para*, beside *engchyma*, infusion] A flagellate sponge larva with cavity filled with gelatinous connective tissue.

pare tal generati n,—*see* P

parenteral (părĕn'tĕrăl) [Gk. *para*, beside *enteron* gut.] *Appl* injections administered otherwise than by way of alimentary canal.

parh mology (păr'hōmŏl ojĭ) *n* [Gk. *para*, besid *homos* alike *logos* discourse] Apparent similarity of structure

parichnos (părĭk'nŏs) *n*. [Gk. *para* beside *ichnos* trace.] Two lateral scars at sides f vascular bundl trace in certain extinct ferns.

pari (păr'ĭez) *n*. [L. *paries* wall.] Th central division of a compartment of Cirripedi wall of hollow structure, as of tympanum or of honey-comb

parietal (părī'etăl) *a*. [L. *paries* wall.] *Pert*. or f rming part of wall of structure *appl* cells, membrane, layer lobe, placentation, area between frons and occiput in insects, etc.

parietal bone,—a paired bone of roof of skull.

parietal organ,—epiphyseal photoreceptor in lower vertebrates: para pineal organ.

parietal region,—pineal region of brain.

parietal vesicle,—dilated distal part of pineal stalk.

parietes (părī'ĕtēz) *n. plu.* [L. *parietes* walls.] *Plu.* of paries: walls or sides of structures.

parietofrontal (părī'ĕtōfrŭn'tăl) *a.* [L. *paries* wall; *frons* forehead.] *Appl.* a skull bone in place of parietals and frontals, as in Dipnoa.

parietomastoid (părī'ĕtōmăs'toid) *a.* [L. *paries* wall; Gk. *mastos* breast; *eidos* form.] Connecting mastoid with parietal; *appl.* a suture.

parieto-occipital (părī'ĕto-ŏksĭp'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *paries* wall; *occiput* back of head.] *Appl.* fissure between parietal and occipital lobes of cerebrum.

parietotemporal (părī'ĕtōtĕm'pŏrăl) *a.* [L. *paries* wall; *tempora* the temples.] *Pert.* parietal and temporal regions; *appl.* a branch of the middle cerebral artery.

parietovaginal (părī'ĕtōvăj'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *paries* wall; *vagina* sheath.] *Appl.* paired muscle for retracting introvert and tentacles in Bryozoa.

paripinnate (pă'rĭpĭn'ăt) *a.* [L. *par* equal; *pinna* wing.] Pinnate without terminal leaflet.

parivincular (pă'rĭvĭnk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *par* equal; *vinculum* bond.] *Appl.* bivalve hinge ligament attached to nymphae of opisthodetic.

paroccipital (părŏksĭp'ĭtăl) *a.* [Gk. *para* beside; L. *occiput* back of head.] *Appl.* ventrally directed processes of exoccipitals.

parocciput (părŏk'sĭpŭt) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside; L. *occiput* back of head.] In insects a thickening of the occiput for articulation of neck sclerites.

paroecious (pǎrē'sĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *para* beside; *oikos* house.] With antheridium and archegonium close to one another: paroicous.

parolfactory (păr'ŏlfăk'tŏrĭ) *a.* [Gk. *para* beside; L. *olfactorius* olfactory.] *Appl.* an area and sulcus adjoining olfactory trigone of rhinencephalon.

paronychia (păr'ŏnĭk'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para* beside; *onyx* nail.] Bristles on pulvillus of insect foot; whitlow.

paroophoron (păr'ōŏf'ŏrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside; *oon* egg; *pherein* to bear.] A few scattered rudimentary tubules, remnants of Wolffian body in female in broad ligament between uterus and epoophoron.

parosteal (pârŏs'tēăl) *a.* [Gk. *para* beside; *osteon* bone.] *Appl.* abnormal bone formations.

parosteosis (păr'ŏstēō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside; *osteon* bone.] Bone formation in tracts normally fibrous.

parotic (părŏt'ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside; *ous* ear.] A process formed by fusion of exoccipital and opisthotic in adult lizards.

parotid glands,—paired salivary glands opening into mouth cavity of mammals; in some amphibians, large swellings on side of head formed of aggregated cutaneous glands, sometimes poisonous.

parovarium (păr'ōvā'rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *para* beside; L. *ovarium* ovary.] A small collection of tubules anterior to ovary; the remnant in adult of embryonic mesonephros; pampiniform body; epoophoron, *q.v.*

pars (pârz) *n.* [L. *pars* part.] A part of an organ, as pars glandularis, nervosa, intermedia, tuberalis, of pituitary gland.

parthenapogamy (pâr'thĕnăpŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos* virgin; *apo* away; *gamos* marriage.] Diploid or somatic parthenogenesis: oozapogamy.

parthenita (pârthĕnī'tă) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos* virgin.] Unisexual stage of trematodes in intermediate host.

parthenocarpy (pâr'thĕnōkâr'pĭ) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos* virgin; *karpos* fruit.] Condition of producing fruit without seeds; of having parthenocarpic fruits.

parthenogamy (pár'thênŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *gamos*, marriage.] Parthenomixis, *q.v.*

parthenogenesis (pár'thênŏjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *genesis*, descent.] Reproduction without fertilisation by male element.

parthenogenetic (pár'thênŏjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *genesis*, descent.] *Appl.* plants or animals developed from seed or ovum without fertilisation by pollen or spermatozoon; *appl.* reagents which can activate ovum.

parthenogonidia (pár'thênŏgŏnĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *gonos*, offspring; *idion*, dim.] Zooids of protozoan colony with function of asexual reproduction.

parthenomixis (pár'thênŏmĭk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *mixis*, mingling.] The mingling of two nuclei produced within one gamete or gametangium; parthenogamy.

parthenosperm (pár'thênŏspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *sperma*, seed.] A spore produced without fertilisation, but resembling zygote.

parthenospore (pár'thênŏspōr) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *sporos*, seed.] Azygospore, *q.v.*

parthenote (pár'thênōt) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin.] A parthenogenetically produced haploid organism.

particulate inheritance,—inheritance in one organism of distinctive paternal and maternal characteristics.

partite (pár'tīt) *a.* [L. *partitus*, divided.] Divided nearly to base.

parturition (pártūrĭsh'ŭn) *n.* [L. *parturire*, to bring forth.] The act or process of birth.

paraumbilical (pár'ŭmbĭl'ĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *umbilicus*, navel.] Beside the navel; *appl.* small veins from anterior abdominal wall to portal and iliac veins.

passage-cells,—thin walled endodermal or exodermal cells of root, which permit passage of solutions.

patagial (pătā'jĭăl) *a.* [L. *patagium*, border.] Of *or pert.* patagium.

patagiat (pătā'jĭăt) *a.* [L. *patagium*, border.] Furnished with a patagium.

patagium (pătā'jĭŭm) *n.* [L. *patagium*, border.] Membranous expansion between fore and hind limbs of bats, and flying squirrels and foxes; similar expansion in lizards and on bird wing; tegula, or dorsal process of prothorax in certain Lepidoptera; anterior pronotum in Diptera.

patella (pătĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *patella*, small pan.] The knee-cap or elbow-cap; segment between femur and tibia in Pycnogonida; fourth segment or carpodite of spider's leg; limpet; rounded apothecium of lichens.

patellar (pătĕl'ăr) *a.* [L. *patella*, small pan.] *Pert.* patella.

patelliform (pătĕl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *patella*, small pan; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like patella; pan-shaped; like bordered disc; patellaroid.

patent (pā'tĕnt) *a.* [L. *patens*, lying open.] Open; spreading widely; *opp.* fastigiate; expanded.

pathetic (păthĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pathos*, feeling.] *Appl.* trochlear nerve and superior oblique muscle of eye.

pathogenic (păth'ŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pathos*, suffering; *genos*, producing.] Disease producing; *appl.* parasite in relation to particular host.

pathology (păthŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *pathos*, suffering; *logos*, discourse.] Science dealing with disease and with morbid structures and functions.

patina (păt'ĭnă) *n.* [L. *patina*, dish.] Circlet of plates round calyx of crinoids.

patriclinous (păt'rĭklī'nŭs) *a.* [L. *pater*, father; Gk. *klinein*, to incline.] With hereditary characteristics more paternal than maternal; patroclinic; patroclinal.

patulent (păt'ūlĕnt), **patulous** (păt'ūlŭs) *a.* [L. *patulus*, standing open.] Spreading open; expanding.

paturon (păt'ūrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *patein*, to trample on; *oura*, after part.] Basal joint of arachnid chelicerae used for crushing and expressing fluids of insects.

pauci spiral (pôsispī'răl) *a* [L. *pauci* few *spira* coil.] With few coils or whorls

paulospore (pôl'ōspōr) *n* [Gk. *paula* rest *spora* seed.] A resting stage in development as a cyst chlamydospore *q.v*

paunch (pônsh) *n* [L. *pantex* paunch] The rumen, an expansion of oesophagus, first stomach of ruminants.

pavem nt epith lium, — simple squamous epithelium of flat nucleated scales in mosaic pattern.

paxilla (păksil ă) *n*. [L. *paxillus* peg] Thick plate supporting calcareous pillars summit of each covered by group of small spines in certain Stelleroids paxillus.

paxillar (păksil ăr) *a* [L. *paxillus* peg] *Pert* a paxilla.

paxilliform (păksil'ĭfôrm) *a*. [L *paxillus* peg *forma* shape.] Shaped lik a paxilla.

pearl (pĕrl) *n* [F *perle* pearl.] In bells of some Mollusca, an abnormal growth formed with grain of foreign matter or minut organism for nucleus and many thin layers of nacre surroundi g it.

pectase (pĕk'tās) *n* [Gk. *pektos* congealed.] An enzyme of plants which forms vegetable jelly

p ct n (pĕk'tĕn) *n* [L. *pecten* comb] Any comb-like structure process of inner retinal surface in eptiles, expanded into folded quadrangular plate in birds a ridge of superior ramus of os pubis a part of stridulating organ of certain spiders sensory abdominal appendage of scorpions the scallop a sterigma.

pecti (pĕk tĭk) *a* [Gk *pektos* congealed] *Appl* substances n cell-walls and cell-sap of plants in cluding pectic acid and its salts pectin and pectose *appl* enzymes pectosinase pectase and pectinase which hydrolyse pectic substances.

pectinal (pĕk'tĭnăl) *a* [L *pecten* comb] *Pert* pecten

pectinat (pĕk'tĭnăt) *a* [L. *pecten* comb] Comb-l k pectiniform *appl* leaves arrangement of sporangia, a ligament of iris certain gills pedicellariae of Asteroidea, a septum between corpora cavernosa, fibres etc.

pectineal (pĕktĭn ēăl) *a* [L. *pecten*, comb.] *Appl* process of pubis of birds *appl* a ridge-line on femur and attached muscle.

pectinellae (pĕk'tĭnĕl'ē) *n*. *plu* [L. *pectinella* small comb.] Transverse comb-like membranellae constituting adoral ciliary spiral of some infusoria.

pectines (pĕk'tĭnēz) *n* *plu*. [L. *pecten* comb] *Plu* of pecten, *q.v*

pectineus,—a flat muscle between pecten pubis and upper medial part of femur

pectiniform,—pectinate.

pectinirhomb (pĕk'tĭnĭrŏmb') *n* [L. *pecten* comb Gk. *rhombos* wheel.] A type f stereom folding in Cystidea.

pectocellulose (pĕk'tōsĕl ūlōs) *n*. [Gk. *pektos* congealed L. *cellula* small cell.] Cellulose mixed with pectose as in fleshy root and fruits.

pectoral (pĕk'torăl) *a* [L. *pectus*, breast.] *Pert* chest in chest region *appl* arch girdle fins, etc.

pectoralis major and minor,—outer and inner chest muscles connecting ventral chest wall with shoulder and humerus.

pectose (pĕk'tōs) *n* [Gk. *pektos* congealed.] A carbohydrate constituent of plant cell-walls, converted nto pectin and cellulose by action of pectosinase.

pectus (pĕk tŭs) *n* [L. *pectus* breast.] The chest or breast egion fused pleuron and sternum of arthropods.

pedal (pĕd ăl) *a* [L *pes* foot] *Pert* foot or feet *appl* cords, ganglia, glands etc

pedat (pĕd ăt) *a* [L. *pes* foot.] Pedatipartite with toe-like parts.

pedatipartite (pĕdăt'ĭpâr'tīt) *a* [L. *pes* foot *partitus* divided] *Appl* a variety of palmate leaf with cymose branching of third order

pedatisect (pĕdăt'ĭsĕkt) [L. *pes* foot *sectus* cut.] In pedate arrangement, and with divisions nearly to midrib.

pedicel (pĕd'ĭsĕl) *n.* [L. *pediculus* small foot.] A small short foot stalk of leaf flower fruit, or sporangium foot-stalk or stem of stationary or fixed organism or of organ, as optic second segment of insect antenna pedicellus.

pedicellariae (pĕd'ĭsĕlăr'ĭĕ) *n. plu.* [L. *pediculus* small foot.] Minute pincer-like structures studding the surface of certain echinoderms.

pedicellate (pĕd'ĭsĕlăt) *a.* [L. *pediculus* small foot.] Supported by pedicel or petiole *appl.* Hymenoptera with stalked abdomen *cf* pseudosessile.

pedicellus (pĕd'ĭsĕl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *pediculus* small foot.] A short foot stalk second joint of insect antennae pedicel.

pedicle (pĕd'ĭkl) *n* [L. *pediculus* small foot.] A short stem backward-projecting vertebral process narrow stalk uniting cephalothorax with abdomen in arachnids.

pedipalpus (pĕd'ĭpăl'pŭs) *n.* [L. *pes* foot *palpare* to feel.] I Arachnoidea, second cephalothoracic paired appendage, variously pincer-like claw a simple or leg-like appendage, chelate structure.

pedogamy (pĕdŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *pais* child *gamos* union] Paedogamy *q v*

pedogenesis,—paedogenesis *q.v*

pedogenic (pĕdŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pedon*, soil *genesis*, to produce.] *Pert.* the formation of soil.

pedology (pĕdŏl'ŏjĭ) [Gk. *pedon*, soil *logos* discourse.] Soil science; *cf* edaphology

pedonic (pĕdŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pedon*, ground.] *Appl.* organisms of fresh water lake-bottom.

peduncle (pĕdŭng'kl) *n.* [L. *pedunculus* small foot.] A stem or stalk, supporting flower or fruit band of white fibres joining different parts f brain stalk of crinoids, brachiopods and barnacles link between thorax and abdomen i arthropods stalk of sedentary protozoa.

pedunculate (pĕdŭng'kūlăt) *a.* [L. *pedunculus* small foot.] Growing on or having peduncle *appl.* bodies groups of association cells and fibres of protocerebrum in insects, highly developed in Hymenoptera; *appl.* hydatid or appendix of epididymis pediferous.

pelage (pĕl'ăj) *n.* [F *pelage* fur] The hairy furry or woolly coat of mammals.

pelagic (pĕlăj'ĭk) *a.* [L. *pelagus* sea] Ocean-inhabiting

pelasgic (pĕlăs'jĭk) *a.* [L. *Pelasgus* Pelasgian.] Moving from place to place.

pellicle (pĕl'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *pellicula* small skin.] The delicate protective investment of protozoa any filmy protective covering pellicula.

pelliculat (pĕlĭk ūlăt) *a* [L. *pellicula*, small skin.] Having a pellicle on external surface.

pellions (pĕl'ĭŏnz) *n. plu* [Gk. *pella* cup.] Ring of plates supporting suckers of echinoids rosettes.

pelma (pĕl mă) *n.* [Gk. *pelma*, sole.] The sol of foot planta.

pelophilous (pĕlŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pelos* clay *philein* to love.] Growing on clay

peloria (pĕlō'rĭă) *n.* [Gk. *pelorios* monstrous.] Condition of abnormal regularity modification of structure from irregularity to egularity

peloric (pĕlŏr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pelorios* monstrous.] *Appl.* flower which normally irregular becomes regular

pelta (pĕl'tă) *n.* [Gk. *pelte* shield.] The shield-like pothecium of certain lichens.

p ltate (pĕl'tăt) *a* [Gk. *pelte* shield.] Shield-shaped fastened t stalk at point within margin as a leaf.

pelvic (pĕl vĭk) *a.* [L. *pelvis* basin.] *Pert* or situated at or near pelvis *appl.* girdle, cavity fin limbs, plexus, etc.

pelvis (pĕl vĭs) *n* [L. *pelvis* basin.] The bony cavity formed by pelvic girdle along with coccyx and sacrum expansion of ureter at its junction with kidney basal portion of cup of crinoids.

pelvisternum (pĕl vĭstĕr'nŭm) *n* [L. *pelvis* basin L. *sternum* breast bone.] Epipubis separat from pubes.

pen (pĕn) *n* [L. *penna* feather] A leaf midrib gladius of certain Cephalopoda.

pendent (pĕn dent) *a* [L. *pendens* hanging down] Hanging down as certain lichens, leaves flowers etc.

pendulous (pĕn dūlŭs) *a*. [L. *pender* to hang] Bending downwards from point of origin overhanging *appl* ovules, branches, flowers, etc.

penetrance (pĕn ĕtrăns) *n*. [L. *penetrare* to penetrate.] The fre quency measured as a percentage, with which a gene shows any effect.

penial setae, — paired needle-like chitinoid bodies at nematode anus setae near aperture of vas deferens in earthworms.

penicillate (pĕn'ĭsĭl'ăt) *a* [L. *penicillum* painter's brush] Penicilliform pencil-shaped tipped with hairs having a structure like a camel-hair or bottle brush.

penicillus (pĕn'ĭsĭl'ŭs) *n* [L. *penicillus* painter' brush] A brush shaped structure as certain type f nematocyst tuft of hairs of tegmmen a tuft of arterioles in spleen.

penis (pē nĭs) *n*. [L. *penis* penis] The mal copulatory organ.

pennaceous (pĕnā shŭs) *a* [L *penna*, feather] Penniform l'k a plume or feather *appl* feathers with hamuli on barbules *opp* plumose.

pennate, — pennat

P nnsylvanian (pĕn sĭlvā nĭăn) *a* [*Pennsylvania*] *Appl* and *pert* an poch of th Carboniferous era *appl* fossils n American coal-measures.

pentacapsular (pĕn'tăkăp sūlă) *a* [Gk. *pente* five L. *capsula* capsule.] With five capsules.

pentacarpellary (pĕn'tăkăr'pĕlărĭ) *a*. [Gk. *pente* five *karpos* fruit.] With five carpels.

pentachenium (pĕn'tăkē'nĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *pente* five *a* not *hainein* to gape.] A form of schizocarp with five carpels.

pentacoccous (pĕn tăkŏk'ŭs) *a* [Gk. *pente* five; *kokkos* kernel.] With five seeds or carpels.

pentacrinoid (pĕn'tăkrĭnoid') *a* [Gk. *pente* five *krinon* lily *eidos* form.] Resembling a Pentacrinus *appl* larval stage of feather-stars.

pentactinal (pĕnăk'tĭnăl) *a* [Gk *pente* five *aktis* ray] Five rayed five-branched.

p ntacula (pĕntăkū'lă) *n* [Gk *pente* five L. *aculeus* prickle. In life-history of echinoderms, th stage with five tentacles.

pentacyclic (pĕn'tăsĭk'lĭk) *a*. [Gk *pente* five *kyklos* circle.] Ar ranged in five whorls.

pentadactyl (pĕn'tădăk'tĭl) *a*. [Gk *pente* five *daktylos* finger Having all four limbs normall terminating in five digits.

pentad lphous (pĕn'tădĕl'fŭs) [Gk. *pente* five *adelphos* brother Having five clusters of more or le united filaments.

pentafid (pĕn'tăfĭd) *a* [Gk. *pente* five L. *findere* to cleave.] In fi divisions or lobes.

pentagonal (pĕntăg'onăl) *a*. [G *pente* five *gonia* angle.] *App* symmetry of pentamerous flow quinary having five angles.

pentagynous (pĕntăj'ĭnŭs) *a* [G *pente* five *gyne* woman] Hav five styles.

pentamerous (pĕntăm ĕrŭs) *a*. [G *pente* five *meros* part.] Co posed of five parts in whorls five a multiple f five.

pentandrous (pĕntăn drŭs) *a*. [G *pente* five *aner* male] H vi five stamens.

pentapetal us (pĕn'tăpĕt ălŭs) [Gk. *pente* five *petalon* le Having five petals.

pentaploid (pĕnt'ăploid) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five *haploos* simple; *eidos* form.] With five sets of chromosomes having five times the monoploid chromosome number

pentapterous (pĕntăp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pente* five; *pteron* wing] With five wings, as some fruits.

pentarch (pĕnt'ărk) *a.* [Gk. *pente* five *archē* beginning] With five alternating xylem and phloem groups.

pentasepalous (pĕn'tăsĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pente* five F *sépale* sepal.] Having five sepals.

pentastichous (pĕntăs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pente* five *stichos* row] Arranged in five vertical rows.

pepo (pĕp'ō) *n.* [Gk. *pepon* melon.] An inferior one-celled, many-seeded pulpy fruit, as of Cucurbitaceae.

pepsin (pĕp sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *pepsis* digestion.] An enzyme secreted by stomach, acting with hydrochloric acid, on proteins also secreted by some insectivorous plants.

peptic (pĕp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peptein*, to digest.] Relating to or promoting digestion *appl* pepsin-secreting glands of stomach.

peptonephridia (pĕp'tōnĕfrĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *peptos* digestion; *nephros* kidney] The anterior nephridia which function as digestive glands, of some Oligochaeta.

peraeopods,—pereiopods.

percnosom (pĕrk'nōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *perknos* dark; *sōma*, body] Deeply staining granule of an androcyte, possibly chromatoid accessory body

percurrent (pĕrkŭr'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *per currens* running through.] Extending throughout length, or from base to apex.

pereion (pĕrī'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *peraioun* to convey] The thorax of Crustacea.

pereiopods (pĕrī'ŏpŏdz) *n. plu* [Gk. *peraioun* to convey *pous* foot.] The locomotory thoracic limbs of Malacostraca trunk-legs.

perennation (pĕr'ĕnā shŭn) *n.* [L. *per* through *annus* year] Condition of living for number of years.

perennial (pĕrĕn'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *per* through; *annus* year] Persisting through the year or for number of years.

perennibranchiate (pĕrĕn'ĭbrăng'kĭăt) *a.* [L. *per* through *annus* year *branchiae* gills.] Having gills persisting throughout life as certain amphibians.

perfect (pĕr'fĕkt) *a.* [L. *perfectus* finished.] Complete *appl* flower with both stamens and pistil *appl.* fungi producing sexual spores.

perfoliate (pĕrfō'lĭăt) *a* [L. *per* through *folium* leaf] *Appl* leaf with basal lobes so united as to appear as if stem ran through it.

perforate (pĕr'fŏrăt) *a.* [L. *perforare* to bore through.] Having pores as corals, foraminifera, some leaves *appl* certain areas of brain perforated by small blood-vessels.

perforation plate —perforate septum or area of contact between cells or elements of wood-vessels.

perforator (pĕr fŏrā'tŏr) *n.* [L. *perforare* to bore through.] A barbed spear-like head and process of some spermatozoa, as of salamander

perforatorium (pĕr fŏrătō'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *perforare* to bore through.] The acrosome *q.v.* acrosome with galea capitis.

perhydridase (pĕrhī'drĭdās) *n.* [L. *per* through Gk. *hydor* water] An enzyme which causes activation of perhydride hydrogen.

perianth (pĕr'ĭănth) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *anthos* flower] A floral envelope external floral whorls, including calyx and corolla cover or ring of cells surrounding archegonium in Marchantiales.

periblast (pĕr'ĭblăst) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *blastos* bud.] The outside layer epiblast, or blastoderm of an insect embryo.

periblastic (pĕrĭblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *blastos* bud.] *Pert.* periblast superficial *as appl.* segmentation.

periblastula (pĕr'iblăs'tūlă) *n* [Gk. *peri* around *blastos* bud.] A blastula resulting from periblastic *segmentation.*

periblem (pĕr'iblĕm) *n* [Gk. *peri* around *blema* coverlet.] Layers of ground or fundamental tissue between dermatogen and plerome of growing points.

peribranchial (pĕr'ibrăng'kiăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *brangchia* gills] Around gills *appl* type of gemmation in ascidians *appl* atrial cavity in ascidians and lancelet *appl* *circular* spaces surrounding basal parts of papulae of Asteroidea.

peribulbar (pĕr ibŭl'băr) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around L. *bulbus* bulb.] Surrounding the eye-ball peri-*gemmal* *q.v*

pericardiac (pĕr'ikăr'diăk) pericardial (pĕr'ikăr'diăl) *a* [Gk. *peri* around *kardia* heart.] *Peri* pericardium surrounding heart *appl* cavity septum *appl* paired excretory glands in lamellibranchs

pericardium (pĕr'ikăr'dĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *peri* around *kardia* heart.] The cavity containing heart membrane enveloping heart

pericarp (pĕr'ikărp) *n* [Gk. *peri* around *karpos* fruit.] The ovary walls of fruit a fruit covering

pericellular (pĕr'isĕl'ūlăr) *a* [Gk *peri* around L *cellula* small cell] Surrounding a cell *appl* net of glial origin surrounding neurocyton.

pericentral (pĕr'isĕn trăl) *a* [Gk. *peri* around L. *centrum* centre] Round or near centre *appl* auxiliary cell as n certain algae

pericentric (pĕr'isĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *kentron* centr] *Appl* breaks n arms of a chromosome on either side f centromere heterobrachial.

perichaetial (pĕr'ikē shĭăl tĭăl) *a* [Gk. *peri* around *chaite* hai] *Pert.* perichaetium *appl* leaves.

perichaetium (pĕr'ikē shĭŭm, tĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *chaite* hai] One of membranes or leaves enveloping archegonia or antheridia of bryophytes.

perichondral (pĕr'ikŏn drăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *chondros* cartilage.] *Appl* ossification in cartilage from without inwards *cf* endochondral.

perichondrium (pĕr'ikŏn drĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *chondros* cartilage.] A fibrous membrane that covers cartilages

perichordal (pĕr'ikôr'dăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *horde* cord.] Enveloping or near the notochord.

perichoroidal (pĕr ikŏroid ăl) *a* [Gk. *peri* around *korion* skin *eidos* form.] Surrounding the choroid *appl* lymph-space perichoroidal.

perichrome (pĕr'ikrōm) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *chroma* colour] Having Nissl bodies arranged near periphery of nerve cell body as in molecula layer of cerebellar cortex.

perichylous (pĕr'ikī'lŭs) *a* [Gk. *peri* around *chylos* juice.] With water-storage cells outside chlorenchyma.

pericladium (pĕr'iklă dĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *peri* around *klados* branch.] The lowermost clasping portion of sheathing petiole.

periclinal (pĕr'iklī'năl) *a* [Gk. *peri* around *klinein* to bend.] *Appl* system of cells parallel to surface of apex of a growing point *appl* graft hybrids or chimaerae with inner tissue f on species surrounded by epidermis of the other

periclinium (pĕr'iklĭn'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *peri* round *kline* bed] The involucre of composite flower

pericranium (pĕr'ikrā nĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *peri* around *kranion* skull.] Fibrous membrane investing skull; periosteum of skull

pericycl (pĕr'isī'kl) *n* [Gk *peri* around *kyklos* circle.] The external layer of stele the layer between endodermis and conducting tissues.

pericyte (pĕr'isīt) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *kytos* hollow] A macrophage n adventitia of small blood vessels Rouget cell.

peridental (pĕr'idĕn'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around L. *dens* tooth.] Periodontal investing tooth.

periderm (pĕr'idĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *derma*, skin.] The outer layer of bark epiphloem; external cuticular layer of Hydrozoa cell layer of epidermis shed later epitrichium of mammals.

peridesm (pĕr'idĕzm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *desmos* bundle.] Tissue surrounding vascular bundle.

peridesmium (pĕr'idĕs'mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around; *desmos* band.] Tissue surrounding ligament.

peridial (pĕrid'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *peridion*, small wallet.] *Pert.* a peridium.

perididymis (pĕr'ĭdĭd'ĭmĭs) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, around *didymos* testicle.] The tunica albuginea or fibrous covering of testis.

peridiolum (pĕrĭd'ĭōlŭm) *n.* [*Dim* of Gk. *peridion* small wallet.] A small peridium or collection of spores enclosed within peridial covering peridiole.

peridium (pĕrĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peridion* small wallet.] The coat investing the sporophore of fungi outer covering of a puff-ball cortex of hyphae.

peridural (pĕr'ĭdū răl) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around L. *durus* hard.] *Appl.* perimeningeal space at later stage of development.

perienteric (pĕr'ĭĕntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *enteron*, gut.] Surrounding the enteron.

peri nteron (pĕr'ĭĕn'tĕrŏn) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, around *enteron* gut.] A cavity surrounding the enteron visceral cavity in embryo

perif liary (pĕr'ĭfō'lĭărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around L. *folium* leaf.] Round leaf margin.

periganglionic (pĕr'ĭgăng'glĭŏn ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *gangglion*, little tumour.] Surrounding ganglion *appl.* glands or calcareous bodies, or glands f Swammerdam, paired outgrowths of prolonged saccus endolymphaticus, on each side of vertebral column as in frog

perigastric (pĕr'ĭgăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *gaster* stomach.] Surrounding the viscera *appl* abdominal cavity

perigastri m (pĕr'ĭgăs'trĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round *gaster* stomach.] The body cavity or coelom.

perigastrula (pĕr'ĭgăs'troolă) *n.* [Gk. *peri* round *gaster* stomach.] The gastrula resulting after superficial segmentation.

perigemmal (pĕr'ĭjĕm'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, around L. *gemma*, bud.] Surrounding taste-bud *appl.* nerve fibres, spaces.

perigonium (pĕr'ĭgō nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, around *gone* seed.] A floral envelope or perianth involucre round antheridium of mosses; gonotheca perigone.

perigynium (pĕr'ĭjĭn'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *gyne* female.] Fruit investing utricle of Carex membranous envelope of archegonium in liverworts.

perigynous (pĕrĭj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *gyne* female.] Having sepals, petals, stamens round the gynoecium.

perigyny (pĕrĭj'ĭnĭ) *n* [Gk. *peri*, around *gyne* female.] Arrangement in a perigynous manner

periha mal (pĕr'ĭhē'măl) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *haima*, blood.] *Appl.* blood-vascular system of canals and spaces of Echinoderms *appl* dorsal outgrowths of third body-cavity of Enteropneusta.

perikaryon (pĕr'ĭkăr'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, around *karyon* nucleus.] Protoplasm surrounding nucleus in nerve cell body *of* cyton.

perilymph (pĕr'ĭlĭmf) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round L. *lympha*, water.] A fluid separating membranous from osseous labyrinth of ear

perimedullary (pĕr'ĭmĕdŭl'ărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around L. *medulla* marrow] Surrounding the pith of stem *appl.* zone.

perim ningeal (pĕr'ĭmĕnĭn'jĕăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, around; *meningx* membrane.] *Appl.* space between endorhachis and meninx primitiva or spinal cord envelope.

perimetrium (pĕr'imē'triŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *metra* womb.] The peritoneal covering of the uterus.

perimysium (pĕr'imis'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *mys* muscle.] Connective tissue binding numbers of fibres into bundles and muscles, and continuing into tendons; alternatively *appl.* only to fasciculi envelopes; *cf.* epimysium.

perineal (pĕr'inē'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *perinaion* part between anus and scrotum.] *Pert.* perinaeum; *appl.* artery body nerve gland perineal.

perinaeum (pĕr'inē'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *perinaion* part between anus and scrotum.] A surface of body limited by scrotum or vulva in front, anus behind, and laterally by medial side of thigh; perineum.

perinephrium (pĕr'inĕf'riŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *nephros* kidney.] The enveloping tissue of kidney.

perineurium (pĕr'inū'riŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* round *neuron* nerve.] The tubular sheath of a small bundle of nerve fibres.

perineuronal (pĕr'inū'ronăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *neuron* nerve.] Surrounding a nerve cell or nerve cells.

perinium (pĕrin'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* round *is* fibre.] An epispore or outer microspore-coating of certain Pteridophyta.

periodicity (pĕ'riodis'iti) *n.* [Gk. *periodos* circuit.] The fulfilment of functions at regular periods or intervals; rhythm.

periodontal (pĕr'iodŏn'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri* round *odous* tooth.] Covering or surrounding a tooth; *appl.* membrane, etc.

perioesophageal (pĕr'iē'sŏfăj'ēăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *oisophagos* gullet.] Surrounding oesophagus; *appl.* nerve ring.

periople (pĕr'iŏpl) *n.* [Gk. *peri* round *hoplon* shield.] Thin outer layer of the hoof of equines.

periopticon (pĕr'iŏp'tikŏn) *n.* [Gk. *peri* round *optos* sight.] In insects the zone of optic lobes nearest the eye.

periosteum (pĕr'iŏs'tēŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *osteon* bone.] The fibrous membrane investing the surface of bones.

periostracum (pĕr'iŏs'trăkŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *ostrakon* shell.] The chitinous external layer of most mollusc shells.

periotic (pĕr'iŏt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *ous* ear.] A cranial bone enclosing parts of membranous labyrinth of internal ear.

peripetalous (pĕr'ipĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *petalon* leaf.] Surrounding petals or petaloid structure.

peripharyngeal (pĕr'ifărin'jēăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri* round *pharynx* gullet.] Encircling or surrounding pharynx; *appl.* cilia of ascidians and lancelet.

peripheral (pĕrif'ĕrăl) *a.* [Gk. *peripherein* to move round.] Distant from centre; near circumference; *appl.* end-organs of nerves, nervous system.

peripherical (pĕr'ifĕr'ikăl) *a.* [Gk. *peripherein* to move round.] *Appl.* an embryo more or less completely surrounding endosperm in seed.

periphloem (pĕrifiō'ĕm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *phloios* smooth bark.] Phloem sheath; pericambium.

periphloic (pĕrifiō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, around *phloios* inner bark.] *Pert.* periphloem; having phloem outside centric xylem; *appl.* bundles; amphiphloic. *Opp.* perixylic.

periphoranthium (pĕr'ifŏrăn'thiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *pherein* to bear *anthos* flower.] Involucre of Compositae.

periphorium (pĕrifō'riŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *pherein* to bear.] Fleshy structure supporting ovary and to which stamens and corolla are attached.

periphysis (pĕrif'isis) *n.* [Gk. *peri* round *physis* growth.] In certain fungi a filament branching from a hymenium without asci.

periplasm (pĕr'iplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* round *plasma* mould.] The

region of an oogonium outside the oosphere in fungi centroplasm, *q.v.*

periplasmodium (pĕr'iplăzmō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *plasma* model, *eidos* form.] Protoplasmic mass, derived from tapetal cells and enclosing developing spores.

periplast (pĕr'iplăst) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *plastos* moulded.] Centrosome attraction-sphere; ectoplasm of flagellates pellicle covering ectoplasm inter-cellular substance or stroma of tissues.

peripneustic (pĕr'inū stĭk, -pnū) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *pneustikos* part breathing] Having stigmata arranged along sides f body normal in insect larvae.

periproct (pĕr'iprŏkt) *n.* [Gk. *peri* round *proktos* anus.] The surface immediately surrounding anus of echinoids.

perisarc (pĕr'isărk) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, around *sarx* flesh.] Th tough outer membrane of Hydrozoa.

periscleral (pĕr'isklē'răl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, around *skleros* hard.] *Appl* lymph-space external to sclera of eye.

perisoma (pĕr'isōm) *n* [Gk. *peri* around *soma*, body] A body wall integument of echinoderms.

perisperm (pĕr'ispĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *sperma*, seed.] The remains of nucellus of ovule when it is not all absorbed during development of embryo pericarp of seed.

perispiracular (pĕr'ispĭrăk'ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around; L. *spiraculum* air-hole.] Surrounding spiracle *appl* glands with oily secretion, in certain aquatic insect larvae peri-stigmatic.

perisporangium (pĕr'ispōrăn jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *sporos* seed *angeion*, vessel.] Membrane covering sorus; indusium of ferns.

perispore (pĕr'ispōr) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *sporos* seed.] Spore covering mother cell in algal spores.

perissodactyl (pĕris'ōdăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *perissos* odd *daktylos* finger] With uneven number of digits.

peristalsis (pĕr'istăl'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *stellein* to draw in.] Movement of muscular tubes as of digestive tract, by means of successive contractions in a definite, usually anteroposterior direction.

peristaltic (pĕr'istăl'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *stellein* to draw in.] *Appl* movement by means of successive contractions of muscular walls of tubular structures.

peristasis (pĕris'tăsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *stasis* standing] Environment, including physiological action within the organism, vital to development of particular genotype.

peristatic (pĕr'istăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around *stasis* standing] *Pert* influenced by peristasis.

peristethium (pĕr'istē'thĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* round *stethos* chest.] An insect mesosternum.

peristigmatic,—perispiracular *q.v.*

peristome (pĕr'istōm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *stoma*, mouth.] The region surrounding mouth used in connection with mosses, Vorticella Actinozoa, annulates insects.

perisystole (pĕr'isis'tōlē) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *systole* drawing together] The interval elapsing between diastole and systol f heart.

perithecium (pĕr'ithē'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *theke* case.] A flask shaped ascocarp with terminal ostiole in fungi.

perithelium (pĕr'ithē'lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* around *thele* nipple.] Connective tissue associated with capillaries.

peritoneal (pĕr'itōnē'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri* round *teinein*, to stretch.] *Pert* peritoneum *appl.* cavity fossa, membrane etc. *appl* funnel coelostome of archinephros.

peritoneum (pĕr'itōnē'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri* round *teinein* to stretch.] A serous membrane partly applied to abdominal walls, partly reflected over contained viscera.

peritrema (pĕr'itrēm) *n* [Gk. *peri* around *trema* hole.] Margin of a shell-opening small plate perforated by spiracle-opening in ticks and insects

peritrichous (pĕrit'rĭkŭs) *a* [Gk. *peri* around *thrix* hair] Having adoral band of cilia arranged in a spiral as in Vorticella having several flagella attached laterally as in certain bacteria peritrichal peritrichic

peritrochium (pĕr'itrŏ'kĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *peri* round *trochos* wheel] A ciliary band a circularly ciliated larva.

peritrophic (pĕr'itrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri* round *trophe* food.] *Appl* a fold of membrane in mid-gut of insects and space between it and gut lining

periurethral (pĕr'ĭū ē'thrăl) *a.* [Gk. *peri* ound *ourethra* from *ouron* urine] Surrounding the urethra *appl* glands homologues of prostat

perivascular (pĕr'ĭvăs'kūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *peri* around L *vasculum* small vessel] Surrounding the vascular cylinder *appl* fibres surrounding th blood-essels *appl* lymph channels.

perivisceral (pĕ 'ĭvis erăl) *a* [Gk. *peri* around L *viscera* bowels] 's rrounding the viscera *appl* body cavity

perivitellin (pĕr'ĭvĭtĕl'ĭn) *a* [Gk. *peri* around L *vitellus* yolk of egg] Surrounding the yolk of an egg *appl* pace between ovum and zona pellucida.

perixylic (pĕrĭzī'lĭk) *a.* [Gk *peri* around *xylon* wood] Having xylem outside centric phloem *appl* bundles amphivasal *Opp* periphloic.

perizonium (pĕr'ĭzō̆n ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *peri* around *zone* girdle.] The membrane or siliceous wall enveloping the auxospore zygote n diatoms.

permanent cartilage —cartilage which remains unossified throughout life, *opp* temporary

permanent teeth, set f teeth developed after milk or deciduous dentition, second set of most, third set of some first set of other mammals.

permanent tissue,—tissue consisting of cells which have completed their period of growth and subsequently change little until they lose their protoplasm and die.

Permian (pĕr'mĭăn) *a.* [*Perm* E. Russia.] *Pert* late period of Palaeozoic era, following the Carboniferous.

peronate (pĕr'ōnāt) *a* [L. *peronatus* round-booted.] Covered with woolly hairs powdery or mealy externally

peroneal (pĕrōnē'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *perone* fibula.] *Pert* or lying near the fibula *appl* artery nerve retinacula, tubercle.

peroneotibial (pĕrōnē'ōtĭb'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *perone* fibula L. *tibia*, tibia.] In region of fibula and tibia; *appl.* certain muscles

peroneus (pĕrōnē'ŭs) *n* [Gk. *perone* fibula] Two lateral muscles of the leg longus and brevis and an anterior muscle tertius peronaeus.

peronium (pĕrō nĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *perone* fibula.] In Trachomedusae one of the mantle-rivets, or cartilaginous processes ascending from disc margin towards centre

peropod (pē' ōpŏd) *a* [Gk. *peros* defective *pous* foot.] With rudimentary limbs.

peroral (pĕ ō'răl) *a.* [L. *per* through *os* mouth] *Appl* a membrane formed by concrescence of rows of cilia, in infusoria

peroxidase (pĕrŏk'sĭdās) *n* [L. *per* through Gk. *oxy* sharp] An enzyme which causes activation of peroxide oxygen

perradius (pĕr'rā dĭŭs) *n* [L. *per* through *radius* radius.] One of four primary radii of coelenterates.

perseveration (pĕr'sĕvĕrā shŭn) *n* [L. *perseverare* to persist.] Tendency of set of neurones to remain in a state of excitation persistent response after cessation of original stimulus.

persistent (pĕrsĭs'tĕnt) *a.* [L. *persistere* t persevere] Remaining

attached till maturation as corolla *appl* teeth with continuous growth *appl* organs or parts in adult which normally disappear with larval stage or youth as gills.

person (pĕr'sŏn) *n.* [L. *persona*, person.] An individual or zooid of colony

personate (pĕr'sŏnāt) *a.* [L. *personatus* masked.] Masked *appl.* corolla of two lips, closely approximated and with projection of the lower closing the throat of the corolla.

perspiration (pĕr'spirā shŭn) *n.* [L. *per* through *spirare* to breathe.] Exudation or excretion through pores of skin.

pertusate (pĕrtū sāt) *a.* [L. *pertusus* thrust through.] Pierced at apex.

perula (pĕr'ūlă) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *pera*, wallet.] A leaf-bud scale.

pervalvar (pĕrvăl văr) *a.* [L. *per* through; *valvae* folding-doors.] Dividing valve longitudinally

pervious (pĕr'vĭŭs) *a* [L. *per* through *via* way] Perforated permeable *appl* nostrils with no septum between nasal cavities.

pes (pĕs) *n.* [L. *pes* foot.] A foot, base or foot-like structure, as certain parts of brain branches of facial nerve.

pessulus (pĕs'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *pessulus* bolt.] An internal skeletal element in syrinx of some birds.

petal (pĕt'ăl) *n.* [Gk. *petalon* leaf] One of the parts of corolla.

petaliform (pĕt'ălifôrm) *a.* [Gk. *petalon* leaf L. *forma* shape] Petal-shaped petal-like, petaloid, petaline.

petall d (pĕt'ăld) *a.* [Gk. *petalon* leaf.] With petals petaliferous, *opp* apetalous.

petalody (pĕtăl'ŏdĭ) *n* [Gk. *petalon*, leaf *eidos* form] Conversion of other parts of flower into petals

petaloid (pĕt'ăloid) *a.* [Gk. *petalon* leaf; *eidos* form.] Like petal *appl.* perianth *appl.* ambulacral areas of certain echinoderms.

petaloideous (pĕt'ăloid ēŭs) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, leaf; *eidos* form.] Petaloid; *appl* monocotyledons with coloured perianth

petasma (pĕt'ăsmă) *n* [Gk. *petasma* anything spread out.] A complicated membranous plate on inner side of peduncle with interlocking coupling hooks, an pparatus of certain Crustacea.

petiolar (pĕt'ĭōlăr) *a.* [L. *petiolus* small foot.] *Pert.* having or growing on a small stalk.

petiolat (pĕt'ĭōlāt) *a.* [L. *petiolus* small foot.] Growing on, o provided with, a petiole having thorax and abdomen connected by petiole.

p tiol (pĕt'ĭōl) *n.* [L. *petiolus* small foot.] The foot-stalk of a leaf a slender stalk connecting thorax and abdomen in insects small sclerite at base of palpal organ in spiders flattened and modified barb base in feathers.

petiolul (pĕt'ĭōlūl) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *petiolus* small foot] The foot stalk of leaflet of compound leaf.

Petit' canal,—spatia zonularis, *q.v*

petrifaction (pĕt'rĭfăk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *petra*, rock *facere* to make.] Fossilisation through saturation by mineral matter in solution, subsequently turned to solid form.

petrohyoid (pĕt rōhī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *petros* stone *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] *Pert* hyoid and petrous part f temporal.

petromastoid (pĕt'rōmăs'toid) *a.* [Gk. *petros* stone *mastos* breast; *eidos* form.] *Pert* mastoid process and petrous portion of temporal.

petro-occipital (pĕt'rō-ŏksĭp'ĭtăl) *a.* [Gk. *petros* stone L. *occiput* back of head.] *Pert.* occipital and petrous part of temporal *appl.* fissure.

petrophyt (pĕt rōfīt) [Gk. *petros* stone *phyton* plant.] A rock plant.

petrosal (pĕtrō săl) *a.* [Gk. *petros* stone.] Of compact bone *appl.* otic bones of fishes *appl* a sphenoidal process, to a ganglion of glossopharyngeal, to nerves and sinus in region of petrous portion of temporal bone *appl.* bone, the periotic.

petrosphenoidal (pĕt′rŏsfēnoid′ăl) *a.* [Gk. *petros* stone *sphēn* wedge *eidos* form.] *Pert.* sphenoid and petrous part of temporal *appl* a fissure.

petrosquamosal (pĕt′rŏskwāmō sal) *a.* [Gk. *petros* stone L. *squama* scale] *Pert* squamosal and petrous part of temporal *appl* sinus and suture petrosquamous.

petrotympani (pĕt′rŏtimpăn′ik) *a.* [Gk. *petr* stone *tympanon* drum.] *Pert* tympanum and petrous portion of temporal *appl* a fissure.

petr us (pĕt′rŭs) *a* [Gk. *petros* stone.] Very hard or stony *appl* a pyramidal portion of temporal bone between sphenoid and occipital *appl* a ganglion on its lower border petrosal.

Peyer's glands or patches [*J C Peyer* Swiss anatomist]. Agminated glands, roundish patches of aggregated lymphatic nodules on intestine walls.

Pflüger' cords [*E F W Pflüger* German physiologist]. C ll columns growing from the germinal epi thelium int the stroma, and which give rise to gonads.

pH —the negatn value of the power to which 10 is raised in order t obtain the concentration of hydrogen ions in gram-molecules per litre pH of neutral solution being 7 pH of acid solutions is smaller than 7 pH of alkaline solutions being greater than 7

phacella (făsel ă) *n* [Gk. *phakelos* bundle of faggots] A delicate fila ment with mesogloea core and p- plied with stinging capsules occur ring in rows stomach of certain coelenterates gastric filament

phacocyst (fă kŏsĭst) *n* [Gk. *phakos* lentil lens *kystis* bladder] Trans parent sac enclosing lens f eye capsule of the lens capsula lentis

phacoid (făk oid) *a* [Gk *phakos* len til *eidos* form] Lentil-shaped

phaeic,—phaeoch ou *q v*

phaeism (fē izm) *n* [Gk *phaios* dusky] Duskiness *appl* colou ing of butterflies

phaeno- —*also* pheno-

phaenogam (fēn′ŏgăm) *n* [Gk. *phainein* to show *gamos* marriage.] Phanerogam.

phaeochrome (fē′ŏkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *phaios* dusky *krōma* colour.] Chromophil chromaffin.

phaeochromoblast (fē′ŏkrō mŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *phaios* dusky *krōma*, colour *blastos* bud] Cell which develops into a phaeochromocyte or chromaffin cell.

phaeochrous (fē′ŏkrō ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phaios* dusky *chrōs* colour] Of dusky colour phaeic.

phaeodium (fēō′dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *phaios* dusky *eidos* form.] In certain Radiolaria, an aggregation of food and excretory substances forming a mass round the central capsule aperture.

phaeomelanin (fē′ŏmĕl ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *phaios* dusky *melas* black.] A brownish melanin *cf* eumelanin.

phaeophyll (fē′ŏfĭl′) *n* [Gk. *phaios* dusky *phyllon* leaf.] The colour ing matter of brown algae.

phaeoplast (fē′ŏplăst) *n* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky *plastos* formed] Chromoplast of brown seaweeds or Phaeophyceae.

phag (făj) *n.* [Gk. *phagein* to eat.] An agent causing destruction or lysis of micro-organisms bacteriophage

phagocytable (făg′ŏsī′tăbl) *a.* [Gk. *phagein* to eat *kytos* hollow] *Appl* bacteria rendered more easily ingested by leucocytes.

phagocyte (făg′ŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat *kytos* hollow] A colourless blood-corpuscle which tends to ingest foreign particles root cell with lobed nucleus capable of digesting endotrophic fungal filaments. *a* Phagocytic.

phagocytosis (făg′ŏsītō′sĭs) *n* [Gk. *phagein* to eat *kytos* hollow] The ngestion and destruction of microparasites by phagocytes.

phagolysis (făgŏl′ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *phagein* to eat *lysis* loosing] Dissolution of phagocytes.

phagozoit (făg'ŏzō'ĭt) *n* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat *zoon* animal.] An animal which feeds on disintegrating or dead tissue.

phalange (făl'ănj) *n* [Gk. *phalanx* line of battle.] A phalanx.

phalangeal (fălăn'jēăl) *a*. [Gk. *phalanx* line of battle] *Pert* or resembling, phalanges; *appl* bones, cells attached in rows to Corti' rods etc.

phalanx (făl'ăngks) *n*., **phalanges** (făl'ănjēz) *plu*. [Gk. *phalanx* line of battle.] Segments of digits of vertebrates bundle of stamens united by filaments.

phallomer (făl ŏmĕr) *n* [Gk. *phallos* penis *meros* part.] Penis valve, in insects.

phallosome (făl'ŏsōm) *n*. [Gk. *phallos* penis *soma* body] A structure of tissue from inner surface of basistyles and penis valves, in Culicidae mesosome.

phallus (făl'ŭs) *n*. [Gk. *phallos* penis.] The embryonic structure which becomes penis or clitoris external genitalia of male insect genus of Basidiomycetes.

phanerocodonic (făn'ĕrōkōdŏ 'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *phaneros* manifest *kodon* bell.] *Appl*. detached and free-swimming zooids of hydroid colony *Opp* adelocodonic.

phanerogam (făn ĕrŏgăm) *n*. [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest *gamos* marriage.] A plant with conspicuous flowers anthophyte, phanerogam, spermatophyte. *Opp* cryptogam.

phanerogamous (fănĕrŏg'ămŭs) *a*. [Gk. *phaneros* manifest *gamos* marriage.] *Appl*. plants with flowers containing pistils and stamens phanerogamic.

phanerophyte (făn'ĕrŏfīt) *n*. [Gk. *phaneros* manifest *phyton*, plant.] Tree or shrub with aerial dormant buds plant whose size is not appreciably less during cold or dry season.

phaoplankton (fā ŏplăngk'tŏn) *n*. [Gk. *phaos* light; *plangktos* wandering] Surface plankton, living at depths to which light penetrates.

phaosome (fā'ŏsōm) *n* [Gk. *phaos* light *soma* body] An optic organelle in certain epidermal cells of annelids.

pharmacodynamics (fâr'măkōdī năm'ĭks) *n*. [Gk. *pharmakon* drug; *dynamis* power] The science of the action f drugs.

pharyngeal (fărĭn'jēăl) *a*. [Gk. *pharyngx* gullet.] *Pert*. pharynx *appl* artery membrane, nerve tonsil tubercle, veins, etc. *appl*. nephridia, in certain worms.

pharyngobranchial (fărĭng'gōbrăng' kĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *pharyngx* gullet, *brangchia*, gills.] *Pert*. pharynx and gills *appl*. certain bones of fishes.

pharyngopalatine (fărĭng'gōpăl'ătĭn) *a* [Gk. *pharyngx* gullet L. *palatum* palate.] *Pert* pharynx and palate *appl*. arch and muscl ; palatopharyngeal.

pharynx (făr'ĭngks) *n*. [Gk. *pharyngx* gullet.] A musculo-membranous tube extending from under surface of skull to level of sixth cervical vertebra gullet or anterior part of alimentary canal following buccal cavity

phasmids (făs mĭdz) *n*. *plu*. [Gk. *phasma*, apparition.] Caudal papillae in Nematoda, bearing pores connecting with glandular pouch.

phell ma (fĕlē'mă) *n*. [Gk. *phellos* cork.] Cork cork and non-suberised layers forming external zone of periderm phellem.

phell d rm (fĕl'ŏdĕrm) *n*. [Gk. *phellos* cork; *derma*, skin.] The secondary parenchymatous suberous cortex of trees, formed on inner side of cork-cambium.

phellogen (fĕl'ŏjĕn) *n*. [Gk. *phellos* cork *gennaein* to generate.] The cork-cambium of tree stems, arising as secondary meristem and giving rise to cork and phelloderm.

phelloid (fĕl'oid) *a*. [Gk. *phellos* cork *eidos* form.] Cork-like. *n*. Non-suberised cell-layer in outer periderm.

phengophil (fĕng'gōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *phengos* light *philos* friend.] Preferring light, *appl* animals

phengophobe (fĕng'gōfōb) *a.* [Gk. *phengos* light *phobos* fear] Shunning light, *appl* animals.

ph nocontour —nophane *q.v*

phenocopy (fē'nokŏp'ĭ) *n* [Gk. *phainein* to appear F *copie* copy from L.L. *copia* transcript.] A modification induced by environmental factors which parallels genetically produced changes.

ph nogam,—phanerogam *q v*

phen logical (fēnōlŏj'ĭkăl) *a.* [Gk *phainein* to appea *logos* discourse.] *Pert* phenology *appl* isolation of species owing to diff ences n flowering or breeding season.

ph nology (fēnŏl ojĭ) *n* [Gk. *phainein* to appear *logos* discourse.] Recording and study f periodic biotic events, as of flowering breeding migration, etc. in relation to climatic and other factors phenomenology

phenotype (fēn'otīp) *n* [Gk. *phainein* to appear *typos* image.] The characters of an organism due to the response of genotypic char acters to the environment a group of individuals exhibiting the same phenotypic characters

phenotypic (fēn ōtĭp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phainein* to show *typos* image.] *Pert* phenotype *appl* characters arising from reaction to environmental stimulus.

ph o- — *see* phaeo-

phe n (fēr'ŏn) *n* [Gk *pherein* to bear] The colloidal bearer of the active principle of an enzyme *cf* agon, symplex

phialid (fī'ălĭd) *n* [Gk. *phialē* bowl *eidos* form.] A flask-shaped outgrowth of spor bearing hypha in certain fungi a sterigma *cf* metula

phialopor (fī'ălopŏr) *n* [Gk *phialē* bowl *poros* channel] The opening in the hollow daughter colony or gonidium f Volvox

phialospore (fī'ălospŏr) *n* [Gk. *phialē* bowl *spora* seed.] A spore or conidium borne at tip of a phialide

philtrum (fĭl'trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *philtron* philtre.] The depression on upper lip beneath septum of nose.

phlebenterism (flĕbĕn'tĕrĭzm) *n* [Gk. *phleps* vein *enteron* intestine.] Condition of having branches of th intestine extending into other organs, as arms or legs.

phleboedesis (flĕbē dēsĭs) *n* [Gk. *phleps* vein *oidein* to swell] Condition of having circulatory system cavity so distended and insinuated as to diminish the coelom especially so in mollusca.

phloem (flō ĕm) *n* [Gk. *phloios* inner bark.] Bast-tissue the soft bast of vascular bundles, consisting of sieve-tube tissue.

phloem parenchyma, — thin-walled parenchyma associated with sieve-tubes of phloem

phloem sheath,—pericycle together with inner layer of a bundle sheath where latter consists of two layers.

phloeoterma (flēˈōtĕr'mă) *n* [Gk. *phloios* inner bark *terma* boundary] Endodermis inner most layer of cortex.

phloic (flō'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *phloios* inner bark] *Pert* phloem *appl.* procambium that gives rise t phloem.

phobotaxis (fō'bōtăk'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *phobos* manifest fear *taxis* arrangement.] Avoiding reaction trial-and-error reaction.

pholadophyte (fōlăd'ōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *pholas* lurking *phyton* plant.] A plant living in hollows, shunning bright light

pholidosis (fŏlĭdō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pholis* scale] Scale arrangement of scaled animals.

ph nati n (fōnā shŭ) *n* [Gk. *phone* sound.] Production of sounds, *f* by insects

phonoreceptor (fō nōrēsĕp'tŏr) *n* [Gk *phone* sound L. *receptor* receiver] A receptor of sound waves, as ear certain sensillae

phoranthium (fŏrăn'thiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pherein* to bear *anthos* flower.] The receptacle of composite plants.

phoresia (fŏrē'siă) *n.* [Gk. *pherein* to bear.] The carrying of one organism by another without parasitism *appl.* insects.

phoront (fŏrŏnt') *n.* [Gk. *pherein* producing *on* being.] Encysted stage produced by tomite and leading to formation of trophont in life cycle of Holotricha.

phorozooid (fŏr'ŏzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *pherein* to bear *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] Foster forms of Doliolum buds, never sexually mature but set free with gonozooids attached to ventral outgrowth.

phorozoon (fŏrŏzō'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pherein* to bear *zoon*, animal.] An asexual organism or larval stage preceding the sexual.

phosphagen,—creatine phosphate in vertebrate muscle, splitting into creatine and phosphoric acid during contraction, and reformed during recovery; arginine phosphate in muscle of certain invertebrates.

phosphene (fŏs'fēn) *n.* [Gk. *phos* light, *phainein* to show.] A light impression on retina due to stimulus other than rays of light.

phosphorescence (fŏs'fŏrĕs'ĕns) *n.* [Gk. *phosphoros* bringing light.] The state of being luminous without sensible heat, common in marine protozoa, some copepods, and the majority of deep-sea animals: bioluminescence.

photic (fō'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phos* light.] *Pert.* light; *appl.* zone, the surface waters penetrated by sunlight *appl.* uphotic and dysphotic zones, *aph* photic.

photoceptor,—photoreceptor *q.v.*

photochromatic (fō'tōkrōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phos* light *chroma*, colour.] *Appl.* interval between achromatic and chromatic thresholds.

photodinesis (fō'tōdĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phos* light *dine* eddy.] Protoplasmic streaming induced by light.

photodynamics (fō'tōdīnăm'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *phos* light *dynamis* strength.] The study of the effects of light stimulation on plants.

photogen (fō'tōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *phos* light *genos* producing.] A light producing organ, or substance.

photogenesis,—*see* biophotogenesis.

photogenic (fō'tōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phos* light *genos* producing.] Light producing: luminescent.

photokinesis (fō'tōkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phos* light *kinesis* movement.] Aggregation of organisms in response to stimulation by certain regions of the visual spectrum.

photonasty (fō'tōnăs'tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phos* light *nastos* close pressed.] Response to diffuse light stimuli, or variations in illumination.

photopathy (fōtŏp'ăthĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phos* light *pathos* feeling.] Aggregation without individual axial orientation in response to light stimulus: reaction to differential illumination of parts of an organism.

photoperiod (fō'tōpē'rĭŏd) *n.* [Gk. *phos* light *periodos* circuit.] Duration of daily exposure to light: length of day favouring optimum functioning of an organism.

photoperiodism (fō'tōpē'rĭŏdĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *phos* light *periodos* circuit.] Response of an organism to the relative duration of day and night.

photophase (fō'tōfāz) *n.* [Gk. *phos* light *phainein* to appear.] Developmental stage during which the plant, after thermophase, shows definite requirements as to duration and intensity of light and temperature.

photophilous (fōtŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phos* light *philos* loving.] Seeking and thriving in, strong light.

photophobic (fō'tōfō'bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phos* light *phobos* fear.] Not tolerating light: shunning light.

photophore (fō'tōfō) *n.* [Gk. *phos* light *pherein*, to bear.] A luminous organ of certain crustaceans and fishes.

photophygous (fōtŏf'ĭgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phos* light *phyge* flight.] Avoiding strong light.

photopic (fōtŏp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phōs* light *ōps* eye.] Having or *pert* light adapted eye, *opp* scotopic.

photoreceptor (fō'tōrĕsĕp'tŏr) *n.* [Gk. *phōs* light L. *receptus* received.] Terminal organ receiving light stimuli photoceptor

photospheres (fō'tōsfērz) *n. plu* [Gk. *phōs* light *sphaira* globe.] Luminous organs of Crustacea.

photosynthesis (fō'tōsĭn'thĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *phōs* light *synthesis* putting together] Carbon assimilation, requiring presence of chloroplasts and light and consisting in synthesis of carbohydrates from carbon dioxide and water

photosynthetic (fō'tōsĭnthĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phōs* light *synthesis* putting together] *Appl* nutrition by carbon assimilation feeding like a green plant.

photosynthetic quotient—the ratio between the volume of oxygen produced and the volume of carbon dioxide used *Opp* respiratory quotient.

photosynthetic zone,—of sea, between surface and compensation point, *q.v.*

phototaxis (fō'tōtăk'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *phōs* light *taxis* arrangement] Response to stimulus of light.

phototonus (fō'tōtō nŭs, fōtŏt'ōnŭs) *n* [Gk. *phōs* light *tonos* tension.] Sensitiveness to light condition of a plant or plant organ induced by light.

phototrophic (fō tōtrŏf'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *phōs* light *trophē* nourishment.] Requiring light as source of energy in nutrition holophytic.

phototropism (fōtŏt'rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *phōs* light *tropē* turn.] The tendency shown by most plants to turn their aerial growing parts towards the greater light.

phragma (frăg'mă) *n* [Gk. *phragma* fence.] A spurious dissepiment a septum in endotergite or dorsal podeme of thorax and abdomen in Diplopoda and insects *Plu* phragmata.

phragmocone (frăg'mōkōn) *n* [Gk. *phragma* fence *kōnos* cone.] In belemnites and other molluscs, a cone divided internally by a series of septa perforated by a siphuncle.

phragmocyttarous (frăg'mōsĭt'ărŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phragma*, fence *kyttaros* honey-comb cell.] Building or *pert* combs attached to supporting surface, as of certain wasps *cf* stelocyttarous.

phragmoplast (frăg'mōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *phragma*, fence *plastos* moulded.] Barrel-shaped stage of spindle in mitosis.

phragmosomm (frăg'mōsōm) *n* [Gk. *phragma* fence *sōma* body] A disc, derived from ectoplasm, in equatorial plane of cell and in which the cell plate is formed.

phragmospore (frăg'mōspōr) *n* [Gk. *phragma* fence *sporos* seed.] A septate spore

phratry (frā'trĭ) *n* [Gk. *phratr* a subdivision of a tribe.] A sub-tribe or clan.

phreatophyte (frēăt'ōfīt) *n.* [Gk *phreatia* tank.] Plant with very long roots reaching water table.

phrenic (frĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phrēn*, diaphragm, mind.] *Pert* or in region of diaphragm *appl* artery ganglion, nerve, plexus, vein. *Pert* mind.

phrenicocolic (frĕn'ĭkōkŏl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phrēn* diaphragm *kolon* lower part of intestine.] *Appl* a ligament or fold of peritoneum from left colic flexure to diaphragm.

phrenicocostal (frĕn'ĭkōkŏs'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *phrēn* diaphragm L. *costa*, rib] *Appl* a narrow slit or sinus between costal and diaphragmatic pleurae

phrenicolienal (frĕn'ĭkōlī'ĕnăl) *a.* [Gk. *phrēn* diaphragm L. *lien*, spleen.] *Appl* ligament forming part of peritoneum reflected over spleen and extending to diaphragm lienorenal.

phrenicopericardiac (frĕn'ĭkōpĕr'ĭkăr'dĭăk) *a* [Gk. *phrēn* diaphragm *peri* around *kardia*, heart.] *Appl* a ligament extending from diaphragm to pericardium.

phthisaner (thi-ā ē) *n.* [Gk. *phthisis* wasting *aner* male.] Pupal male ant parasitised by an Orasema larva.

phthisergate (thĭs-ĕr'gāt) *n.* [Gk. *phthisis* wasting *ergates* worker.] Pupal worker ant parasitised by an Orasema larva.

phthisogyne (thĭs'ōjī'nē) *n.* [Gk. *phthisis* wasting *gyne* female.] Pupal female ant parasitised by an Orasema larva.

phyad (fī'ăd) *n.* [Gk. *phye* nat re.] An inherited form *opp.* oecad.

phycobilins (fī'kōbĭ'lĭns) *n. plu.* [Gk. *phykos* seaweed L. *bilis* bile.] Chromoproteins of seaweeds, as phycocyanin and phycoerythrin.

phycochrom (fī'kōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *phykos* seaweed; *chroma* colour.] A pigment of blue-green algae.

phycochrysin (fī'kōkrĭs'ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos* seaweed *chrysos* gold.] An accessory pigment of orange-yellow algae.

phycocyanin (fī'kōsī'ănĭn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos* seaweed *kyanos* dark blue.] A pigment of blue-green algae.

phycoerythrin (fī'kōĕrĭth rĭn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos* seaweed; *erythros* red.] The colouring matter of red algae.

phycology (fīkŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phykos* seaweed *logos* discourse.] That part of botany dealing with algae.

phycophaein (fī'kōfē'ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos* seaweed *phaios* dusky.] The pigment of brown algae.

phycoxanthin (fī'kōzăn'thĭn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos* seaweed; *xanthos* yellow.] Buff colouring matter of diatoms and brown algae.

phyla (fī'lă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *phylon* tribe.] *Plu.* of phylum, *q.v.*

phylacobiosis (fīlăkōbīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phylax*, guard *biosis* manner of living.] Mutual or unilateral protective behaviour as of certain ants.

phylactocarp (fīlăk'tōkărp) *n.* [Gk. *phylaktikos* guarding *karpos* fruit.] A modification of hydrocladium in Hydromedusae, for protection of gonophore.

phylembryo (fīl ĕmbrĭō) *n.* [Gk. *phylon* race *embryon* mbryo.] Stage in development f Brachiopoda, at completion of protegulum.

phylephebic (fī'lĕfē'bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phylon* race *ephebeia*, manhood.] *Appl.* adult stage in race history.

phyletic (fīlĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phylon* race.] *Pert.* a phylum or race.

phyllade (fĭl'ăd) *n.* [Gk. *phyllas* foliage.] A reduced scale-like leaf.

phyllary (fĭl'ărĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf.] A bract of the involucre of Compositae.

phyllidium (fĭlĭd'ĭum) *n.* [Gk. *phyll idion* little leaf.] An outgrowth from side of scolex of Cestoidea bothridium.

phyll bra chia (fĭl'ōbrăng'kĭă) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *brangchia* gills.] A gill consisting of numbers of lamellae or thi plates.

phyllocali (fĭl'ōkălēn) *n.* [Gk. *phyllo* leaf *kalein* t ummon.] A complex of substances, or hormone which stimulates growth of mesophyll.

phylloclade (fĭl'ōklād') *n.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *klados* sprout.] A green flattened or rounded stem functioning as leaf as in Cactus; flattened axillary bud as i Ruscus; phyllocladium, cladode, cladophyll.

phyllocyst (fĭl'ōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *kystis* bladder.] The rudimentary cavity of hydrophyllium or protective medusoid.

phyllode (fĭl'ōd) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *eidos* form.] Winged petiole with flattened surfaces placed laterally to stem f nctioning leaf.

phyllody (fĭl'ōdĭ) *n.* [Gk *phyllon* leaf; *eidos* form.] Metamorphosis of an organ into a foliage leaf.

phylloerythrin (fĭl'ōĕrĭth'rĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *erythros* red.] A red pigment derived from chlorophyll and occurring in bile of herbivorous mammals bilipu purin cholohaematin.

phyllogenetic (fĭl'ōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *genesis* descent.] Producing or developing leaves.

phylloid (fĭl oid) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *eid* form.] Leaf like. *n* The leaf regarded as a flattened branch, or as a telome.

phyllomania (fĭl'ōmā nĭă) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *mania* madness.] Abnormal leaf production.

phyllome (fĭl ōm) *n* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf.] The leaf structures of a plant as a whole

phyll morphosis (fĭl'ōmōr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *morphosis* f rm.] Phyllody variation of leaves at different seasons.

phyllophagous (fĭlŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *phagein* to eat.] Feeding on leaves.

phyllophor (fĭl'ōfŏr) *n* [Gk *phyllophoros* leaf-bearing] Terminal bud or growing point of palms.

phyllophorous (fĭlŏf'ŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllophoros* leaf bearing] Bearing or producing leaves.

phyll pode (fĭl'ōpōd) *n* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *pous* foot.] A sheathing leaf base of Isoetes.

phyllopodium (fĭl opō dĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *pous* foot.] The axis of a leaf the stem regarded as pseudo-axis formed of fused leaf bases.

phyll podous (fĭlŏp ōdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *pous* foot.] H ving leaf-lik swimming feet, as in Branchiopoda.

phylloptosis (fĭlŏtō sĭs ptō-) *n* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *ptosis* falling] The fall of the leaf

phyllorhi za (fĭl'ōrī'ză) *n* [Gk *phyllon* leaf *rhiza* root] A young leaf with a root.

phyllosiphonic (fĭl'ōsīfŏn'ĭk) *a* [Gk *phyllon* leaf *siphon* tube] With insertion of leaf trace disturbing axial stele tissue *Opp* cladosiphonic.

phyllosp rm (fĭl'ōspĕrm) *n* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *sperma* seed] Seed borne on lea es a in pteridophytes and cycads.

phyllospondyl u (fĭl ōspŏn dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *sphondyle* vertebra.] *Appl* vertebrae consisting of hypocentrum and neural arch both contributing to hollow transverse process as in Stegocephali.

phyllosporous (fĭlŏs pōrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *spor s* seed.] With sporophylls like foliage leaves, as Lycopodium *cf* stachyosporous.

phyllotactic (fĭl'ōtăk'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *taktikos* fit for arrangement.] *Pert* phyllotaxis *appl* fraction of circumference of stem between uccessive leaves, representing the angle of their divergence.

phyll taxis (fĭl'ōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *taxis* arrangement.] The arrangement of leaves on an axis or stem.

phylloxanthin,—xanthophyll *q.v*

phyllozooid (fĭl'ōzō oid) *n* [Gk. *phyllon* leaf *zoon* animal *eidos* form] A shield-shaped medusoid of protective function a hydrophyllium of Hydromedusae.

phylobiology (fī'lōbīŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phylon* race *bios* life *logos* discourse.] The study of reactions or behaviour of organisms in relation to their racial history

phyloeph bic,—phylephebic, *q.v*

phylogenesi (fī'lōjĕn ĕsĭs) phylogeny (fīlŏj ĕnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phylon*, race *genesis* descent.] History of development of pecies or race *cf* ontogeny

phylogen tic (fī'lōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phylon* race *genesis* descent.] *Pert* race-history *appl* reproductive cells *opp* autogenetic or body cells

phylogerontic (fī'lōjĕrŏn'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phylon* race *geron*, old man.] *Appl* decadent stage in race-history

phylon,—phylum, *q.v*

phylon anic (fī'lōnēă nĭk) *a.* [Gk *phylon* race *neanikos* youthful.] *Appl* youthful stage in race-history

phylonepionic (fī'lōnĕpĭŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phylon* race *nepios* infant.] *Appl.* post-embryonic stage in race history

phylum (fī'lŭm) *n.* [Gk. *phylon* race or tribe.] A group of animals or plants constructed on a similar general plan, a primary division in classification.

phyone (fī'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *phyein* to make to grow.] A prepituitary principle controlling growth growth hormone phyon, tethelin.

physa (fī'sā) *n.* [Gk. *physa*, bellows.] The modified rounded base of burrowing sea-anemones.

physicist (fĭz'ĭsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *physikos* physical.] From biological stand point, an upholder of theory that vital phenomena are explicable on physico-chemical basis.

physiog nesis (fĭz'ĭŏjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk *physis* nature *genesis* descent.] The development of vital activities ontogenesis in its physiological aspect physiogeny

physiogenic (fĭz'ĭŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *physis* nature *genes* producing.] Caused by functioning of an organ or part *pert* physiogenesis.

physiog ny —physiogenesis *q*

physiology (fĭzĭŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *physis* nature *logos* discourse.] That part of biology dealing with functions and activities of organisms.

physoclistous (fī'sōklĭs'tŭs) *a.* [Gk *physa*, bladder *kleiein* to close.] Having no channel connecting swim-bladder and digestive tract as in most teleosts.

physodes (fī'sōdz) *n.* *plu.* [Gk. *physa* bubble.] Spindles of phloroglucin contained in plasmodium of certain Sarcodina.

physogastry (fīsŏgăs'trĭ) *n* [Gk. *physan*, to blow up *gaster* belly.] Excessive fat body and enlargement of abdomen in insects.

physostomous (fīsŏs'tōmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *physa*, bladder *stoma*, mouth.] Having swim-bladder and digestive tract connected throughout life by pneumatic duct, as in ganoids.

phytobiology (fī'tōbīŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant *bios* lif ; *logos* discourse.] Plant biology the life-history of plants.

phytobiotic (fī'tōbīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phyton* plant ; *bios* life.] Living within plants *appl.* some protozoa.

phytochemistry (fī'tōkĕm'ĭstrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyton* plant *chemeia* transmutation.] The chemistry of plants.

phytochrome (fī'tōkrōmz) *n* *plu.* [Gk. *phyton* plant *chroma*, colour.] Chromoproteins of plants, as certain seaweed pigments.

phytocoenosis (fī'tōsēnō'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *phyton* plant *koinos* common.] The assemblage of plants living in particular locality

phytog esi (fī'tōjĕn esĭs) *n* [Gk. *phyton* plant *genesis* descent.] Evolution, or development, of plants.

phytog tics (fī'tojĕnĕt'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *phyton* plant *genesis* descent.] Plant genetics.

phytogenous (fītŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phyton* plant *genos* generation.] Of vegetable origin produced by plants.

phytogeny —phytogenesis.

phytogeography (fī'tōjēŏg'răfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyton* plant *ge* earth *graphein*, to write.] Study of the geographical distribution of plants.

phytography (fītŏg răfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyton* plant *graphein* to write.] Descriptive botany

phytohormones (fī'tōhôr'mōnz) *n.* *plu* [Gk. *phyton* plant *hormaein* to excite.] Internal secretions of plants, as auxins and traumatins plant hormones.

phytoid (fī'toid) *a.* [Gk. *phyton* plant *eidos* form.] Plant like. *n.* An individual in plant colony *cf* zooid.

phytology (fītŏl'ŏjĭ) [Gk. *phyton*, plant *logos* discourse.] Botany

phyt ma (fītō mă) *n.* [Gk. *phyton* plant.] Vegetative plant-substance.

phytom (fī'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *phyton* plant.] Plants considered as an ecological unit vegetation.

phytomer (fī'tōmĕr) *n.* [Gk. *phyton* plant *meros* part.] A structural unit of plant a bud-bearing node.

phytomorphic (fī'tōmôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *phyton* plant *morphe* form.] With plant like structure.

phyton (fī'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *phyton* plant.] A rudimentary plant propagation unit, smallest detached part which can form another plant a phytomer *q.v*

phytonomy (fītŏn'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *phyton* plant *nomos* law] The laws of origin and development of plants.

phytopathology (fī'tōpăthŏl'ōjĭ) *n* [Gk. *phyton* plant *pathos* suffering *logos* discourse.] The study of abnormalities of formation and function in plants study of plant diseases.

phytophag us (fītŏf'ăgŭs) phytophilous (fītŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *phyton* plant *phagein* to eat *philos* loving] Feeding on plants herbivorous.

phytophysiol gy (fī'tōfĭzĭŏl'ōjĭ) *n* [Gk. *phyton* plant *physis* nature *logos* discourse] Plant physiology

phytoplankton (fī'tōplăngk'tŏn) *n* [Gk. *phyton* plant *plangkton* wandering] Plant plankton.

phytoplasm (fī'tōplăzm) *n* [Gk. *phyton* plant *plasma* mould.] Plant protoplasm.

phytosis (fītō'sĭs) *n* [Gk *phyton* plant] Production of disease by vegetabl parasites as by fungi any disease so caused

phytosociol gy (fī'tōsōsĭŏl'ōjĭ) *n* [Gk. *phyton* plant L. *socius* companion Gk. *logos* discourse] The branch of botany comprising ecology chorology and genetics of plant associations.

phyt st rols (fītŏs'tĕrōlz) *n. plu* [Gk *phyton* plant *stereo* solid L. *oleum* oil] Plant sterol sterol from phanerogams as sitosterol st gmasterol etc *cf* mycosterols.

phytotomy (fītŏt'ŏmĭ) *n* [Gk. *phyton* plant *tome* cutting] The dissection of plants plant anatomy

phytotoxin (fī'tōtŏk'sĭn) *n* [Gk. *phyton* plant *toxikon* poison.] Any toxin originating n plants.

phytotrophic (fī'tōtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *phyton* plant *trephein* t nourish.] Autotrophic holophytic, *q.v*

pia mate (pī'ă mā'tĕr) *n* [L. *pia mater* kind mother] A delicate vascular membrane investing brain and spinal cord.

pigment (pĭg'mĕnt) *n* [L. *pingere* to paint.] Colouring matter in plants and animals.

pigment cell,—a chromatophore or chromocyte.

pigmentation (pĭg'mĕntā'shŭn) *n* [L. *pinger* to paint.] Deposition of colouring matter in an organ or organism.

pilea,—*plu* of pileum.

pileat d (pĭl'ēātĕd) *a.* [L. *pileus* felt cap.] Crested *appl* birds.

pileocystidium (pĭl'ēōsĭstĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [L *pileus* cap Gk. *kystis* bag *idion* dim] One of the cystidium-lik structures on pileus of certain Basidiomycetes

pileolated (pĭl'ēōlātĕd) *a.* [L. *pileolus* small cap.] Furnished with a small cap or caps.

pileolus (pĭlē'ōlŭs) *n.* [L. *pileolus* small cap] A small pileus.

pileorhiza (pĭl'ēōrī'ză) *n.* [L. *pileus* cap Gk. *rhiza* root.] A root covering a root-cap.

pil um (pĭl'ēŭm) *n* [L. *pileum* cap] Top of head region of bird.

pileus (pĭl'ēŭs) *n* [L. *pileus* cap.] Umbrella-shaped structure of mushroom, or of jelly fish.

pilidium (pĭlĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *pilidion* small cap] The characteristic helmet-shaped larva of Nemertea.

pilif (pĭl'ĭfĕr) *n* [L. *pilus* hair *ferre* to carry] Part of labrum of Lepidoptera.

piliferous (pĭlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *pilus* hair *ferre* to carry] Bearing or producing hair *appl* outermost layer of root or epiblema which gives rise to root-hairs piligerous.

pilomotor (pĭl'ōmō'tŏr) *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair *movere* to move.] *Appl* non-myelinated fibres innervating muscles of hair follicles.

pilose (pĭl'ōs) *a.* [L. *pilus* hair] Hairy downy

pilus (pī'lŭs) *n.* [L. *pilus* hair.] One of slender hair-like structures covering some plants.

pinacocytes (pin'ăkōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pinax* tablet; *kytos* hollow.] The flattened plate-like cells of dermal epithelium of sponges.

pincers,—prehensile claws, as of lobster; chelae of insects; chelicerae of arachnids.

pineal gland or **body**,—the epiphysis cerebri, median outgrowth from first cerebral vesicle, first tubular then branched believed to have endocrine functions, and distally connected with the parietal organ, homologous with median eye.

pineal region,—portion of brain giving rise to pineal and parapineal organs.

pineal sac,—end vesicle of epiphysis, as in Sphenodon.

pineal system,—the parietal organ and associated structures, as pineal sac, stalk, and nerves, parapineal organ, epiphysis.

pin-eyed,—having stigma at mouth of tubular corolla, with shorter stamens. *Opp.* thrum-eyed.

pinna (pin'ă) *n.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] A leaflet of pinnate leaf; auricle or outer ear; bird's feather or wing; fish-fin.

pinnaglobulin,—a brown respiratory pigment containing manganese, in certain bivalves.

pinnate (pin'ăt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] Divided in a feathery manner; with lateral processes; of compound leaf, having leaflets on each side of an axis or midrib.

pinnatifid (pināt'ĭfid) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *findere*, to cleave.] *Appl.* leaves lobed half-way to midrib.

pinnatilobate (pināt'ĭlō'bāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *lobus* lobe.] With leaves pinnately lobed.

pinnation (pinā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] Pinnate condition.

pinnatipartite (pināt'ĭpâr'tīt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *partitus* divided.] With leaves lobed three-quarters of way to midrib.

pinnatiped (pināt'ĭpĕd) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *pes* foot.] Having lobed toes, as certain birds.

pinnatisect (pināt'ĭsĕkt) *a.* [L. *pinna* feather; *sectus* cut.] With leaves lobed almost to base or midrib.

pinnatodentate (pināt'ōdĕn'tāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *dens* tooth.] Pinnate, with toothed lobes.

pinnatopectinate (pināt'ōpĕk'tĭnāt) *a.* [L. *pinna* feather; *pecten* comb.] Pinnate, with pectinate lobes.

pinniform (pin'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *forma*, shape.] Feather-shaped, or fin-shaped.

pinninervate (pin'inĕr'vāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *nervus* sinew.] With veins disposed like parts of feather.

pinnule (pin'ūl) *n.* [L. *pinnula*, dim. of *pinna*, feather.] A secondary leaflet of a bipinnate or of a pinnately compound leaf; in Crinoidea, one of side-branches in two rows of which fringe arms.

pinocytosis (pin'ōsītō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pinein* to drink; *kytos* hollow.] The ingestion of droplets by cells.

pinulus (pin'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *pinulus* small fir.] A spicule resembling a fir-tree owing to development of small spines from one ray.

piriform (pĭr'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pirum*, pear; *forma* shape.] Pear-shaped; *appl.* muscle of gluteal region, musculus piriformis; pyriform *q.v.*

piscicolous (pisĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *piscis* fish; *colere* to inhabit.] Living within fishes, as certain parasites.

pisciform (pis'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *piscis* fish; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like fish.

piscivorous (pisĭv'ōrŭs) *a.* [L. *piscis* fish; *vorare* to devour.] Fish-eating.

pisiform (pī'sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pisum* pea; *forma*, shape.] Pea-shaped; *appl.* carpal bone os pisiforme.

pisohamate (pī'sōhăm'āt) *a.* [L. *pisum*, pea; *hamus* hook.] *Appl.* ligament connecting pisiform and hamate bones.

pisometacarpal (pī'sōmĕtăkâr'păl) *a.* [L. *pisum*, pea; Gk. *meta*, beyond; L. *carpus* wrist.] *Appl.* a ligament connecting pisiform bone with fifth metacarpal.

2A

pistil (pis'til) *n* [L. *pistillum* pestle.] Seed-bearing organ of flower consisting of ovary style and stigma gynoecium.

pistillate (pis tilāt) *a*. [L. *pistillum* pestle.] Bearing pistils or female reproductive organs.

pistillidium (pistilid'ĭum) *n* [L. *pistillum* pestle Gk *idion* dim] The female sexual organ of bryophytes, pteridophytes and gymnosperms.

pistillody (pistil'ŏdĭ) *n*. [L. *pistillum* pestle Gk. *eidos* form.] The conversion of any organ of a flower into carpels.

pistillum (pistil'ŭm) *n* [L. *pistillum* pestle.] A mass of muscle in a chitinous tube in aurophore of a medusoid colony

pit (pĭt) *n* [A.S *pyt* pit.] A depression formed in course of cell-wall thickening in plant tissue embryonic olfactory depression.

pit-chamber,—the cavity of bordered pit below the overarching border

pitcher (pĭt'shĕr) *n* [L.L. *picarium* beaker] A modification of a leaf for insect-catching purposes, as pitcher-shaped leaf of Nepenthes

pit fields,—areas of depressions in primary cell-walls.

pith (pĭth) *n* [A S *pitha*, pith] The medulla or central region of a dicotyledonous stem stelar parenchyma.

pit-lines,—superficial grooves on dermal bones of primitive fishes, formed by latero-sensory system.

pit membrane,—middle lamella of plant cell wall forming floor of pits of adjacent cells.

pitocin,—a hormone of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland causing contraction of uterine muscle hypophamin oxytocin

pitressin,—a hormone of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland, inducing increase in blood pressure β hypophamin vasopressin

pituicyte (pitū'isīt) *n* [L. *pituita* phlegm Gk. *kytos* hollow] A glial cell in pars nervosa of pituitary gland.

pituitary (pitū'ĭtărĭ) *a* [L. *pituita* phlegm.] *Appl* a body or hypophysis of hypothalamus of brain. *n* Hypophysis, an endocrine gland, including anterior and posterior lobes and neural stalk or infundibulum.

pituitrin (pitū'ĭtrin) *n*. [L. *pituita* phlegm.] An extract from posterior pituitary lobe infundin, infundibulin, hypophysin.

pivot joint,—a trochoid joint, or one in which movement is limited to rotation.

placenta (plăsĕn'tă) *n* [L. *placenta*, flat cake.] Ovule-bearing part of carpel a sporangium-bearing area in eutherian mammals, a double vascular spongy structure formed by interlocking of foetal and maternal tissue in uterus, and in which maternal and foetal blood vessels are in close proximity allowing nutritive and respiratory exchange by osmosis.

placental (plăsĕn tăl) *a* [L. *placenta*, flat cake.] *Pert* a placenta or similar structure *appl* mammals which develop a placenta secreted by placenta, *appl* anterior pituitary like hormone.

placentate (plăsĕn'tăt) *a* [L. *placenta* flat cake.] Having a placenta developed placentiferous, placentigerous.

placentation (plăs ĕntā shŭn) *n*. [L. *placenta* flat cake.] The manner in which seeds are attached to pericarp, or embryos to uterus formation, or structural type of placenta.

placochromatic (plăk'ŏkrōmăt'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *plax* plate *chroma*, colour] With plate-arrangement of chromatophores.

placod (plăk'ŏd) *n* [Gk. *plax* plate *eidos* form.] A localised thickening of ectoderm forming a neural primordium plate-like structure.

placoid (plăk'oid) *a* [Gk. *plax* plate *eidos* form.] Plate-like *appl* hard scales or dermal teeth on external surfaces of elasmobranchs *appl* a sensilla, possibly reacting to

differences in air pressure in insects.

placula (plăk'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *plax* plate.] A flattened blastula with small segmentation cavity an embryonic stage of Urochorda a stage in Volvox.

plagioclimax (plā'jĭōklī'măks) *n.* [Gk. *plagios* athwart *klimax* ladder.] Climax of a plagiosere.

plagiosere (plā'jĭōsēr) *n.* [Gk. *plagios* athwart L. *serere* to put in a row] Plant succession deviating from its course owing to external intervention, as by human activity a deflected sere.

plagiotropic (plā'jĭōtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *plagios* oblique *trope* turn.] Obliquely inclined *appl.* roots and branches. *Opp* orthotropic.

plagiotropism (plā'jĭŏt'rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *plagios* oblique; *trope* turn.] Tendency to incline from the vertical line to oblique or horizontal.

plagiotropous (plā'jĭŏt'rōpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *plagios* oblique *trope* turn.] Obliquely inclined *appl.* the asymmetrical polar cap of Rhomboz̄oa.

plagula (plăg'ūlă) *n.* [L. *plagula* curtain.] Ventral plate protecting the pedicle in spiders.

plain muscle,—unstriped or involuntary muscle.

plakea (plā'kē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *plakous* flat cake.] Plate-like early stage in formation of a coenobium.

planes,—blastaea, *q.v*

planidium (plănĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *planos* wandering *idion* dim.] Active migratory larva of certain insects.

planiform (plăn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *planus* level *forma*, shape.] With nearly flat surface *appl.* certain articulation surfaces.

plankton (plăng'ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *plangktos* wandering] The marine or fresh-water plants and animals drifting with the surrounding water including animals with weak locomotory power

planoblast (plăn'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *planos* wandering; *blastos* bud.] A free-swimming hydroid individual.

planocyt (plăn ōsīt) *n* [Gk. *planos* wandering *kytos* hollow] A wandering cell a planospore swarm cell of certain fungi

planogamete (plăn'ōgămēt') *n* [Gk. *planos* wandering *gametes* spouse.] A ciliated motile protoplast f some algae motile gamet [certai fungi microzoospore zoogamete.

planont (plăn ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *planos* wandering *on* being] The initial amoebula-stage of Neosporidia a swarm-spore produced in thick walled or resting porangia of certain Phycomycetes.

planosom (plăn'ŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *planos* wandering *soma*, body] A supernumerary chromosome du to non-disjunction of mates in meiosis.

planospor (plăn ospōr) *n.* [Gk. *planos* wandering *sporos* seed.] A motile spore zoospore *Opp* aplanospore.

planta (plăn'tă) *n* [L. *planta*, sole of foot.] The sole of foot first tarsal joint of insects pex of proleg

plantar (plăn'tăr) *a.* [L. *planta* sole of foot.] *Pert* sole of foot *appl* arteries, ligaments, muscles, nerves, veins etc.

plantigrade (plăn'tĭgrād) *a.* [L. *planta*, sol of foot *gradus* step.] Walking with whole sol of foot touching the grou d.

plantula (plăn'tūlă) *n* [L *plantula* small sole.] A pulvillus-like ad hesive pad on tarsal joints of some insects.

planula (plăn ūlă) *n.* [L *planus* flat.] The ovoid young free-swimming larva of coelenterates.

planum (plăn ŭm) *n.* [L *planus* flat.] A plane or area *appl.* certain cranial bone surfaces.

plaq e (plăk) *n.* [F *plaque* plate.] Area cleared by a phage i bacterial growth tāche vierge.

plasma (plăz'mă) *n* [Gk. *plasma* form.] The liquid tissue of body fluid ; protoplasm gener ally

plasmagene (plăz'măjēn) *n* [Gk. *plasma* form *genos* descent.] A heritable protein unit or molecule in cytoplasm, influencing or interacting with other plasmagenes cytoplasmic determiner cytogene.

plasmalemma (plăz'mălĕm ă) *n* [Gk. *plasma*, form *lemma* skin.] The thin cytoplasmic membrane covering ectoplasm or adjoining cell wall vitelline membrane

plasmatic (plăzmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *plasma* form.] *Pert* plasma protoplasmic.

plasmatogamy —plasmogamy *q.v*

plasmatoönkosis (plăz'mătōōng'kōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *plasma* form *onkos* bulk] A thickened *storage organ* or toruloid structure of zoosporangium, as in Peronosporales

plasmatoparous (plăz'mătŏp ărŭs) *a* [Gk. *plasma* form L. *parere* to beget.] Developing a mycelium directly upon germination instead of zoospores, as grape mildew and other Plasmopara.

plasmocyte (plăz mosīt) *n* [Gk. *plasma*, form *kytos* hollow] A leucocyte.

plasmodesma (plăz mōdĕs mă) *n* [Gk. *plasma* form *desma*, bond.] Cytoplasmic intercellular bridg plasmodesm, plasmodesmid

plasmodial (plăzmō dĭăl) *a* [Gk. *plasma* form *eidos* form.] *Pert* a plasmodium.

plasmodiocarp (plăzmō'dĭōkârp') *n* [Gk. *plasma* form *eidos* form *karpos* fruit] A modification of plasmodium in some slime moulds.

plasmoditroph blast, — syntrophoblast, *q.v*

plasmodium (plăzmō dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma* form *eidos* form] A collection of amoeboid masses without nuclear fusion a multinucleate mass of protoplasm without cell-wall, of Myxomycetes syncytium

plasmogamy (plăzmŏg'ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *plasma*, form *gamos* marriage] In Protozoa, fusion of several individuals into multinucleate mass fusion of cytoplasmic substance without nuclear fusion

plasmolysis (plăzmŏl'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *plasma* form *lysis* loosing] The withdrawal of water from plant cell, causing contraction of cell-walls and of protoplasm.

plasmomites (plăz'mōmīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *plasma* form ; *mitos* thread.] Minute fibrillae forming with plasmosomes the intergranular substance of a cell.

plasmon (plăz mŏn) *n* [Gk. *plasma* form *on* being] Hypothetical system of cytoplasmic hereditary units, *opp* gene system in the chromosomes.

plasmonema (plăzmōnē'mă) *n* [Gk. *plasma* form *nema* thread.] Protoplasmic thread in connection with plastids *Plu* plasmonemata.

plasmophore (plăz'mōfōr) *n* [Gk. *plasma* form *phoros* carrying] Telophragma Z-disc, *q.v*

plasmosome (plăz'mōsōm) *n* [Gk. *plasma*, form *soma*, body] The true nucleolus *cf* karyosome a minute cytoplasmic granule.

plasmotomy (plăzmŏt'ŏmĭ) *n* [Gk. *plasma* form *tome* cutting] Division of plasmodium by cleavage into multinucleate parts.

plasome (plăs ōm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form *soma*, body] A hypothetical unit, *q.v*

plasson (plăs ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *plassein*, to form.] The formative substance which may *give rise to* cellular elements ; undifferentiated protoplasm.

plastic (plăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *plastos* formed.] Formative *appl* substances used in forming or building up tissues or organs ; *appl* force which gives matter definite form.

plastid (plăs tĭd) *n* [Gk. *plastos*, formed *idion* dim] A cell-body other than nucleus or centrosome.

plastidogen organ,—the axial organ of echinoderms.

plastidom (plăs'tĭdōm) *n.* [Gk. *plastos* formed *idion dim domos* chamber] In cell the plastids as whole cytoplasmic inclusions which give rise to plastids.

plastidule (plăs'tĭdūl) *n.* [Gk. *plastos* formed *idion dim.*] A hypothetical unit, *q.v*

plastin (plăs'tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *plastos* formed.] A substance found in reticulum of cells.

plastochondria,—mitochondria, *q.v.*

plastochrone (plăs'tŏkrōn) *n.* [Gk. *plastos* formed *chronos* time.] Time interval between successive stages in development as between appearance of successive primordia in spiral systems of phyllotaxis.

plastoconta,—chondrioconta, *q.v.*

plastodynamia (plăs'tŏdĭnăm'ĭă) *n.* [Gk. *plastos* formed *dynamis* power.] Plastic or formative force.

plastogamy (plăstŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *plastos* formed; *gamos* marriage.] Union of distinct unicellular individuals with fusion of cytoplasm but not of nuclei.

plastogenes (plăs'tŏjēnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *plastos* formed *gennaein* to produce.] Cytoplasmic factors, controlled by or interacting with nucleus, which determine differentiation of plastids.

plastokont,—chondriocont, *q.v.*

plastomere (plăs'tŏmēr) *n.* [Gk. *plastos* formed *meros* part.] Chondriomere; the chondriosome content of sperm cytomere.

plastosome,—chondriosome *q.v.*

plastral (plăs'trăl) *a.* [F *plastron* breast plate.] *Pert.* plastron.

plastron (plăs'trŏn) *n.* [F *plastron* breast-plate.] Ventral bony shield of tortoises and turtles other corresponding structure film of gas, or layer of gas bubbles retained by hairs, covering epicuticle of aquatic insects.

plate (plāt) *n.* [F *plat* Gk. *platy* flat.] A flat, broad, plate-like structure or surface lamina, scale, disc, etc.

platybasic (plăt'ĭbā'sĭk) *a.* [Gk *platys* flat *basis* base.] *Appl.* the primitive chondrocranium with wide hypophysial fenestra *cf* tropibasic.

platydactyl (plăt'ĭdăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *platys* flat *daktylos* finger.] With flattened-out fingers and toes, as certain tailless amphibians.

platyhieric (plăt'ĭhī'ĕrĭk) [Gk. *platys* flat *hieros* sacred.] Having sacral index above 100 *cf* dolichohieric

platysma (plătĭz'mă) *n.* [Gk. *platysma*, flat piece.] Broad sheet of muscle beneath superficial fascia of neck.

platyspermic (plăt'ĭspĕr'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *platys* flat *sperma*, seed.] With seed bilaterally symmetrical.

plectenchyma (plĕktĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *plektos* twisted *engchyma*, infusion.] A tissue of cell filaments or tubular cells in algae and fungi.

plectonemic (plĕk'tŏnē'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *plektos* twisted *nema* thread.] Having orthospirals interlocked at each twist, as of sister chromatids.

plectonephridia (plĕk'tŏnĕfrĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *plektos* twisted *nephros* kidney.] Nephridia of diffuse type formed of networks of fine excretory tubules lying on body wall and septa of certain oligochaetes plectonephria, nephridia.

plegetropism (plĕjĕt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *plege* shock *trope* turn.] A movement of an organ, resulting from redistribution of particles in protoplasm in response to change in velocity

pleiochasium (plī'ŏkā'zĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pleion*, more *chasis* division.] Axis of cymose inflorescence bearing more than two lateral branches.

pleiocotyl (plī'ŏkŏt'ĭl) *n.* [Gk. *pleion* more *kotyle* cup.] A plant having more than two cotyledons.

pleiocotyledony (plī'ŏkŏtĭlē'dŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *pleion*, more *kotyledon*, cup-shaped hollow.] The condition of having more than two seed-leaves or cotyledons.

pleiocyclic (plī'ŏsĭk'lĭk) *a.* [Gk *pleion* more; *kyklos* circle.] Living through more than one cycle of activity as perennial plant.

pleiomerous (plīŏm'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pleion* more *meros* part.] Having more than normal number of parts, as of petals or sepals.

pleiomery (plīŏm'ĕrī) *n.* [Gk. *pleiōn* more *meros* part.] Condition of having more than the normal number of parts as in a whorl

pleiomorphous,—pleomorphic.

pleiopetalous (plī'ōpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pleiōn* more *petalon* leaf.] Having more than the normal number of petals having double flowers.

pleiophyllous (plī'ōfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pleiōn* more *phyllon* leaf.] Having more than normal number of leaves or leaflets.

pleiotaxy (plī'ōtăk'sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *pleiōn* more *taxis* arrangement.] A multiplication of whorls, as in double flowers pleiotaxis.

pleiotropic (plīōtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pleiōn* more *tropē* turn.] Influencing more than one character *appl.* effects of a gene *part.* pleiotropy

pleiotropy (plī'ŏt' ŏpĭ) *n.* [Gk. *pleiōn* more *tropē* turn.] Multiple effects of single genetic factor pleiotropism

Pleistocene (plīs'tosēn) *a.* [Gk. *pleistos* most *kainos* recent.] *Pert.* o *appl.* glacial and post glacial epoch following the Tertiary period and merging into the Psychozoic. *n.* The great Ice Age with four glacial and three inter glacial phases

pleochroic (plē'okrō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pleōn* more *kros* colour.] With various colours.

pl ochr matic (plē'okrōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pleōn* more *krōma*, colour.] Exhibiting different colours under different environmental or physiological conditions.

pleogamy (plēŏg ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *pleōn* more *gamos* marriage.] Maturation, therefore pollination at different times as of flowers f one plant.

pleometrosis (plēŏmĕ'trōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pleōn* mor *mētēr* mother.] Colony foundation by more than one female as in some social Hymenoptera *opp.* monometrosis

pleomorphic (plē'ŏmôr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pleōn* more *morphē* form.] Having two or more distinct forms occurring in one lif -cycle having several shapes polymorphous, pleomorphous pleiomorphous.

pleon (plē'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pleīn*, to swim.] The abdominal region of Crustacea.

pleopod (plē'ōpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *plein* to swim *pous* foot.] An abdominal ppendage or swimming leg of Crustacea.

plerergate (plērĕr'găt) *n.* [Gk. *plērēs* full *ergatēs* worker.] A replete worker ant having gaster distended with food.

plerocercoid (plē'rōsĕr'koid) *n.* [Gk. *plērēs* full *kerkos* tail *eidos* form.] The elongated worm-like larval form of certain cestodes in second ntermediate host.

plerocestoid (plē rōsĕs'toid) *n.* [Gk. *plērēs* full *kestos* girdl *eidos* form.] A metacestode, or sexless encysted stage of a cestoid worm also plerocercoid.

pler me (plē'rōm) *n.* [Gk. *plērōma*, filling.] The core or central part of an pical meristem.

plerotic (plērŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *plēroun* to fill.] Completely filling pace *appl.* oospore filling oogonium *Opp.* apl otic

plesi biotic (plē siobīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *plēsios* near *biōsis* living.] Living in close proximity *appl.* colonies of ants of different species or of bu lding contiguous nests, *appl.* ants and termites.

pl si metacarpal (plē siōmĕtăkăr'păl) *a.* [Gk. *plēsios* near *meta*, after *karpos* wrist.] *Appl.* condition of retaining proximal elements of metacarpals as in many Cervidae *opp.* telemetacarpal.

pl si mo ph (plē'siomôr'fĭs) *a.* [Gk. *plēsios* nea *morphē* form.] H ving similar form

plesiotype (plē siōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *plēsios* near *typos* image.] A species related to a genotype found in a different region or geological formation hypotype *q.v.*

pleura (ploor'ă) *n.* [Gk. *pleura* side.] A serous membrane lining thoracic cavity and investing lung; *plu.* of pleuron, *q.v.*

pleural (ploor'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura* side.] *Pert.* a pleura or pleuron, as pleural ganglia; *appl.* costal plates of chelonian carapace.

pleuralia (ploorā'lĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pleura*, side.] Defensive spicules scattered over general body surface.

pleuranthous (ploorăn'thŭs) [Gk. *pleura*, side; *anthos* flower.] Having inflorescences on lateral axes, not on main axis.

pleurapophysis (ploor'ăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *apo* from; *physis* growth.] A lateral vertebral process or true rib.

pleurethmoid (ploorĕth'moid) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *ethmos* sieve; *eidos* form.] The compound ectethmoid and prefrontal of some fishes.

pleurite (ploor'īt) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side.] A sclerite of the pleuron.

pleurobranchia (ploor'ōbrăng'kĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *brangchia*, gills.] Pleurobranchs, or gills springing from lateral walls of thorax of certain Arthropoda.

pleurocarpic (ploor'ōkār'pĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *karpos* fruit.] *Appl.* mosses with fructification on lateral branches; pleurocarpous.

pleurooccipital,—exoccipital, *q.v.*

pleurocentrum (ploor'ōsĕn'trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; L. *centrum* centre.] A lateral element of centrum of many fishes and fossil amphibians.

pleurocerebral (ploor'ōsĕr'ēbrăl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; L. *cerebrum* brain.] *Pert.* pleural and cerebral ganglia, in molluscs.

pleurocystidium (ploor'ōsĭstĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura* side; *kystis* bag; *idion* dim.] A cystidium of hymenium of surface of lamella; *cf.* cheilocystidium.

pleurodont (ploor'ōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *odous* tooth.] Having teeth fixed by sides to lateral surface of jaw ridge, as in some lizards.

pleuron (ploor'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pleuron* side.] One of the external lateral pieces of body segments of arthropods; a lateral extension of crustacean shells. *Plu.* pleura.

pleuropedal (ploor'ōpĕd'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; L. *pes* foot.] *Pert.* pleural and pedal ganglia of molluscs.

pleuroperitoneum (ploor'ōpĕr'ĭtōnē'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *periteinein* to stretch round.] Pleura and peritoneum combined, body lining membrane of animals without diaphragm.

pleuropodium (ploor'ōpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *pous* foot.] A lateral glandular process of abdomen of some insect embryos.

pleurosphenoid,—sphenolateral, *q.v.*

pleurospore (ploor'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *sporos* seed.] Spore formed on sides of basidium.

pleurosteon (ploorŏs'tĕŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pleura* side; *osteon* bone.] Lateral process of sternum in young birds, afterwards costal process.

pleurotribe (ploor'ōtrīb) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *tribein* to rub.] *Appl.* flowers whose anthers and stigma are so placed as to rub sides of insects entering,—device for securing cross-pollination.

pleurovisceral (ploor'ōvĭs'ĕrăl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; L. *viscera*, intestines.] *Pert.* pleural and visceral ganglia, of molluscs.

pleuston (ploos'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pleustikos* ready for sailing.] Free-floating plants.

plexiform (plĕk'sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *plexus* interwoven; *forma* shape.] Entangled or complicated like a network; *appl.* layers of retina; *appl.* peripheral layer of grey matter of cerebral cortex.

plexiform gland,—the axial organ of echinoderms.

plexus (plĕk'sŭs) *n.* [L. *plexus* interwoven.] A network of interlacing vessels, nerves, or fibres.

plica (plī'kă) *n.* [L. *plicare* to fold.] A fold of skin, membrane, or lamella.

plicate (plī'kāt) *a* [L. *plicare* to fold.] Folded like a fan, as a leaf folded or ridged.

pliciform (plis'ifôrm) *a* [L. *plicare* to fold *forma* shape.] Resembling a fold disposed in folds.

Pliocene (plī'ōsēn) *n* [Gk. *pleion* more *kainos* recent.] The latest epoch of the Tertiary period.

plotophyte (plō'tōfīt) *n* [Gk. *plotos* floating *phyton* plant.] A plant adapted for floating

ploughshare bone —pygostyle *q.v* vomer *q v*

pluma (ploom ā) *n* [L. *pluma* feather] A contour feather of birds.

plumate (ploom'āt) *a*. [L. *pluma*, feather] Plume-like.

plume (ploom) *n* [L *pluma* feather] A feather or feather like structure.

pl mi ome (ploom'ikōm) *n* [L. *pluma* feather *coma* hair] A spicule with plume-like tufts

plumicorn (ploom'ikôrn) *n* [L. *pluma* feather *cornu* horn.] Horn-like tuft of feathers on bird's head.

plumigerous (ploomij ĕrŭs) *a*. [L *pluma* feather *gerere* to carry] Feathered.

plumiped (ploom'ipĕd) *n* [L. *pluma* feather *pes* foot.] A bird with feathered feet.

plumose (ploom ōs) *a*. [L. *pluma* feather] Feathery having feathers feather like *appl* type arrangement of skeletal fibre in sponges *appl* feathers without hamuli on barbules, *opp* pennaceous

plumul (ploom ūl) *n* [L. *plumula* small feather] An adult down feather succeeding preplumula a plumule *q*

plumula (ploom ūlăr) *a*. [L. *plumula* small feather] *Pert* a plumule

plumulate (ploom ūlāt) *a*. [L. *plumula* small feather] Downy with downy covering plumulaceous

plumule (ploom ūl) *n* [L. *plumula* small feather] A primary bud on epicotyl Each dev lops primary axis f a stem androconia of numerous butterflies plum la *q.v*

pluriaxial (ploor'iăk sĭăl) *a* [L. *plus* more *axis* axle.] Having flowers developed on secondary shoots.

plurilocular (ploor'ilŏk'ūlăr) *a*. [L. *plus* more *loculus* little place.] Having two or more loculi multilocular

plurinuclear (ploor inū'klēăr) *a*. [L. *plus* more *nucleus* kernel.] Ha ing several nclei.

pluripartite (ploor'ipăr'tīt) *a*. [L. *plus* mor *partitus* divided.] With many lobes or partitions.

pluripolar (ploo 'ipō'lăr) *a* [L. *plus*, more *polus* axis-end.] Having several poles *appl* ganglion cells, etc. multipolar

pluriseptate (ploor'isĕp'tāt) *a*. [L. *plus* more *septum* partition] With multiple septa.

pluri erial (ploor'isē rĭăl) *a*. [L *plus* more *series* row] Arranged in two or more rows.

plurivalent (ploorĭv'ălĕnt, ploor'ivā lĕnt) *a* [L. *plus* more *valere* to be worth] *Appl* a chromatin-rod with more than one chromosome.

pluteal (ploot'ĕăl) *a* [L. *pluteus* shed] *Pert* a pluteus.

pluteus (ploot'ĕŭs) *n* [L. *pluteus* shed.] The free-swimming larva of echinoids and ophiuroids.

pneumathod (nū măthŏd, pn-) *n*. [Gk. *pneuma* breath *hodos* w] An aerial or respiratory root.

pneumatic (nūmăt'ĭk, pn-) *a*. [Gk. *pneuma* air] *Appl* bones penetrated by canals connected with respiratory system, in birds *appl* duct between swim-bladder and alimentary tract in physostomous fishes.

pneumaticity (nūmătĭs'ĭtĭ pn-) *n*. [Gk. *pneuma* air] State of having air cavities *as bones of flying birds*.

pneumatised (nū mătīzd pn-) *a*. [Gk. *pneuma* air] Furnished with air cavities.

pn umatocyst (nū mătōsĭst, pn-) *n*. [Gk. *pneuma* air *kystis* bladder] The air-bladder or swim-bladder of fishes air cavity used as float.

pneumatophore (nū'mătōfōr, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *pherein* to bear.] The air-sac or float of siphonophores; an air-bladder of marsh- or shore-plants; aerating outgrowth in certain ferns; an aerating root.

pneumatopyle (nū'mătōpīl, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *pylē* gate.] A pore of pneumatophore opening above to exterior in certain Siphonophora.

pneumogastric (nū'mōgăs'trĭk, pn-) *a.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *gaster* stomach.] *Appl.* tenth cranial or vagus nerve supplying pharynx, larynx, heart, lungs and viscera.

pneumostome (nū'mōstōm, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, breath; *stoma* mouth.] The pulmonary aperture through which air passes to and from respiratory mantle cavity in terrestrial gasteropods.

pneumotaxis (nū'mōtăk'sĭs, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *taxis* arrangement.] Reaction to stimulation by carbon dioxide in solution; pneumatotaxis.

pod (pŏd) *n.* [M.E. *pod* bag.] A superior one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit of two valves; legume; a husk.

podal (pō'dăl) *a.* [Gk. *pous* foot.] *Pert.* feet; pedal; *pert.* parapodia, *appl.* membrane.

podeon (pŏd'ēŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pous* foot.] The podeum or slender middle part of abdomen of Hymenoptera, uniting propodeon and metapodeon.

podetiiform (pŏdē'tĭĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *pous* foot; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a podetium.

podetium (pŏdē'shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pous* foot.] A stalk-like elevation or outgrowth of thallus bearing apothecium in certain lichens.

podex (pō'dĕks) *n.* [L. *podex* rump.] The region about the anus; pygidium, *q.v.*

podical (pŏd'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *podex* rump.] Anal region; adanal; *appl.* a pair of small hard plates or paraprocts beside anus of arthropods.

podite (pŏd'īt) *n.* [Gk. *pous* foot.] A crustacean walking leg.

podium (pō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pous* foot.] A foot or footlike structure; stem axis.

podobranchiae (pŏd'ōbrăng'kĭē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pous* foot; *branchia*, gills.] Podobranchs or foot gills springing from coxopodites of thoracic appendages of certain Arthropoda.

podocephalous (pŏd'ōkĕf'ălŭs, -sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *pous* foot; *kephalē* head.] Having head of flowers on long stalk.

podoconus (pŏd'ōkō'nŭs) *n.* [Gk. *pous* foot; *konos* cone.] A conical mass of endoplasm connecting the central capsule with the disc of Sarcodina.

podocyst (pŏd'ōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *pous* foot; *kystis* bladder.] A pedal sinus or caudal vesicle in certain Gasteropoda.

pododerm (pŏd'ōdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *pous* foot; *derma*, skin.] Dermal layer of a hoof, within horny layer.

podogynium (pŏd'ōjĭn'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pous* foot; *gynē* female.] A stipe supporting the gynoecium; basigynium.

podomere (pŏd'ōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *pous* foot; *meros* part.] A limb segment of arthropods.

podophthalmite (pŏd'ŏfthăl'mīt) *n.* [Gk. *pous* foot; *ophthalmos* eye.] In crustaceans, eyestalk segment farthest from head.

podotheca (pŏd'ōthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *pous* foot; *thēkē* box.] A foot covering, as of birds or reptiles; pupal leg sheath.

podzol (pŏdzŏl) *n.* [Russ. *pod* under; *zola*, ash.] Grey forest soil; soil type of cold temperate regions, and formed on heath lands and under coniferous forest.

pogonion (pōgō'nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pōgōnion*, little beard.] Most prominent point of chin as represented on mandible.

poikilocyt (poi'kĭlōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *poikilos* various; *kytos* cell.] A distorted form of erythrocyte present in certain pathological conditions.

poikilogony (poik'ilŏg'ŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *poikilos* various *gonē* generation.] Intraspecific variation in duration of embryological processes due to environmental factors.

poikilothermal (poik'ilŏthĕr'măl) *a.* [Gk. *poikilos* various *thermē* heat.] *Appl.* cold-blooded animals or those whose temperature varies with that of surrounding medium poikilothermous *cf.* homoiothermal.

point mutation,—a mutation proper heritable change occurring at a single gene locus genovariation, micromutation, transgenation.

pointe cell,—eurycyst, *q.v.*

polar (pō'lăr) *a.* [Gk. *polos* pivot.] In region of end of an axis at, o *pert.* a pole.

polar body,—one of two cells divided off from ovum during maturation before germ nuclei fuse polocyte.

polar capsules,—of spores containing coiled extrusible filaments, in Cnidosporidia.

polar cartilage,—posterior portion of trabecula, or independent cartilage in that region.

polar granule,—centromere *q.v.*

polar nuclei,—nuclei at each end of angiosperm embryo which later form secondary nucleus.

polar plates,—two narrow ciliated areas produced in transverse plane part of equilibrium apparatus of certain Coelenterata.

polar rays,—astral rays *opp.* spindle fibres.

polar rings,—two ring-shaped cytoplasmic masses near ovum poles formed after union of germ-nuclei.

polarity (polăr'ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk *polos* pivot] The tendency of plants to develop from the poles roots downwards stems upwards the tendency of an ovum to place itself with axis corresponding to that f mother

pole-plates,—end-plates or achromatic masses at spindle poles in protozoan mitosis.

Polian vesicles [*G S Poli* Italian naturalist]. Interradial vesicles opening into ring vessel of ambulacral system of most Asteroidea and Holothuroidea.

polioplasm (pŏl'ĭŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *polios* gray *plasma* form.] Spongioplasm granular protoplasm.

pollakanthic (pŏl ăkăn'thĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pollakis* many times *anthos* flower] Having several flowering periods. *Opp.* hapaxanthic.

pollen (pŏl'en) *n.* [L. *pollen* fine flour] The male fertilising element of seed-plants

pollen analysis,—qualitative and quantitative determination of the occurrence of pollen in deposits, as in peat palynology *q.v.*

pollen-chamber,—pit formed at apex of nucellus below micropyle.

pollen profile,—the vertical distribution of pollen grains in a deposit.

pollen sac,—loculus of anther microsporangium of seed-plants.

pollen spectrum,—the relative numerical distribution or percentage of pollen grains of different species in sample of deposit.

pollen tube,—a tubular process developed from pollen grains after attachment to stigma, represents male gametophyte

pollex (pŏl ĕks) *n.* [L. *pollex* thumb.] The thumb, or innermost digit of the normal five in anterior limb.

pollinarium (pŏlĭnā rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *pollen* fine flour] The pollinium with its caudicle and adhesive disc.

pollination (pŏl'ĭnā shŭn) *n.* [L. *pollen* fine flour] Fertilisation in flowers transference of pollen from anther to stigma, or from stigma to ovule.

pollination drop, — mucilaginous drop exuded from micropyl and which detains pollen grains in gymnosperms.

pollinife ous (pŏl'ĭnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a* [L. *pollen* fine flour *ferre* t carry] Pollen-bearing adapted for transferring pollen pollinigerous.

pollinium (pŏlĭn'ĭŭm) *n* [L. *pollen* fine flour] An agglutinated pollen mass in orchids and other plants.

pollinodium (pŏl'inō dĭŭm) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour; Gk. *hodos* way.] An antheridium of certain algae and fungi.

pollinoid (pŏl'inoid) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour; Gk. *eidos* form.] A male gamete or spermatium.

polocytes (pŏl'ŏsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *polos* axis; *kytos* hollow.] Polar bodies, *q.v.*

polster (pŏl stĕr) *n.* [Ger. *Polster* pad.] A low compact perennial or cushion plant.

polyadelphous (pŏl'ĭădĕl fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many; *adelphos* brother.] Having stamens united by filaments into more than two bundles.

polyandrous (pŏl'ĭăn drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many; *aner* male.] Having twenty or more stamens; mating with more than one mal.

polyandry (pŏl'ĭăn drĭ) *n.* [Gk. *poly* many; *aner* male.] Condition of female consorting with several males.

polyarch (pŏl'ĭărk) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many; *arche* beginning.] Having many protoxylem bundles; *appl.* multipolar spindle in higher plants.

polyaxon (pŏl'ĭăk'sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *poly* many; *axis* axle.] Type of spicule laid down along numerous axes.

polyblast (pŏl'ĭblăst) *n.* [Gk. *poly* many; *blastos* bud.] A histiocyte; tissue macrophage.

polycarp (pŏl'ĭkărp) *n.* [Gk. *poly* many; *karpos* fruit.] A gonad of some ascidians on inner surface of mantle.

polycarpellary (pŏl'ĭkăr'pĕlărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many; *karpos* fruit.] With compound gynoecium.

polycarpic, (pŏl'ĭkăr'pĭk) **polycarpous** (pŏl'ĭkăr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many; *karpos* fruit.] With numerous carpels; producing seed season after season, *appl.* perennials.

polycaryo- —polykaryo-.

polycentric (pŏl'ĭsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many; *kentron*, centre.] With several centromeres, *appl.* chromosome. *n.* A polycentric chromosome.

polycercous (pŏl'ĭsĕr'kŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many; *kerkos* tail.] *Appl.* bladderworms developing several cysts, each with head.

polychasium (pŏl'ĭkā zĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *polys* many; *chasis* division.] A cymose branch system when more than two branches arise about the sam point.

polychromasy -ia (pŏl'ĭkrō mā̆sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *polys* many; *chroma* colour.] Multipl and differential tinting with one staining mixture.

polychromatic (pŏl'ĭkrōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many; *chroma*, colour.] With several colours, as pigment areas; *appl.* two forms of erythrocytes with well-defined chromatin.

polychromatocyte (pŏl'ĭkrō mătōsīt) [Gk. *polys* many; *chroma*, colour; *kytos* hollow.] A blood cell developed from normoblast and which becomes normocyte or mature erythrocyte; polychromatophil erythrocyte.

polychromatophil (pŏl'ĭkrō mătōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many; *chroma*, colour; *philein* to love.] Having staining reaction characterised by varying colours; *appl.* erythroblasts with small haemoglobin content.

polycotyledon (pŏl'ĭkŏtĭlē'dŏn) *n.* [Gk. *poly* many; *kotyledon*, hollow vessel.] A plant with more than two seed leaves.

polycotyledonary (pŏl'ĭkŏtĭlē'dŏnărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many; *kotyledon*, hollow vessel.] Having placenta in many divisions.

polycotyledonous (pŏl'ĭkŏtĭlē'dŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many; *kotyledon*, hollow vessel.] Having more than two cotyledons or seed lobes, as fi embryo.

polycotyledony (pŏl'ĭkŏtĭlē'dŏnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *poly* many; *kotyledon* hollow vessel.] A great increase in number of cotyledons.

polycrotism (pŏlĭk rŏtĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *polys* many; *krotos* beating.] Condition of having several secondary elevations in pulse curve.

polycyclic (pŏl'ĭsĭk'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many; *kyklos* circle.] Having many whorls or ring structures.

polycystid (pŏl'ĭsĭs'tĭd) *a* [Gk. *polys* many *kystis* bladder] Septate partitioned off.

polydactyly (pŏl'ĭdăk'tĭlĭ) *n* [Gk. *poly* many *daktylos* finger] Condition of having an excessive number of fingers or toes polydactylism.

polydesmic (pŏlĭdĕs mĭk -dĕz) *a* *Appl* cyclomorial scales mad up of monodesmic scales *cf* synpolydesmic deuteropolydesmic.

polyembryony (pŏl'ĭĕm'brĭŏnĭ) *n* [Gk. *poly* many *embryon* foetus.] Formation of several embryos in one ovule instance of a zygote giving rise to more than one embryo *g* identical twins, offspring of armadillos, certain insects, etc.

polyenergid (pŏl'ĭĕn ĕrjĭd) *a* [Gk. *poly* many *energos* active.] *Appl* nuclei with more than one centriole

polygamous (pŏlĭg'ămŭs) *a*. [Gk. *poly* many *gamos* marriage] Bearing male femal and hermaphrodite flowers consorting with more than one mate.

polygamy (pŏlĭg'ămĭ) *n*. [Gk. *poly* many *gamos* marriage.] Condition of having staminate pistillate and hermaphrodite flowers on same individual condition of having more than one mate at time.

polygene (pŏl ĭjēn) *n*. [Gk. *poly* many *genos* descent.] A gene or minor mutant controlling quantita tive characters buffering gene *Opp* oligogene

polygenesis (pŏlĭjĕn esĭ) *n* [Gk *poly* many *genesis* descent] Derivation from more than one source origin of new type t more than one plac or time

polygenetic (pŏl'ĭjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *poly* many *genesis* descent] Derived from more than one source polyphyletic

polyg ni (pŏl'ĭjĕ nĭk) *a* [Gk. *poly* many *gene* producing] Controlled by number of genes *pert* polygenes polygenetic *q v*

polygerm (pŏl'ĭjĕrm) *n* [Gk. *poly* many *L. germen* bud] An isolated group of morulae

polygonautic (pŏl'ĭgŏnô'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *polys* many *gonensis* to beget.] Rearing more than one brood in a season.

polygynoecial (pŏl'ĭjĭnē sĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *poly* many *gyne* woman; *oikos* house.] Having multipl fruits formed by united gynoecia.

polygynous (pŏlĭj'ĭnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *poly* many *gyne* female.] Consorting with more than one female at a time with many styles.

polykaric (pŏl'ĭkăr'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *poly* many *karyon* nut.] Multinucleate.

polykaryocyte (pŏlĭkăr'ĭōsīt) *n*. [Gk. *poly* many *karyon* nut *kytos* hollow] A multinucleate cell of bone marrow

polykaryon (pŏl'ĭkăr'ĭŏn) *n* [Gk. *poly* many *karyon* nut.] A polyenergid nucleus a nucleus with more than one centriole.

polykont (pŏl'ĭkŏnt) *a*. [Gk. *poly* many *kontos* pole.] Multiflagellate.

polylecithal (pŏl'ĭlĕs'ĭthăl) *a*. [Gk. *poly* many *lekithos* yolk.] Containing relatively much yolk, as centrolecithal eggs *cf* megalolecithal mesolecithal meiolecithal

polymastigote (pŏl'ĭmăst gōt) *a*. [Gk. *poly* many *mastix* whip.] Having flagella arranged in a tuft.

polymastism (pŏl'ĭmăs'tĭzm) *n*. [Gk. *poly* many *mastos* breast.] Occurrence of more than normal number of mammae polymastia.

polym galy (pŏl'ĭmĕg'ălĭ) *n* [Gk. *poly* many *megale* greatly] Occurrence of more than two sizes of sperm in one animal.

polymeniscous (pŏl'ĭmĕnĭs'kŭs) *a*. [Gk *poly* many *meniskos* small moon.] Having many lenses, as compound eye.

polymer us (pŏlĭm ĕrŭs) *a* [Gk. *poly* many *meros* part.] Consisting of many parts or members.

polymorph (pŏl'ĭmôrf) *n* [Gk. *polys* many *morphe* form.] A polymorphonuclear leucocyte

polymorphic,—polymorphous *q.v*

polymorphism (pŏl'ĭmôr'fĭzm) *n* [Gk. *poly* many *morphe* form.] Occurrence of different forms of

individuals in same species occur rence of different forms, or different forms of organs, in same individual at different periods of life.

polymorphonuclear (pŏl'imôr'fōnū klēăr) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *morphē* form, L. *nucleus* kernel.] *Appl* amoeboid leucocytes with multipartite nuclei connected by fine threads of chromatin.

polymorphous (pŏl'imôr'fŭs) *a* [Gk. *polys* many *morphē* form.] Showing marked degree of variation in body form, during the life history or within the species; *pert.* or containing variously shaped units *appl.* layer the inner cell-lamina of cerebral cortex polymorphic, pleomorphic *cf* monomorphic.

polynucleate (pŏl'inūklēăt) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many; L. *nucleus* kernel.] Polykaric multinucleate.

polyoestrous (pŏl'ē'strŭs) [Gk. *polys* many *oistros* gadfly] Having a succession of oestrous periods in one sexual season *cf* mon oestrous.

polyp (pŏl'ĭp) *n.* [L. *polypus* polyp.] A simple Actinozoon, or separate zooid of a colony

polyparium (pŏl'ĭpā rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *polypus* polyp.] The common base and connecting tissue of colony of polyps; polypary

polypetalous (pŏl'ĭpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *petalon* leaf.] Having separate, free, or distinct petals.

polyphagous (pŏlĭf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *phagein*, to eat.] Eating various kinds of food of insects, using many different food plants *cf* monophagous oligophagous, stenophagous of Sporozoa, passing different phases of life-history in different cells.

polyphyletic (pŏl'ĭfīlĕt'ĭk) [Gk *polys* many *phylon* race.] Convergent, as *appl* group combining characteristics of more than one ancestral type through independent acquisition having origin from several lines of descent *cf* oligophyletic, monophyletic.

polyphyllous (pŏl'ĭfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *phyllon* leaf] Many-leaved.

polyphyodont (pŏl'ĭfī'ōdŏnt) *a* [Gk. *polyphyes* manifold *odous* tooth.] Having many successive sets of teeth.

polypid (pŏl'ĭpĭd) *n.* [L. *polypus* polyp] An individual or person of zooid colony polypite.

polyplastic (pŏl'ĭplăs'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *polys* many *plastos* formed.] Capable of assuming many forms.

polyploid (pŏl'ĭploid) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *aploos* onefold; *eidos* form.] With a reduplication of the chromosome number as triploid, tetraploid, etc. having three four etc. times th normal haploid or gametic number exhibiting poly ploidy *n.* An organism with more than two chromosome sets.

polypneustic (pŏl'ĭnū'stĭk, pnū-) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *pnein* to breathe.] *Appl* lateral lobes bearing multiple spiracl pores, in certain insects.

polypod (pŏl'ĭpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *pous* foot.] Furnished with many feet or legs polypodous.

polypoid (pŏl'ĭpoid) *a.* [L. *polypus* polyp Gk. *eidos* form] Polyp-like.

polyprotodont (pŏl'ĭprō'tŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *protos* first; *odous* tooth.] With four or five incisors on each side of upper jaw and one or two fewer on lower

polyrhizal (pŏl'ĭrī'zăl) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *rhiza* root.] With many roots or rootlets polyrhizous.

polysepal ous (pŏl'ĭsĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many F *sépale* sepal.] Having free or distinct sepals.

polysiphonic (pŏl'ĭsīfŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *siphon* tube.] *Appl.* a hydromedusa stem consisting of several hydrocauli bound together

polysomic (pŏl'ĭsō'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *soma*, body] Having one or more chromosomes, not the entire set, in the polyploid state *pert* a number of homologous genes.

polysomitic (pŏl'ĭsōmĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *soma*, body *temnein*, to cut.] Having many body segments formed from fusion of primitive body segments.

polysomy (pŏlĭsō'mĭ) *n.* [Gk. *poly* many *soma* body.] The polysomic condition.

polyspermous (pŏl'ĭspĕr'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *sperma* seed.] Having many seeds.

polyspermy (pŏl'ĭspĕr'mĭ) *n.* [Gk. *poly* many *sperma* seed.] Entry of several sperms into one ovum.

polyspondyly (pŏl'ĭspŏn'dĭlĭ) *n.* [Gk. *poly* many *sphondylo* vertebra.] Condition of having vertebral parts multiple where myotome has been lost; *cf.* diplospondyly.

polysporocystid (pŏl'ĭspŏrŏsĭs'tĭd) *n.* [Gk. *poly* many *poros* seed *kystis* bladder *eidos* form.] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when more than four sporocysts are present.

polysporous (pŏl'ĭspō'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *poros* seed.] Many-seeded; many-spored.

polystachyous (pŏl'ĭstă'kĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *stachy* ear of corn.] With numerous spikes.

polystelic (pŏl'ĭstē'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *stele* post.] With several steles.

polystely (pŏl'ĭstē'lĭ) *n.* [Gk. *poly* many *stele* post.] Arrangement of axial vascular tissue in several steles, each containing more than one vascular bundle.

polystemonous (pŏl'ĭstĕm'ŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *stemon* warp.] Having stamens more than double the number of petals or sepals.

polystichous (pŏlĭs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *stichos* row.] Arranged in numerous rows or series.

polystomatous (pŏl'ĭstŏm'ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *stoma* mouth.] Having many pores, mouths, openings, or suckers; many-mouthed, as Discomedusae and sponges.

polystomium (pŏl'ĭstō'mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *poly* many *stoma* mouth.] A suctorial mouth of Discomedusae.

polystylar (pŏl'ĭstī'lăr) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *stylos* pillar.] Many-styled.

polysymmetrical (pŏl'ĭsĭmĕt'rĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *symmetria* due proportion.] Divisible through several planes into bilaterally symmetrical portions.

polytene (pŏl'ĭtēn) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* chromonema resulting from close association of products of paired multiple chromonemes.

polythalamous (pŏl'ĭthăl'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *thalamos* chamber.] Aggregate or collective, as *appl.* fruits; *appl.* galls; *appl.* shells made up of many chambers formed successively.

polythelia (pŏl'ĭthē'lĭă) *n.* [Gk. *polys* many *thele* nipple.] The occurrence of supernumerary nipples.

polytocous (pŏlĭt'ŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *tokos* offspring.] Prolific; producing several young at a birth; fruiting repeatedly; caulocarpous.

polytomous (pŏlĭt'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *tome* cutting.] Having more than two secondary branches.

polytopic (pŏl'ĭtŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *topos* place.] Occurring or originating in several places.

polytrichous (pŏlĭt'rĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *thrix* hair.] Having the body covered with an even coat of cilia, as certain infusorians.

polytrochal (pŏlĭt'rŏkăl) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *trochos* wheel.] Having several circlets of cilia between mouth and posterior end, as in certain annulates; polytrochous.

polytrophic (pŏl'ĭtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *trophe* nourishment.] *Appl.* ovariole in which nutritive cells are enclosed in oocyte follicles; nourished by more than one organism or substance; obtaining food from many sources.

polytypic (pŏl'ĭtĭp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *typos* type.] Having or *pert.* many types; *appl.* species having geographical subspecies; *appl.* genus having several species; *opp.* monotypic.

polyvoltine (pŏl'ĭvŏl'tĭn) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many; It. *volta*, time.] Producing several broods in one season, *appl.* certain silk worms.

polyxylic (pŏlĭzī'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *poly* many *xylon* wood.] Having many xylem strands and several concentric vascular rings *appl.* stem, as in Cycadales.

polyzoarium (pŏl'ĭzōā'rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *zoon* animal.] The skeletal system of a polyzoan colony; the colony itself.

polyzoic (pŏl'ĭzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *polys* many *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* a colony of many zooids *appl.* spore containing many sporozoites.

polyzooid (pŏl'ĭzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *polys* many *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] An individual in a polyzoan colony

pome (pōm) *n.* [L. *pomum*, apple.] An inferior indehiscent, two or more celled fleshy fruit.

pompetta (pŏmpĕt'ă) *n.* [It. *pompetta*, little pump.] An organ forcing spermatozoa into penis, as in Phlebotomus; sperm pump.

pomum Adami,—prominent ridge of thyroid cartilage in front of neck, more pronounced in males.

ponogen (pŏn'ōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *ponos* toil *gennaein*, to produce.] Waste matter produced by exertion fatigue poison.

pons (pŏnz) *n.* [L. *pons* bridge.] A structure connecting two parts pons Varolii, *q.v.*

pons Varolii (pŏnz vărō'lĭī) [L. *pons* bridge *C. Varolio* or *Varolius* Italian anatomist.] Broad band of white fibres connecting cerebrum, cerebellum and medulla oblongata and including the pontine nuclei of grey matter

pontal, pontic, pontile, pontine — *pert.* pons or the pons Varolii.

ponticulus (pŏntĭk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *ponticulus* small bridge.] A vertical ridge on auricular cartilage propons, *q*

popliteal (pŏplĭt'ĕăl pŏp'lĭtē'ăl) *a.* [L. *poples* ham.] *Pert.* region behind and above knee-joint *appl.* artery glands, nerve, vein, muscle, etc.

porcellaneous (pôr'sĕlā'nĕŭs) *a.* [F *porcelaine* from It. *porcellana* Venus shell.] Resembling porcelain, white and opaque *appl.* calcareous shells as of Foraminifera, certain Mollusca, etc.

pore (pōr) *n.* [Gk. *poros* channel.] A minute opening or interstice, as of the skin, sieve-plates stomata, etc.

pore-organ,—structure surrounding canal for excretion of mucilage through pores, in desmids.

pore-rhombs,—canals grouped half rhombs on each of two adjoining plates of calyx in Cystidea.

poricidal (pō'rĭsī'dăl) *a.* [Gk. *poros* channel L. *caedere* to cut.] Dehiscing by valves or pores as fruit of poppy stamens of ling

poriferous (pōrĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poros* channel L. *ferre* to bear] Furnished with numerous openings.

poriform (pō'rĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *poros* channel L. *forma* shape.] Resembling pore.

porocyte (pō'rōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *poros* channel *kytos* hollow] A perforated cell of Porifera.

porogam (pō'rogăm) *n.* [Gk. *poros* channel *gamos* marriage] A plant whose pollen-tube enters ovule by micropyle, *opp* chalazogam.

porogamy (pōrŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *poros* channel *gamos* marriage] Entrance of a pollen-tube into ovule by micropyle to secure fertilisation, *opp* aporogamy

poroids (pō'roidz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *por* channel *eidos* shape.] Minute depressions in theca of dinoflagellates and diatoms.

porophyllous (pō'rŏfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *poros* channel *phyllon* leaf] Having or *appl.* leaves with numerous transparent spots.

porphyrins (pôr'fĭrĭnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *porphyra* purple] Certain coloured organic compounds which combine with metals to form respiratory pigments and catalysts.

porphyrophore (pôr'fĭrōfōr') *n.* [Gk. *porphyra* purple *pherein*, to bear] A reddish-purple pigment-bearing cell.

porphyropsin (pôrfirŏp'sin) *n.* [Gk. *porphyra* purple; *opsis* sight.] Visual purple, a retinal pigment in fishes.

porrect (pŏrĕkt') *a.* [L. *porrectus* stretched out.] Extended outwards.

porta (pôr'tă) *n.* [L. *porta*, gate.] A gate-like structure, as transverse fissure of liver; hilus.

portal (pôr'tăl) *a.* [L. *porta*, gate.] *Appl.* a system of veins draining alimentary canal, spleen, and pancreas to the liver; also a system to kidney in lower vertebrates.

portio (pôr'tiō, pôr'shiō) *n.* [L. *portio* portion.] A part or portion of a nerve, blood-vessel, etc.

position-effect,—effect due to relative position of a gene or genes within the chromosome.

positive tropism,—tendency to move towards source of stimulus.

postabdomen (pōst'ăbdō'mĕn) *n.* [L. *post* after; *abdomen* belly.] In scorpions, metasoma or posterior narrower five segments of abdomen; anal tubercle in spiders.

postanal (pōstā'năl) *a.* [L. *post* after; *anus* vent.] Situated behind anus.

postantennal (pōstăntĕn'ăl) *a.* [L. *post* after; *antenna* sail-yard.] Situated behind antennae; *appl.* sensory organ in Myriopoda and Collembola; organ of Tomosvary.

postaxial (pōstăk'siăl) *a.* [L. *post* after; *axis* axle.] On posterior side of axis, as on fibular side of leg.

postbacillary (pōst'băsĭl'ări) *a.* [L. *post* after; *bacillum* small staff.] Having nuclei behind sensory zone of retinal cells; *appl.* ocellus, inverted eye, as of spiders. *Opp.* prebacillary.

postbranchial (pōstbrăng'kiăl) *a.* [L. *post* after; *branchiae* gills.] Behind gill-clefts; *appl.* a structure arising in pharynx.

postcardinal (pōstkâr'dĭnăl) *a.* [L. *post* after; Gk. *kardia*, heart.] Behind region of heart; *appl.* a dorsal vein.

postcava (pōstkā'vă) *n.* [L. *post* after; *cavus* hollow.] The inferior or posterior vena cava of vertebrates above fishes; postcaval vein.

postcentral (pōstsĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *post* after; *centrum* centre.] Behind central region; *appl.* a cerebral sulcus, part of intraparietal sulcus.

postcentrum (pōstsĕn'trŭm) *n.* [L. *post* after; *centrum*, centre.] The posterior part of vertebral centrum of certain vertebrates.

postcerebral (pōstsĕr'ĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *post* after; *cerebrum*, brain.] Posterior to the brain; *appl.* cephalic salivary glands, as in Hymenoptera.

postclavicle (pōstklăv'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *post* after; *clavicula* small key.] A membrane bone occurring in shoulder girdle of some higher ganoids and teleosts; also postclethrum.

postclitellian (pōst'klītĕl'ĭăn) *a.* [L. *post* after; *clitellae* pack-saddle.] Situated behind clitellum.

postclival (pōstklī'văl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *clivus* hill.] *Appl.* fissure behind clivus of cerebellum.

postclypeus (pōstklĭp'ēŭs) *n.* [L. *post* after; *clypeus* shield.] The posterior part of clypeus of an insect; *cf.* anteclypeus.

postcornual (pōstkôr'nūăl) *a.* [L. *post* after; *cornu* horn.] *Appl.* glands situated behind horns, as in chamois.

postcranial (pōstkrā'nĭăl) *a.* [L. *post* after; *cranium* skull.] *Appl.* area of posterior head region.

postdicrotic (pōst'dīkrŏt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *post* after; Gk. *dis* twice; *krotos* beat.] *Appl.* a secondary wave of a pulse, or that succeeding the dicrotic.

postembryonic (pōst'ĕmbriŏn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *post* after; Gk. *embryon* foetus.] *Pert.* the age or stages succeeding the embryonic.

posterior (pŏstē'riŏr) *a.* [L. *posterior* latter.] Situated behind or dorsally; behind the axis; superior, or next the axis.

posterolateral (pŏs'tĕrōlăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *posterus* following; *latus* side.] Placed posteriorly and towards the side *appl.* arteries.

posteromedial (pŏs'tĕrōmē'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *posterus* following; *medius* middle.] Placed posteriorly and medianly *appl.* arteries.

postflagellate (pōstflăj'ĕlāt) *a.* [L. *post* after; *flagellum* lash.] *Appl.* forms of trypanosome intermediate between flagellates and cyst.

postfrons (pōstfrŏns) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *frons*, forehead.] Portion of frons posterior to antennary base line in insects.

postfrontal (pōstfrŭn'tăl) *a.* [L. *post* after; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* bone occurring behind orbit of some vertebrates.

postfurca (pōstfŭr'kă) *n.* [L. *post* after; *furca*, fork.] A posterior sternal furca of an insect.

postganglionic (pōstgăng'glĭŏn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *post* after; Gk. *ganglion* tumour.] *Appl.* autonomic nerve-fibres issuing from ganglia; *cf.* preganglionic.

postgena (pōstjē'nă) *n.* [L. *post* after; *gena*, cheek.] Posterior portion of insect gena.

postglenoid (pōstglē'noid) [L. *post* after; Gk. *glene* socket.] Behind the glenoid fossa *appl.* a process or tubercle.

posthepatic (pōst'hēpăt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *post* after; *hepar* liver.] *Appl.* latter part of alimentary canal, that from liver to end.

postheterokinesis (pōsthĕt'ĕrōkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [L. *post* after; Gk. *heteros* other; *kinesis* movement.] Case of meiosis in which the sex-chromosome passes undivided to one pole in the second spermatocyte division.

posticous (pōst'ĭkŭs, pŏs'tĭkŭs) [L. *posticus* behind.] On outer or posterior surface; extrorse; postical.

postischium (pōstĭs'kĭŭm) *n.* [L. *post* after; Gk. *ischion* hip.] A lateral process on hinder side of ischium of some reptiles.

postlabrum (pōstlā'brŭm) [L. *post* after; *labrum* lip.] Posterior portion of insect labrum, where differentiated.

postminimus (pōstmĭn'ĭmŭ) *n.* [L. *post* after; *minimus* smallest.] A rudimentary additional digit occurring occasionally in amphibians and mammals.

postmitotic (pōstmĭtŏt'ĭk) *n.* [L. *post* after; Gk. *mitos* thread.] A cell with individual life originating in mitosis and ending at death; *cf.* intermitotic.

postneural (pōstnū'răl) *a.* [L. *post* after; Gk. *neuron* nerve.] Pygal, *appl.* plates of chelonian carapace.

postnodular (pōstnŏd'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *post* after; *nodulus* small knot.] *Appl.* cerebellar fissure between nodule and uvula.

postnotum (pōstnō'tŭm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *noton* back.] Post scutellum.

postoral (pōstō'răl) *a.* [L. *post* after; *os* mouth.] Behind the mouth *appl.* appendages of arthropods. *Opp.* preoral.

postorbital (pōstôr'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *post* after; *orbis* circle.] Behind the orbit *appl.* bone forming part of posterior wall of orbit.

postotic (pōstō'tĭk) *a.* [L. *post* after; Gk. *ous* ear.] Behind the ear *appl.* a system of nerves.

postparietal (pōst'părī'ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *post* after; *paries* wall.] *Appl.* paired bones sometimes occurring between parietal and interparietal.

postpatagium (pōst'pătā'jĭŭm) *n.* [L. *post* after; *patagium* border.] In birds, small fold of skin extending between upper arm and trunk.

postpermanent (pōstpĕr'mănĕnt) *a.* [L. *post* after; *permanens* remaining.] *Appl.* traces of dentition succeeding the permanent.

postphragma (pōstfrăg'mă) *n.* [L. *post* after; *phragma*, fence.] A phragma developed in relation with postnotum in insects.

postpituitary (pōstpĭtū'ĭtărĭ) [L. *post* after; *pituita* phlegm.] *Pert.* or secreted by posterior lobe of the hypophysis or pituitary gland.

postpubic (pōstpū'bĭk) *a* [L. *post* after *pubes* adult.] At posterior end of pubis *appl* processes of pubis parallel to ischium.

postpubis (pōstpū'bĭs) *n* [L. *post* after *pubes* adult.] A ventral process or bone of pelvic girdle in some Sauropsida.

postpyramidal (pōst pĭrăm'ĭdăl) *a* [L. *post* after *pyramis* pyramid.] Behind the pyramid *appl* a cerebellar fissure.

postretinal (pōstrĕt'ĭnăl) *a* [L. *post* after *retina*, from *rete* net.] Situated behind the retina *appl* nerve fibres connecting perioptic on and inner ends of ommatidia.

postscutellum (pōst skūtĕl'ŭm) *n* [L. *post* after *scutellum* small shield.] A projection under mesoscutellar lobe of insects, the base of mesophragma sclerite behind scutellum postnotum pseudonotum.

postsphenoid (pōstsfē'noid) *n* [L. *post* after Gk. *sphen* wedge *eidos* form.] The posterior part of sphenoid.

poststernellum (pōst'stĕrnĕl'ŭm) *n* [L. *post* after *sternum* breast bone] Most posterior portion of an insect sternite.

poststernit (pōststĕr nĭt) *n* [L. *post* after *sternum* breast bone] Posterior sternal sclerite of insects sternellum.

post-temporal (pōst tĕm porăl) *a* [L. *post* after *tempora*, temples] Behind temporal bone *appl* bone and fossa.

post-trematic (pōst-trēmăt'ĭk) *a* [L. *post* after Gk. *trema* hole.] Post-branchial *appl* nerves running in posterior wall of first gill cleft to pharynx.

postzygapophysis (pōst'zĭgăpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n* [L. *post* after Gk. *zygon* yoke *apo* from *physis* growth.] An articular process on posterior face of neural arch for articulation with following vertebra.

potamoplankton (pŏt ămōplăngk tŏn) *n* [Gk *potamos* river *plangktos* wandering] The plankton of streams and their backwaters.

potential (pōtĕn shăl) *a* [L. *potens* powerful.] Latent, as *appl* characteristics.

pouch (powch) *n* [O F *poche* bag] A bag-like structure a sac or bladder as pharyngeal pouches, marsupial pouch a pod.

Poupart's ligament [*F Poupart* French anatomist]. The inguinal ligament.

powder down feathers, — those which do not develop beyond the early stage and in which the tips of barbs disintegrate into powder

pra —*also* pre-

praeabdomen (prē ăbdō mĕn) *n* [L. *prae* before *abdomen* belly] The anterior broader part of abdomen of scorpions mesosoma.

prae-auricular (prē ôrĭk'ūlăr) *a*. [L. *prae* before *auricula* small ear] *Appl* a sulcus at anterior part of auricular surface of hip-bone.

praeaxial (prēăk'sĭăl) *a*. [L. *prae* before *axis* axle.] On anterior border or surface.

praecentrum (prēsĕn'trŭm) *n*. [L. *prae* before *centrum* centre.] The anterior part of the vertebral centrum of certain lower vertebrates.

praecoces (prēkō sēz) *n plu* [L. *prae* before *coquere* to cook.] Newly hatched birds able to take care of themselves *cf* altrices.

praecostal (prēkŏs'tăl) *a*. [L. *prae* before *costa* rib] *Appl* short spurs on basal portion of hind wing of Lepidoptera.

praecoxa (prēkŏk să) *n* [L. *prae* before *coxa* hip.] S bcoxa.

praecrural (prēkroor'ăl) *a*. [L. *prae* before *crus* leg] On anterior side of leg or thigh.

praecuneus (prēkū nēŭs) *n* [L. *prae* before *cuneus* wedge.] The medial surface of parietal lobe or quadrate lobe of cerebrum.

praemorse (prēmôrs') *a*. [L. *praemorsus* bitten off.] With irregular and abrupt termination as if end were bitten off premorse

praeoccipital (prē'ŏksĭp'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *prae* before *occiput* back of head.] *Appl.* an indentation or notch in front of posterior end of cerebral hemispheres: pre-occipital.

praeoral (prēō'răl) *a.* [L. *prae* before *os* mouth.] *Pert.* part of body of a larva anterior to mouth: *appl.* process, loop lobe, ciliated rings: preoral.

praepubic (prēpū'bĭk) *a.* [L. *prae* before *pubes* mature.] On anterior part of pubis: *appl.* elongated processes of pubes of certain vertebrates.

praeputial (prēpū shĭăl) *a.* [L. *praeputium* foreskin.] *Pert.* the prepuce: *appl.* glands, sac: preputial.

praeputium (prēpū shĭŭm) *n.* [L. *praeputium*, foreskin.] Foreskin: part of integument of penis which leaves surface at neck and is folded upon itself: prepuce: fold of labia minora over glans clitoridis.

praescutum (prēskū'tŭm) *n.* [L. *prae* before *scutum*, shield.] The anterior part of notum of an insect thoracic ring.

praesphenoid (prēsfē'noid) *n.* [L. *prae* before; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] The anterior part of sphenoid.

praesternal (prēstĕr'năl) *a.* [L. *prae* before *sternum* breast-bone.] *Appl.* jugular notch, on superior border of sternum.

praetarsus (prētăr'sŭs) *n.* [L. *prae* before; *tarsus* ankle.] Terminal outgrowth on tarsus of insects and spiders.

pre-,—*also* prae-.

preadaptation (prē'ădăptā shŭn) *n.* [L. *prae* before *ad* to *aptare* to fit.] Constitutional predisposition of an organism to fit into different environment: adaptation of mutant to particular conditions.

pre-anal (prēā năl) *a.* [L. *prae* before L. *anus* anus.] Anterior to anus: *appl.* commissures Nematoda.

pre-axial (prēăk'sĭăl) *a.* [L. *prae* before; *axis* axle.] In front of the axis.

prebacillary (prē'băsĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *prae* before *bacillum* small staff.] Having nuclei distal to sensory zone of retinal cells: *appl.* ocellus, converted or erect eye, as of spiders. *Opp.* postbacillary.

prebasilare (prē'băsĭlā'rē) *n.* [L. *prae* before *basis* base.] Transverse sclerite between mentum of gnathochilarium and first body sternite, in certain Diplopoda.

precartilage (prē'kăr'tĭlĕj) *n.* [L. *prae* before *cartilago* gristle.] Type of cartilage preceding formation of other kinds, or persisting as in fin rays of certain fishes.

precava (prēkā vă) *n.* [L. *prae* before *cavus* hollow.] The superior or anterior vena cava: precaval vein.

precentral (prēsĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *prae* before *centrum*, centre.] Anteriorly to centre: *appl.* sulcus parallel to central sulcus of cerebrum.

prechordal (prēkôr'dăl) *a.* [L. *prae* before Gk. *chorde* cord.] Anteriorly to notochord or spinal cord: *appl.* part of base of skull.

precipitins,—specific antibodies in immune serum which form precipitates with their respective antigens: *cf.* bacterio-, haemato-, lacto-, myco-, phyto-, zooprecipitin.

preclavia (prēklā'vĭă) *n.* [L. *prae* before *clavis* key.] An element of pectoral girdle.

preclimax (prēklī'măks) *n.* [L. *prae* before Gk. *klimax* ladder.] The plant community immediately preceding the climax community; *cf.* proclimax.

preclival (prēklī'văl) *a.* [L. *prae* before *clivus* hill.] *Appl.* fissure in front of clivus of cerebellum.

precoracoid (prēkŏr'ăkoid) *n.* [L. *prae* before Gk. *korax* crow.] An anterior ventral bone of pectoral girdle.

precoxa,—subcoxa, *q.v.*

precystic (prēsĭs'tĭk) *a.* [L. *prae* before Gk. *kystis* bladder.] *Appl.* small forms appearing before the encystment stage in some protozoa.

predelineation (prē dĕlĭnēā shŭn) *n.* [L. *prae* before *de* down *linea* line.] Formation and individualisation of various physiological molecules in definite areas and substances of undeveloped egg —theory of germinal localisation.

predentary (prēdĕn'tărĭ) *n.* [L. *prae* before *dens* tooth.] A bone at tip of jaw of many dinosaurs.

predentin (prēdĕn'tĭn) *n.* [L. *prae* before *dens* tooth.] Substance of fibrils or Korff's fibres which changes into dentin.

predigital (prēdĭj'ĭtăl) *n.* [L. *prae* before *digitus* finger] A primary wing-quill connected with distal phalanx of second digit.

pre-epistom (prēĕp'ĭstŏm) *n.* [L. *prae* before Gk *epi* upon *stoma* mouth.] A plate covering basal portion of epistome of certain Arachnoidea

pr f mur (prēfēmŭ) *n.* [L. *prae* before *femur* thigh] Second trochanter as in walking legs of Pycnogonida.

p eflagellate (prēflăj elāt) *a.* [L. *prae* before *flagellum* lash] *Appl* forms of trypanosomes intermediate between cyst and elongate flagellates.

prefloration (prē florā shŭn) *n.* [L. *prae* before *flo* flower] The form and arrangement of floral leaves in the flower bud ptyxis and aestivation

prefoliation (prē fōlĭā shŭn) *n.* [L. *prae* before *folium* leaf] The form and arrangement of foliage leaves in th bud ptyxis and vernation

preformation theory —theory according to which it was supposed that each ovum f an animal contained a miniature adult, and that nourishment only was required to develop t into the perfect form.

prefrontal (prēfrŭn tăl) *a.* [L. *prae* before *frons* forehead.] *Appl* a bone anterior t frontal of certain vertebrates *appl* paired plates or scales anterior t frontal scale in some reptiles.

pregammation (prē'gămā shŭn) *n.* [L. *prae* before *gammation dim.* of Γ] A bar in f ont of the gammation in Palaeospondylus.

p ganglionic (prēgăng'glĭŏn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *prae* before Gk. *ganglion* tumour] *Appl* medullated fibres from spinal cord ending in synapses around sympathetic ganglion cells.

preglobulin (prēglŏb'ūlĭn) *n.* [L. *prae* before *globulus* small globe.] A compound proteid of white blood corpuscles.

prehallux (prēhăl ŭks) *n.* [L. *prae* before *hallux* great toe.] A rudimentary additional digit on hind limb

prehalteres (prēhăl'tērēz) *n. plu* [L. *prae* before Gk. *halter* weight.] The squamae of Diptera.

prehaustorium (prē'hōstō rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *prae* before *haurire* to drink.] A rudimentary root-like sucker

pr hensil (prēhĕn sĭl) *a.* [L. *pre hendere* to seize.] Adapted for holding as a suctorial tentacle.

prehepatic (prē'hēpăt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *prae* before *hepar* liver] *Appl.* part of digestive tract anterior to liver

prehete okinesis (prēhĕt ĕrōkĭnē'sĭs) *n.* [L. *prae* befor Gk. *heteros* other *kinesis* movement.] Case f meiosis in which the sex-chromosome passes undivided to one pol n the first permatocyte division

prehyoid (prēhī oid) *a.* [L. *prae* before Gk. *hyoeides* T-shaped.] Mandibulo-hyoid *appl* cleft between mandible nd ventral parts of hyoid arch.

preinterparietal (prēĭn'tĕrpărī'ĕtăl) *n.* [L. *prae* before *inter* between, *paries* wall.] One of two small upper membranous centres of formation of supraoccipital.

pr lacteal (prēlăk'tēăl) *a.* [L. *prae* before *lac* milk.] *Pert* a dentition which may occur previous to he milk dentition.

prelocalisation (prēlō'kălīzā shŭn) *n.* [L. *prae* before; *locus* place.] The theory that certain portions of ovum are predestined t develop into certain organs parts.

premandibular (prē'măndĭb ūlăr) [L. *prae* before *mandibulum* jaw] Anterior to mandibl *appl.* somites of Amphioxus *appl.* a bone of certain reptiles.

premaxilla (prē'măksĭl'ă) *n.* [L. *prae* before *maxilla*, jaw] A paired bone anterior to maxilla i most vertebrates os incisivum.

premaxillary (prē'măksĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *prae* before *maxilla* jaw] Anterior to maxilla *pert.* premaxilla.

pr median (prēmē dĭăn) *a.* [L. *prae* before *medius* middle.] Anterio to middle of body or part *appl.* a head-plate in certain primitive fishes *appl.* vein in front of median vein of certain insect wings.

pr molar (prēmō'lăr) *a.* [L. *prae* before *mola*, mill.] *Appl* teeth developed between canines and molars, bicuspid teeth.

prenasal (prēnā zăl) *a.* [L. *prae* before *nasus* nose.] *Appl* bone developed in septum in front f mesethmoid in certain skulls rostral.

preocular (prēŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *prae* before *oculus* eye.] Anterior to the eye, as antennae, scales.

preoperculum (prē'ŏpĕr'kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *prae* before *operculum* cover] Anterior membrane bone of oper culum or gill-cover preopercl preopercular bone.

preoptic nerve,—nervus terminalis or terminal nerve *q.v*

preoral (prēō răl) *a.* [L. *prae* bef re *os* mouth.] Situated in front of mouth *appl.* cilia, etc. *appl.* food cavity the anterior part of the buccal cavity between labrum, prementum and mandibles in insects.

preorbital (prēŏr'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *prae* before *orbis* circle.] Anterior to orbit *appl.* membrane bone f teleosts *appl.* glands in ruminants.

preparietal (prēpărī'ĕtăl) *n.* [L. *prae* before *paries* wall.] A bone in front f parietals in some extinct reptiles.

p epatagium (prēpătā'jĭŭm) *n.* [L. *prae* before *patagium* border] The alar membran or fold of skin extending between upper arm and forearm of birds.

prepenna (prēpĕn ă) *n.* [L. *prae* before *penna* feather] A nestling down feather which is succeeded by adult contour feather; protoptile and mesoptile.

pr pharynx (prēfăr'ĭngks) *n.* [L. *prae* before Gk. *pharyngx* gullet.] Narrow thin-walled structure connecting oral sucker and pharynx, in trematodes.

prephragma (prēfrăg'mă) *n.* [L. *prae* before Gk. *phragma*, fence.] A phragma developed in relation with the notum of insects.

prepituitary (prē pĭtū'ĭtărĭ) *n.* [L. *prae* before *pituita*, phlegm.] Anterior lobe of the pituitary gland prehypophysis.

pr placental (prē'plăsĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *prae* before *placenta* flat cake.] Occurring before placenta formation or development

pr pl mula (prēploom'ūlă) *n.* [L. *prae* before *plumula*, small feather] A nestling down feather which is succeeded by adult down feather

pr pollex (prēpŏl'ĕks) *n.* [L. *prae* before *pollex* thumb.] A rudimentary additional digit occurring sometimes preaxially to thumb of certain amphibians and mammals.

pr potency (prēpō'tĕnsĭ) *n.* [L. *prae* before *potens* powerful.] The fertilisation of flower by pollen from another flower in preference to pollen from its own stamens, when both are offered simultaneously capacity of one parent to transmit more characteristics to offspring than the other parent.

prepotent (prēpō'tĕnt) *a.* [L. *prae* before *potens* powerful.] Transmitting the majority of character istics *appl.* a flower exhibiting preference for cross-pollination.

pr puberal (prēpū'bĕrăl) *a.* [L. *prae* before *pubes* mature.] Anterior to pubis prepubertal *q.v.*

prepubertal (prēpū'bĕrtăl) *a.* [L. *prae* before *pubertas* adult state.] *Pert* age or state before puberty

prepubic (prēpū'bĭk) *a* [L. *prae* before *pubes* mature] *Pert* prepubis *appl* processes of pelvic arch, in certain fishes.

prepubis (prēpū'bĭs) *n* [L. *prae* before *pubes* mature.] Part of pelvic girdl of certain reptiles anterior to os pubis.

prepuce —praeputium, *q.v*

prepupa (prēpū pă) *n* [L. *prae* before *pupa* puppet.] A quiescent stag preceding the pupal in some insects.

p pyloric (prē pīlŏr'ĭk) *a* [L. *prae* before *pylor* gate keeper] *Appl* ossicle hinged to pyloric ossicle in gastric mill of Crustacea.

pr pyramidal (prē'pĭrăm'ĭdăl) *a* [L. *prae* befor *pyramis* pyramid] In front f pyramid *appl* a cerebellar fissure *appl* tract, the rubrospinal fasciculus

prescutum (prēskū tŭm) *n* [L. *prae* before *scutum* shield] A tergal sclerite of insect notum.

p es ntation-time,—minimum d ration of continuous stimulation necessary for production of a response

prespe matid (prēspĕr'mătĭd) *n* [L. *prae* before Gk. *sperma* seed] Secondary *spermatocyte*

p sphenoid (p ēsfē noid) *n* [L. *prae* befor Gk. *sphen* edge] In many vertebrates cranial bone anterior t the bas sphenoid

pressor (prĕs ŏ) *a* [L. *pressare* to press.] Causing rise of arterial pressure *appl* stimul nerve fibres.

p ssu (prĕsh ŭr) *n* [L *pressare* to press.] Tension in plant tissue caused by turgidity of cells.

presternal (prēstĕr'năl) *a* [L. *prae* before *sternum* breast bone] Situated in front f sternum or breast bone *pert* anterior part of sternum.

presternum (prēstĕr'nŭm) *n* [L. *prae* before *sternum* breast-bone.] The manubrium or anterior part of sternum anterior sclerite of insect sternum.

pretrematic (prē'trēmăt'ĭk) *a.* [L *prae* before Gk. *trema* hol] Pre branchial prespiracular *appl.* nerves running in anterior wall of first gill cleft to pharynx.

pretrochantin (prētrŏkăn'tĭn) *n.* [L. *prae* befor Gk. *trochanter* runner] Subcoxa.

prevertebral (prēvĕr'tĕbrăl) *a* [L. *prae* before *vertebra* vertebra.] *Pert* or situated in region in front of vertebral column *appl* portion of base of skull *appl* ganglia of sympathetic system.

p evomer (prēvō mĕr) *n* [L. *prae* befor *vomer* ploughshare.] A bone anterior to pterygoid in some vertebrates vomer of non-mammalian vertebrates in Monotremata a membrane bone in floor of nasal cavities the dumb-bell or paradoxical bone

prezygapophysis (prēzī'găpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [L. *prae* before Gk. *zygon* yoke.] *apo* from *physis* growth.] A process on anterior face of neural arch for articulation with vertebra n front

prickle (prĭkl) *n* [A S *prica* point] A pointed process arising through epidermal tissue as of brambl modified trichome

pri kl cells,—cells of deeper layers of stratified squamous epithelium, have short fine marginal connect ing fibrils prickl -lik when broken.

pr mary (prī mărĭ) *a* [L. *primus* first] First principal original *appl* axis feathers meristem, root, wood etc Palaeozoic

primary centr —part of central nervous system directly linked by nerve fibres with peripheral organ.

primary meri tem,—ground meristem procambium and protoderm *f* promeristem

primaxil (primăk'sil) *n.* [L. *primus* first *axilla*, armpit.] The first axillary arm of crinoid.

primibrachs (pri'mibrăks) *n. plu* [L. *primus* first; *brachia*, arms.] I crinoids, all brachials up to and including the first axillary

primine (pri'min) *n.* [L. *primus* first.] The external integument of an ovule occasionally *appl.* first-formed or internal coat.

primite (prim'īt) *n.* [L. *primus* first.] The first of any pair of individuals of a catenoid colony in pseudo-conjugation of Gregarinida, in which protomerite of one (the satellite) becomes attached to deutomerite of another (the primite)

primitive (prim'itiv) *a.* [L. *primitivus* original.] Of earliest origin *appl.* groove knot streak etc. *appl.* sheath, *i.e.* neurolemma.

primitive node —area of proliferating cells in which the primitive streak begins, thickened anterior wall of primitive pit Hensen node.

primitive pit,—enclosure at anterior end of the confluent primitive folds.

primitive plate,—floo f th primitive groove

primitive streak —two primary embryonic folds between which lies the primitive groove.

primordial (primŏr'diăl) *a.* [L. *primordium* beginning] Primitive original first commenced first formed *appl.* ova, cell utricle, etc.

primordium (primŏr diŭm) *n.* [L. *primordium*, beginning] Original form structure when first indicating assumption of form anlage.

priodont (pri'ōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *prion* saw *odous* tooth.] Saw-toothed *appl* stag-beetles with smallest development of mandible projections.

prisere (pri'sēr) *n.* [L. *primus* first *serere* to put in row] Plant succession on area previously without vegetation primary sere.

prismatic (prizmăt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *prisma*, prism.] Like prism *appl* cells, leaves consisting of prisms, as prismatic layer of shells.

pro-acrosome (prōăk rŏsōm) *n* [Gk. *pro* before *akros* tip *soma* body] Structure in spermatid which develops into acrosome.

proamnion (prōăm niŏ) *n* [Gk. *pro* before *amnion*, foetal membrane.] An area f blastoderm in front of head of early embryos of higher vertebrates.

proandry (prōăn dri) *n* [Gk. *pro* before *aner* male.] Meroandry with retention of anterior pair of testes only *Opp* metandry

proangiosperm (prōăn'jiospĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *angeion* vessel *sperma* seed.] A fossil type of angiosperm.

proatlas (prōăt'lăs) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *Atlas*] A median bone intercalated between atlas and skull in certain reptiles.

pr b scidiform (prōbŏs'sidifŏrm) *a.* [Gk. *proboskis* trunk L. *forma*, shape.] Proboscis-like *appl* infusorians with tentacles on a proboscis-like process.

probosci (prōbŏs sis) *n.* [Gk. *proboskis* trunk.] A trunk-like process of head, as f insects, annelids, nemerteans elephants.

procambial strand,—a longitudinal strand of elongated cells near periphery f plerome of vascular bundle desmogen strand.

procambium (prōkăm'biŭm) *n.* [L. *pro* before L.L. *cambium* nutriment.] The tissue from which vascular bundles are developed.

procarp (prō'kârp) *n.* [Gk. *pro* for *karpos* fruit.] The female organ f red seaweeds, one or more celled structure, consisting of the carpogonium, trichogyne, and auxiliary cells.

procartilage (prōkâr'tilĕj) *n.* [L. *pro* before *cartilago* gristle.] The early stage of cartilage.

procercoid (prōsĕr'koid) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *kerkos* tail; *eidos* form.] Early larval form of certain cestodes in first intermediate host.

procerebrum (prōsĕr'ĕbrŭm) *n.* [L. *pro* before *cerebrum* brain.] The fore-brain developed in preantennary region of insects.

p ocerus (prō sĕrŭs) *n* [Gk. *pro* before *keras* horn.] Pyramidal muscle of the nose

prochorion (prŏkō riŏn) *n* [Gk. *pr* before *kerion* skin.] An en veloping structure f blastodermic vesicle preceding formation f chorion.

prochromatin (prŏkrō mătĭn) *n* [Gk *pr* before *kroma* colour] Plasmosome substance paranuclein pyrenin, pseudochromatin.

prochromosom (prŏkrō mōsōm) *n* [Gk. *pro* before *kroma* colour *soma* body] A discret mass of basichromatin, primordium of the future chromosome

proclimax (prō klĭmăks) *n* [Gk. *pr* before *kl max* ladder] Stage in a ser appearing nstead f usual climatic climax *cf* preclimax.

procoelous (p ōsē'lŭs) *a* [Gk *pro* before *koila* hollow] With concave anterior face as vertebral centra.

procoracoid (prŏkŏr ăkoid) *n* [Gk. *pr* before *korax* crow *eido* form] An anteriorly directed process from glenoid fossa of urodeles

p ocruscula (prŏkrŭs'kūlă) *n* *plu* [L. *pr* for *dim* of *crus* leg] A pai f blunt locomotory outgrowths on posterior half f redia.

p ocrypsis (prŏkrip) *n* [Gk *pr* f *krypsis* oncealment.] Shape pattern colour or beha ou tending to make animals less con pic uous in thei normal environment camouflage

procryptic (p ŏkrip'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *pr* for *kryptos* hidden] With coloration or pattern adapted for concealment.

proctal (prŏk tăl) *a* [Gk *proktos* anus.] Anal *appl* fish fins.

proctiger (prŏk tĭje) *n* [Gk. *proktos* anus L. *gerer* t bear] Anal portion of terminalia Diptera anal lobe

proctodaeum (prŏk odē ŭm) *n* [G k. *proktos* anus *hodos* way] The latter part of embryonic alimentary canal, formed by anal invagination a similar ectoderm-lined part in certain invertebrates.

procumbent (prŏkŭm'bĕnt) *a* [L. *pro* forward *cumbens* lying down.] Prostrate trail ng on the ground *appl* stems.

prodeltidium (prŏdĕltĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *pro* before Δ delta *idion* dim] A plate which develops into a pseudodeltidium.

prodentine (prŏdĕn'tĭn) *n.* [L. *pro* before *dens* tooth.] A layer of uncalcified matrix capping tooth cusps before formation of dentine

proembryo (prō ĕm'brĭō) *n* [Gk. *pr* before *embryon* foetus.] An embryonic structure preceding true embryo first results of spore segmentation.

proenzyme (prōĕn zīm) *n* [Gk. *pro* before *en* in *zyme* leaven.] Zymogen.

proepimeron (prō'ĕpĭmĕ rŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pr* before *epi* upon *meros* upper thigh.] A sclerite posterior to propleura posterior pronotal lobe of Diptera

profunda (prŏfŭn dă) *a* [L. *profundus* deep] Deep-seated, *appl* a branch of brachial, femoral or costocervical artery ranine artery terminal part of lingual artery a vein of femu *n* A deep artery or em

progameta (prō gămēt) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *gamos* marriage.] A structure giving rise to gametes by abstriction in certain fungi.

progami (prōgăm'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *pro* before *gamos* marriag] *appl* brood-d vis on for gamet production

proga trin (prōgăs'trĭ) *n* [Gk. *pro*, before *gaster* stomach] Precursor of gastric secretion in mucous membrane of stomach

p genesis (prōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n* [Gk. *pr* before *genesis* origin.] The maturation of gametes before completion of body growth *f* neoteny

progeotropism (prō'jēōt rōpizm) *n* [Gk. *pro* for *ge* earth *trope* turn.] Positive geotropism.

progestational (prōjěstā shŏnăl) *a.* [L. *pro* for *gestare* to bear] *Appl.* phase of oestrous cycle d ring luteal and endometrial activity *appl.* hormones controlling uterine cycle and preparing uterus for nidation.

progesteron (prōjěs tĕrōn) [L. *pro* for *gestare* to bear] A crystalline sterol $C_{21}H_{30}O$ pure progestational corpus luteum hor mone corporin lutin progestin progestone

progestin (prōjěs'tin) *n.* [L. *pro* for; *gestare* to bear] Progestational hormone of corpus luteum containing progest rone brand of progesterone

proglottides (prŏglŏt'idēz) *n. plu* [Gk. *pro* for *glotta* tongue.] The propagative body-segments of tape-worm, formed by strobilisation from neck. *Sing* proglottis.

prognathous (prŏg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pro* forth *gnathos* jaw] Having prominent projecting jaws with projecting anthers prognathic.

progonal (prŏgŏ'năl) [Gk. *pr* before *gonos* begetting] *Appl.* sterile anterior portion of genital ridge.

prohydrotropism (prō'hidrŏt rŏpizm) *n.* [Gk. *pro* for *hydor* water *trope* turn.] Positive hydrotropism.

prolospory (prōlŏs'pōri) [Gk. *proio* early *sporos* seed.] Premature development of spores prospory

projectile (projěk'til) [L. *pro* forth *jacere* to throw] Protrusible that can be thrust forward.

projection (projěk shŭn) [L. *pr* forth, *jacer* to throw] The referring of stimulations to endorgans of sense by means of connecting projection nerve-fibres the throwing forth by plant of pollen spores, or seed

projici t (prōjish ĕnt) [L. *pro*-*jiciens* projecting] *Appl* sense organs reacting to distant stimuli, as light sound.

p olactin (prōlăk'tin) *n.* [L. *pro* for *lac* milk.] The lactogenic prepituitary hormone.

prolamin s,—a class of proteins present in seeds of cereals.

prolan, — gonadotropic hormones occurring in various tissues and body-fluids during pregnancy in some mammals, prolan A stimulat ing ovarian follicles and mal germ cells, prolan B being the luteinising hormone.

proleg (prō'lĕg) *n.* [L. *pro* for M.E. *leg* leg] An unjointed abdominal appendage of arthropod larvae propes.

prol cocyte (prōlū'kōsīt -loo-) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *leukos* white *kytos* hollow] A small leucocyte with basophil cytoplasm and large ucle and developing into macronucleocyte, in insects.

proliferate (prōlĭf'ĕrāt) *v* [L. *proles* offspring *ferre* to bear] T reprod ce repeatedly t resume growth f eproductive shoots.

proliferation (prōlĭf'ĕrā shŭn) *n* [L. *proles* offspring *ferre* to bear] Prolification increase by frequent and repeated reproduction.

proliferous (prōlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *proles* offspring *ferre* to bear] Multiplying quickly *appl* bud-bearing leaves developing supernumerary parts abnormally

proloculus (prōlŏk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *pro*, before *loculus* compartment.] First chamber microspheric when formed by conjugation of swarm spores, megalospheric when formed asexually by fission, in polythalamous foraminifera.

promeristem (prōmĕr'ĭstĕm) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *meristes* divider] Meristem of growing point, and primary meristems.

prometaphase (prō'mĕt'ăfāz) *n* [Gk. *pro* before *meta*, after; *phasis* appearance.] Stage between prophase and metaphase in mitosis and meiosis.

promitosis (prō mitō sis) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *mitos* thread.] A simple type of mitosis, exemplified in nuclei of protokaryon type protomitosis, *q.v.*

promontory (prŏm ŏntŏrĭ) *n* [L. *pro* forth *mons* mountain.] Prominence or projection, as of cochlea and sacrum.

promorphology (prō mŏrfŏl ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *pro* before *morphe* form *logos* discourse.] Morphology from the geometrical standpoint.

promuscis (prōmŭs'sis) *n.* [L. *promuscis* proboscis.] The proboscis of Hemiptera.

promycelium (prō misē'lĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *mykes* mushroom] Mycelium developing from a zygospore itself giving rise to a sporangium or to sporidia protobasidium.

pr myelocyte (prōmī'ĕlŏsīt) *n* [Gk. *pr* before *myelo* marrow *kytos* hollow] Amoeboid marrow cell which develops into a myelocyte or granulocyte.

pr nate (prō nāt) *a* [L. *pronare* to bend forward] Prone inclined.

p onation (prōnā shŭn) *n* [L. *pronare* to bend forward.] Act by which palm of hand is turned downwards by means of pronator muscles *cf* supination.

pronephri (prōnĕf rĭk) *a* [Gk. *pro* before *nephros* kidney] *Pert* or in region of pronephros *appl* duct tubules.

p onephros (prōnĕf rŏs) *n* [Gk. *pr* before *nephr* kidney] The fore kidney of embryonic larval l fe

pronotum (prōnō'tŭm) *n* [Gk *pro* before *noton* back] The dorsal part of prothorax of insects.

pr nucl us (prōnū'klēŭs) *n* [L. *pr* before *nucleus* kernel] Egg or sperm nucleus after maturation

pronymph (prō nimf) *n* [L. *pr* before *nymphe* maiden] The stage in metamorphosis of Diptera preceding nymph stage

pro-oestrus (prō ēstrŭs) *n* [Gk. *pro* before *oistros* gadfly] Period of preparation for pregnancy phase before oestrus o heat pro-oestrum

pro-ostracum (prōŏs'trăkŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *ostrakon* shell.] The horny pen of a decapod dibranchiate shell or belemnite anterior phragmocone.

prootic (prō'ōtĭk) *n.* [Gk. *pr* before *ous* ear] The anterior bone of otic capsule in vertebrates. *a* *Pert* a centre of ossification of petromastoid part of temporal bone

propagative (prŏp ăgātĭv) *a* [L. *propagare* to propagate.] Reproductive *appl.* a cell, a phase, an individual of a colony

propagulum (prōpăg'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *propagare* to propagate.] A bud or shoot capable of developing into an adult propagule.

propatagium,—prepatagium, *q.v.*

propes (prōpēs) *n* [L. *pr* before *pes* foot.] Proleg *q.v.*

prophase (prō'fāz) *n* [Gk. *pro* before *phasis* appearance.] The preparatory changes the first stage in mitosis, or in meiosis.

prophloem,—protophloem, *q.v.*

prophototr pism (prō'fōtŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *pro* for *phos* light *trope* turn.] Positive phototropism.

p ophyllum (prōfĭl'ŭm) *n* [Gk *pr* before *phyllon* leaf.] A small bract or bracteole first foliage leaf at base of branch prophyll.

pr pleuron (prōploor'ŏn) *n* [Gk. *pr* before *pleura* side.] A lateral plate of prothorax of insects.

propneustic (prōnū stĭk, prŏ-) *a.* [Gk. *pr* bef re *pnein* to breathe.] With only prothoracic spiracles open for respiration.

p podeon (prōpō dēŏn) *n* [Gk. *pr* before *pous* foot.] An abdominal segment in front of petiole or podeon, of Hymenoptera other wise the median segment, Latreille s segment, epinotum, propodeum

propodit (prō pōdīt) *n* [Gk *pro* before *pous* foot] Foot segment sixth from body in Malacostraca tibia in piders.

propodium (prōpō'dĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *pr* before *pous* foot.] The small anterior part of a molluscan foot

prepodosoma (prŏ'pŏdōsō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *pous* foot *soma*, body.] Body region bearing first and second legs in Acarina.

propolis (prŏ'pŏlĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pro* for *polis* city.] Resinous substance from buds or leaf axils of certain trees, utilised by worker bees to fasten comb portions and fill p crevices bee-glue.

propons (prŏ'pŏnz) *n.* [L. *pro* before *pons* bridge.] Alae pontis delicate bands of whit matter crossing anterior end of pyramid below pons Varolii ponticulus.

proprioceptor (prŏ'prĭŏsĕp'tŏr) *n.* [L. *proprius* one's own *capere* to take.] A receptor in muscle tendon vestibule of internal ear etc.

propriogenic (prŏ'prĭŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *proprius* one's own *genus* kind.] *Appl.* effectors other than muscle or organs which are both receptors and effectors cf myogenic.

proprlospinal (prŏ'prĭospī'năl) [L. *proprius* one's own *spina* spine.] *Pert* wholly t the spinal cord *appl* fibres, etc.

prop-roots,—adventitious erial roots growing downwards from stem, as in mangrove and maize.

propterygium (prŏ'tĕrĭj'ĭŭm, prŏ ptĕrĭj'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *pterygion*, little wing.] The foremost of three basal cartilages supporting pectoral fin of elasmobranchs.

propulsid pseudopodium,—in some Neosporidia pseudopodium developed posteriorly which by ts elongation pushes the body forward

propupa (prŏpū'pă) *n.* [L. *pro* before *pupa*, puppet.] Stage in insect metamorphosis preceding pupa stage prepupa.

propygidium (prŏ'pĭjĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *pro* before *pygidion* small rump.] The dorsal plate anterior to pygidium in Coleoptera.

prorachis (prŏră'kĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *rachis* spine.] The face of Pennatulacea which is sterile and coincides with sulcar aspect of terminal zooid.

proral (prŏ răl) *a.* [Gk. *prora* prow.] From front backwards *appl* jaw movement, as in rodents. *Opp* palinal.

prorsad (prŏr săd) *adv* [L. *prorsus* forwards *ad* to.] Anteriorly forward.

prorsal (prŏr săl) *a.* [L. *prorsus* forwards.] Anterior

proscapula (prŏskăp ūlă) [L. *pro* before *scapula*, shoulder blade.] Th clavicle

proscolex (prŏskō'lĕks) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *skolex* worm.] A rounded cyst with fluid-filled cavity a stage in development of tapeworm

prosecretin (prŏ'sĕkrē'tĭn) *n* [L. *pro* before *secretus* separated.] The precursor of secretin prosecretine.

p osencephalisation (prŏs'ĕnkĕf ălĭ ză shŭn,-sĕf) *n.* [Gk. *pros* before *engkephalos* brain.] The progressive shifting of controlling centres towards the fore-brain and the increasing complexity of cerebral cortex in the course of evolution.

prosencephalon (prŏs ĕnkĕf'ălŏn -sĕf) *n* [Gk. *pros* before *engkephalos* brain.] The fore-brain, comprising telencephalon and diencephalon the first primary brain-vesicle

prosenchyma (prosĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *pros* near *engchyma*, infusion.] Tissue of prosenchymatous cells.

p nchym t u (prŏs'ĕngkĭm ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *pros* near *engchyma*, infusion.] *Appl* elongated pointed cells, with thin or thick cell-walls, as in mechanical and vascular tissues of plants. *Opp* parenchymatous.

pros thmoid (prŏsĕth moid) *n.* [Gk. *pros* near *ethmos* sieve *eidos* form.] An anterior cranial bone of teleosts.

prosiphon (prŏsī'fŏn) *n.* [Gk. *pro* for *siphon* tube.] A spout-like prolongation f edges of mantle-flaps of certain molluscs endosiphuncl

prosocoel (prŏs´sēl) *n.* [Gk. *proso* forward; *koilos* hollow.] A narrow cavity in epistome of Molluscoidea, the first main part of coelom; median cavity between third and lateral ventricles of brain; inter-ventricular foramen.

prosodetic (prŏs´ŏdĕt´ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *prosodos* advance.] Anterior to beak; *appl.* certain bivalve ligaments.

prosodus (prŏs´odŭs) *n.* [Gk. *prosodos* advance.] A delicate canalicule between chamber and incurrent canal in some sponges.

prosoma (prŏsō´mă) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before; *soma* body.] The anterior part of body; a cephalothorax.

prosopyle (prŏs´opīl) *n.* [Gk. *proso* forward; *pyle* gate.] The aperture of communication between adjacent incurrent and flagellate canals in some sponges.

prospory (prō´spŏrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before; *spora* seed.] Precocious development of sporangia; seed production in plants that are not fully developed.

prostalia (prŏstā´lĭă) *n. plu.* [L. *pro* forth; *stare* to stand.] Projecting spicules of Hexactinellida.

prostate (prŏs´tāt) *a.* [L. *pro* before; *stare* to stand.] *Appl.* a muscular and glandular organ around commencement of male urethra in pelvic cavity; *n.* The prostate gland; the spermiducal gland in annelids.

prostatic (prŏstăt´ĭk) *a.* [L. *pro* before; *stare* to stand.] Pert. prostate gland; *appl.* duct, nerves, sinus, utricle, hormone, etc.

prostemmat (prŏstĕm´ăt) *a.* [Gk. *pro* before; *stemma* wreath.] *Appl.* an ante-ocular structure or organ of some Collembola, of doubtful function; prostemmatic.

prosternum (prŏstĕr´nŭm) *n.* [L. *pro* before; *sternum* breast bone.] Ventral part of prothorax of insects; presternum, *q.v.*

prostheca (prŏsthē´kă) *n.* [Gk. *prosthēkē* appendage.] Movable inner lobe of mandible of certain beetle larvae.

prosthetic (prŏsthĕt´ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *prosthetos* added.] *Appl.* non-protein constituent of a conjugated or compound protein.

prosthion (prŏs´thĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *prosthios* foremost.] The alveolar point; middle point of the upper alveolar arch.

prosthomere (prŏs´thŏmēr) *n.* [Gk. *prosthen* forward; *meros* part.] Most anterior or preoral somite.

prostomiate (prŏstō´mĭăt) *a.* [Gk. *pro* before; *stoma* mouth.] Having a portion of head in front of mouth.

prostomium (prŏstō´mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before; *stoma* mouth.] In worms and molluscs, part of head anterior to mouth.

prostrate (prŏs´trāt) *a.* [L. *prostratus* thrown down.] Procumbent; trailing on the ground.

protamines,—simple basic proteins occurring in fish testes.

protandrism (prōtăn´drĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first; *anēr* male.] Protandry; sometimes exclusively in zoological application.

protandrous (prōtăn´drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *protos* first; *anēr* male.] Exhibiting protandry; proterandrous.

protandry (prōtăn´drĭ) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first; *anēr* male.] Condition of hermaphrodite plants and animals where male elements mature and are shed before female elements mature; proterandry.

protaspis (prōtăs´pĭs) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first; *aspis* shield.] Developmental stage of trilobites.

protaxis (prōtăk´sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first; L. *axis* axle.] Primordial filament or axis in evolution of plant stem.

protaxon (prōtăk´sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first; *axōn* axle.] Axon-base.

protease (prō´tēās) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first.] Any proteolytic enzyme.

protegulum (prōtĕg´ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *pro* before; *tegulum* covering.] The semicircular or semielliptical embryonic shell of brachiopod.

proteid (prō'tēid) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *eidos* form.] The nitrogenous material of plant cells albuminous substance a term subject to varying restrictions by different authors protein, *q.v*

protein (prō'tēin) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first.] Albuminous substance a nitrogenous compound of cell protoplasm complex substance characteristic of living matter and consisting of aggregates of amino-acids, and generally containing sulphur

proteism (prō'tēism) *n.* [L. *Proteus* a sea-god.] The capacity to change shape, as of amoeba and some other Protista.

protembryo (prōt'ĕmbriō) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *embryon* embryo.] The fertilised ovum and its cleavage stages preceding formation of blastula.

prote tomon (prōt'ĕntŏmŏn) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *entomon* insect.] The hypothetical archetype of insects.

proteoclastic (prō'teŏklăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos* first *klaein*, to break.] *Appl.* enzymes or ferment which break down proteins proteolytic.

proteolytic (prō'teŏlĭt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos* first *lysis* loosing.] *Appl.* enzymes which change proteins into proteoses, peptones, polypeptides, and eventually into amino acids.

proteose (prō'teōs) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first.] The first cleavage product of action of hydrolysis on a protein molecule.

proterandrous (prŏt'ĕrăn drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *proteros* earlier *aner* male.] Protandrous, *q.v* proterandric.

proteranthous (prŏt'ĕrăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *proteros* earlier *anthos* flower.] Flowering before foliage leaves appear

proterogenesis (prŏt ĕrŏjĕn esis) *n.* [Gk. *proteros* forward *genesis* descent.] Foreshadowing of adult or later forms by youthful or earlier forms. *Opp* palingenesis.

proteroglyph (prŏt'ĕroglĭf) *a.* [Gk. *proter* in front *glyphein* to carve.] With specialised fang teeth in anterior upper jaw region.

proterogynous (prŏtĕrŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *proteros* earlier *gyne* woman.] Protogynous.

proterosoma (prŏt ĕrŏsō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *proteros* forward *soma* body.] Body region comprising gnathosoma and propodosoma, in Acarina.

proterotype (prŏt ĕrŏtīp) [Gk. *proteros* earlier *typos* pattern.] Original or primary type as holotype, paratypes, syntypes.

Proterozoic (prŏt ĕrŏzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *proteros* earlier *zoon* animal.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the older Palaeozoic faunal epoch, the age of primitive invertebrates.

prothallial (prŏthăl'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *pro* before *thallos* young shoot.] *Pert.* prothallus *appl.* cell in pollen grain of gymnosperms, considered as vestige of thallus.

prothallium,—prothallus, *q.v*

prothalloid (prŏthăl oid) *a.* [Gk. *pro* before *thallos* young shoot *eidos* form.] Like prothallus.

prothallus (prŏthăl ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *thallos* young shoot.] A small, thin structure, the gametophyte or haploid sexual generation of pteridophytes, developed from spores prothallium *q.v*

protheca (prŏthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *theke* box.] The rudiment of coral formation basal part of coral calicle.

prothetely (prŏthĕt elĭ) *n.* [Gk. *prothein* to run before *telos* completion.] The development or manifestation of pupal or of imaginal characters in insect larva. *Opp* hysterotely

prothorax (prŏthō răks) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *thorax* chest]. Anterior thoracic segment of Arthropoda.

prothrombin (prŏthrŏm'bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *thrombos* clot.] Thrombogen, after activation by thromboplastin and calcium, forming thrombin

prothyalosome (prŏt'hī'ălŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *hyalos* glass *soma* body.] The area surrounding germinal spot in germinal vesicle.

protista (prōtis'tă) *n. plu* [Gk. *protistos* first of all.] The primitive organisms from which animals and plants arose; protobionta protophyta and protozoa.

protistology (prō'tistŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *protistos* first of all *logos* discourse.] The science dealing with primitive forms of life.

proto-aecidium (prō tōĕsĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *protos* first *oikidion* small house.] A cell-mass surrounded by hyphal layers, containing cells eventually producing aecidiospores and disjunctor cells aecial primordium primordial aecidium.

protobasidium (prō'tōbăsĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *protos* first *basidion* small pedestal] A basidium producing mycelium of four cells from each of which sporidium is developed by abstriction promycelium.

protobiont (prō'tōbī'ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *bion* living] A protist protophyton or protozoon.

protoblast (prō'tōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *blastos* bud.] A naked cell devoid f membrane first or single-cell stage of an embryo blastomere which develops into definite organ or part nternal bud stage in life-history of Neosporidia.

protobroch (prō'tōbrŏk) *a.* [Gk. *protos* first *brochos* mesh.] *Appl.* nuclei of gonia in resting stage *cf* deutobroch.

protocephalon (prō tōkĕf'ălŏn -ĕf) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *kephale* head.] Head part of cephalothorax in Malacostraca first of six segments composing insect head

protocercal (prō'tōsĕr'kăl) [Gk *protos* first *kerkos* tail.] Having caudal fin divided into two equal lobes d phycercal, the primitive form of caudal fin.

protocerebrum (prō'tōsĕr'ĕbrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first L. *cerebrum* brain.] Anterior pai of ganglionic centres of crustaceans anterior part of insect brain formed by fused ganglia of optic segment of head protocerebron

protochlorophyll (prō tōklō rŏfĭl) *n* [Gk. *protos* first *chloros* green *phyllon* leaf.] A substance which is converted to chlorophyll by agency f light etiolin.

protocnemes (prō'tōknēmz) *n. plu* [Gk. *protos* first *kneme* wheel-spoke.] The six primary pairs of mesenteries of Zoantharia.

protoconch (prō'tōkŏngk) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *kongche* shell.] The larval shell of molluscs, indicated by cicatrix on adult shell.

protocon (prō'tōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *konos* cone.] Inner cusp of upper molar

protoconid (prō'tōkō nĭd) *n* [Gk. *protos* first *konos* cone *eidos* form.] External cusp of lower molar

protoconule (prō'tōkō ūl) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *konos* cone.] Anterior intermediate cusp of upper molar

protocorm (prō'tōkôrm) *n* [Gk. *protos* first; *kormos* trunk.] Swelling of rhizophore preceding root formation as in certain club-mosses undifferentiated cell-mass f archegonium in Gingkoales.

protocranium (prō'tōkrā nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *kranion* skull.] Posterior part of insect epicranium.

protoderm (prō'tōdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *derma*, skin.] The outer cell layer of pical m ristem primordial epidermis f plants perficial dermatogen.

protoepiphyte (prō'tōĕp'ĭfīt) *n* [Gk. *protos* first *epi* upon *phyton* plant.] A plant growing upon another and getting all its nourishment from that other

protofibril (prō'tōfī'brĭl) *n plu.* [Gk *protos* first L. *fibrilla* small fibre] Minut threads seen in ground bstance between submicroscopic fibrils in connective tissue

protogen (prō'tōjĕn) *n* [Gk. *protos* first *genos* descent.] A dominant allelomorph *opp* allogene.

protogenesis (prō'tŏjĕn ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *genesis* origin.] First embryonic stage, including development of archenteron *cf* deuterogenesis.

protogeni (prō'tŏjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos* first; *genos* offspring] Persistent from beginning of development.

protogynous (prŏtŏj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *protos* first *gyne* woman.] Hav ing female elements mature before mal proterogynous.

protogyny (prŏtŏj'ĭnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *gyne* woman.] Condition of hermaphrodite plants and animals in which female elements mature and are spent before maturation of male elements proterogyny

prot haem (prō'tŏhēm) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *haema*, blood.] Haematin.

protokaryon (prō'tŏkăr'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *karyon*, nut.] A simple or primitive nucleus consisting of mass of chromatin suspended in uclear sap.

protol ph (prō'tŏlŏf) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *lophos* crest.] Anterio transverse crest f upper molars.

protomala (prō'tŏmā'lă) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first L. *mala*, cheek.] A mandible of myriopods.

protomerite (prō'tŏmĕrīt) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *meros* part.] Anterior part of medullary protoplasm of adult gregarines *cf* primite.

protomit (prōtŏm'ĭt) [Gk. *pro* early *tome* cutting *mitos* thread] Stage between tomont and tomite i lif cycle of Holotricha.

protomitosis (prō'tomĭtō sĭs) [Gk. *protos* first *mitos* thread.] Primitive mitosis cruciform division, as in slime fungi promitosis.

protomonostelic (prō'tŏmŏn'ŏstēl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos* first *monos* alone *stele* column.] *Appl.* stem or root with protostele or central cylinder.

protomont (prō'tŏmŏnt') *n* [Gk. *pro* early *tome* cutting *onta*, beings.] Transitory stage, between trophont and tomont, with condensed central nucleus, in life cycle of Holotricha.

protomorphic (prō'tŏmŏ fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos* first *morphe* form.] First formed primordial.

proto ema (prō'tŏnē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *nema*, thread.] The filamentous thallus of mosses from which the moss plant buds early filamentous stage in development of certain algae.

protonematoid (prō'tŏnē mătoid) *a.* [Gk. *proto* first; *nema* thread *eidos* form.] Like protonema.

proton phridial (prō'tŏnĕfrĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *protos* first *nephros* kidney] *Appl* excretory water-vascular system of flat worms.

protonephridium (prō'tŏnĕfrĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *protos* first *nephros* kidney *idion dim.*] The primitive excretory tube, with coelomic opening r protonephridiostome.

p otoneurone (prō'tŏnū rōn) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *neuron* nerve.] The primitive intermediary cell connect ing receptor with effector cellular unit of nerve net unipolar ganglion cell

protopathi (prō'tŏpăth'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *protos* first *pathos* feeling] *Appl* stimuli and nerve systems concerned with sensation of pain and f marked variations in temperature.

p otopepsia (prō'tŏpĕp sĭă) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *pepsis* digestion.] Solution and alteration of food material accomplished in stomach.

protophloem (prō'tŏflō'ĕm) *n* [Gk. *protos* first *phloos* inner bark.] The first phloem lements of vascular bundle.

protophyta (prō'tofĭt) *n* [Gk. *protos* first *phyton*, plant.] A unicellular vegetable organism or primitive plant protophyton.

protoplasm (prō'tŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *protos* first *plasma*, form.] Living cell substance cytoplasm and karyoplasm.

protoplasmic (prō'tŏplăz mĭk) [Gk. *protos* first *plasma*, form.] *Pert* or consisting of protoplasm.

p toplasmic bead,—structure on anterior part f middle piece of mammalian spermatozoon.

protoplast (prō'toplăst) *n.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *plastos* formed.] An energid living uninucleate primitive protoplasmic unit protoplasm of one cell.

protopod (prō'tōpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *pous* foot.] With feet or legs on anterior segments.

protopodit (prōt'ŏpŏdit) *n* [Gk. *prōtos* first *pous* foot.] Basal segment of arthropod limb.

protoptile (prō'tōtil -ptīl) *n.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *ptilon* feather] The primary prepenna succeeded by mesoptile.

protoscolex,—proscolex, *q.v*

protospore (prō'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *sporos* seed.] A spore of first generation a mycelium producing spore.

protostele (prō'tōstēlē) *n.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *stēlē* column] Concentric bundle pithless central cylinder of vascular tissue f most roots and som stems

proto tigmata (prō'tōstig'mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *stigma*, pricked mark.] Two primary gill slits of embryo

protost ma (prō'tōst omă) *n.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *stoma*, mouth] Or ginal mouth of gastrula blastopore.

protostylic (prō'tōstī'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *stylo* column.] Ex hibiting protostyly or having lower jaw connected with cranium by original dorsal end of arch.

prot thall s (prō tōthăl'ŭs) *n* [(k. *prōto* first *thall* young shoot] F rst formed structure which develops int a thallus as of lichen.

prototheca (prō'tōthē'kă) *n* [Gk. *prōtos* first *thēkē* box.] A skeletal cup-shaped plate at boral end of coral embryo the first sk letal formation

prototherian (prō'tōthē rĭăn) *a* [Gk. *prōtos* first *thērion* small animal.] *Appl* egg-laying mammals without placenta.

prototroch (prō tōtrŏk) *n* [Gk. *prōtos* first *trochos* wheel.] A pre-oral circlet of cilia of a trochosphere trochelminth larva.

prototrophi (prō'tōtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *trophē* nourishment.] Nourished from one supply or in one manner only feeding on inorganic matter *appl* iron, sul phur and nitrifying bacteria *appl* plants.

prototype (prō'tōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *typos* model.] An original type species or exampl ; an ancestral form.

protovertebrae (prō'tōvĕr'tĕbrē) *n plu* [Gk. *prōtos* first L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] A series of primitive mesodermal segments in vertebrate embryo.

protoxyl m (prō'tōzī'lĕm) *n.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *xylon* wood] Primary xylem lying next pith f stems.

prot zoa,—*plu* of protozoon.

protozoea (prō'tōzōē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *zōon* animal.] Stage in life-history of certain arthropods, succeeding free-swimming na plius.

protozoology (prō'tōzōŏl oj) *n.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *zōon* animal *logos* discourse] The branch f oology dealing with protozoa.

p otozoon (prō tozō'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *zōon* animal] A unicellular or non-cellular animal organism *Plu* protozoa

protozygot (prō'tōzī'gōt) *n.* [Gk. *prōtos* first *zygon* yoke.] A homozygote having dominant char acters, *opp* allozygote.

p otractor (prōtrăk'tŏr) *n* [L. *pro* forth *tractus* drawn out.] A muscle which draws out or extends part.

protria ne (prō'triēn) *n* [Gk. *pro* before *triaina* trident.] A triaene with anteriorly-directed branches.

provascular tiss —procambium.

prove triculus (prō vĕntrĭk ūlŭs) *n* [L. *pro* before *ventriculus* small stomach.] I decapod crustaceans, the so-called stomach containing

gastric mill in insects, the digestive chamber anterior to stomach in worms, that anterior to gizzard; in birds, the glandular stomach anterior to gizzard.

provinculum (prōving'kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *pro* before *vinculum* bond.] A primitive hinge of young stages of certain Lamellibranchia.

provitamin (prōvī'tămĭn) *n* [Gk. *pro* before L. *vita*, life *ammoniacum*, resinous gum.] Precursor of vitamin.

proximal (prŏk'sĭmăl) *a.* [L. *proximus* next.] Nearest body centre or base of attachment *opp* distal.

prozonite (prōzō'nīt) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *zone* girdle.] The anterior ring of diplosomite. *Opp* metazonite.

prozymogen (prōzī'mōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *pro* before *zyme* leaven; *gennao* producing] Precursor of zymogen, activated by secretin.

pruinose (proo'ĭnōs) *a.* [L. *pruina*, hoar frost.] Covered with whitish particles or globules; covered by bloom.

psalterium (sôltē'rĭŭm, psôl-) *n.* [L. *psalterium*, psalter] The third stomach of ruminants, the omasum or manyplies the lyra, a thin triangular lamina joining lateral portions of fornix.

psammophilous (sămŏf'ĭlŭs, psăm-) *a.* [Gk. *psammos* sand *philos* loving] Thriving in sandy places.

psammophore (săm'ōfōr psăm-) *n.* [Gk. *psammos* sand *phoros* carrying] One of rows of hairs under mandibles and sides of head in desert ants, used for removal of sand grains.

psammophyte (săm'ōfīt, psăm-) [Gk. *psammos* sand *phyton* plant.] A plant growing in sandy or gravelly ground

psammosere (săm'ōsēr psăm-) *n* [Gk. *psammos* sand L. *serere* to put in row] A plant succession originating in a sandy area, as on dunes.

pseudambulacrum (sū'dămbūlā'krŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *ambulare* to walk.] The lancet plate with adhering side-plates and covering plates of Blastoidea.

pseudannual (sūdăn'ūăl, psū) *n* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *annus* year] A plant which completes its growth in one year but provides a bulb or other means of surviving winter.

pseudapogamy (sū dăpŏg'ămĭ psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false; *apo* away *gamos* marriage.] Fusion of pair of vegetative nuclei, as in certain fungi and in fern prothallus.

pseudaposematic (sūdăp'ōsēmăt'ĭk, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *apo* from; *sema*, sign.] Imitating warning coloration or other protective features of hurtful animals.

pseudapospory (sū'dăpōs pōrĭ psū) *n* [Gk. *pseudes* false *apo* away *sporos* seed.] Spore formation without haplosis, the gametophyte originating from a diploid spore.

pseudaxis (sūdăk'sĭs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *axis* axle.] An apparent main axis sympodium.

pseudepisematic (sūdĕp'ĭsēmăt'ĭk, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *epi* upon *sema*, sign.] Having or displaying alluring coloration markings.

pseudhaemal (sūdhē'măl, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *haima*, blood.] *Appl* the vascular system of certain worms and echinoderms.

pseudholoptic (sū dhŏlŏp'tĭk, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *holos* whole *optikos* relating to sight.] Intermediate between holoptic and dichoptic, conditions in eyes of Diptera.

pseudimago (sū dĭmā gō psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *imago* image.] Stage between pupa and imago in metamorphosis of certain insects subimago.

pseudoalveolar (sū dōăl vē'ōlăr psū) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *alveus* hollow] *Appl* structure of cytoplasm containing starch grains or deutoplasm spheres.

pseudoaposematic,—*see* pseudaposematic.

pseudoaquatic (sū dōăkwăt'ĭk, psū) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *aqua* water] Thriving in moist ground.

pseudoblepharoplast (sū dōblĕf'ărō-plăst psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *blepharis* eyelash *plastos* formed.] Temporary concentration of chromatin near centriole in sperm formation of certain insects.

pseudobrachium (sū dōbrā'kĭŭm psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *brachion* arm.] Appendage for locomotion on a substratum formed from elongated pterygials of pectoral fin of Pediculates

pseudobranch (sū dōbrăngk' psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false; *brangchia* gills.] An accessory gill of some fishes, not respiratory in function spiracular or vestigial hyoidean gill.

pseudobulb (sū dōbŭlb psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *bulbus* bulb.] A thickened internode of orchids, for storage of water and reserves.

pseudbulbil (sū dōbŭl'bĭl psū-) *n.* [Gk *pseudes* false L. *bulbus* bulb] An outgrowth of some ferns, substitute for sporangia.

pseudbulbous (sū dōbŭl'bŭs, psū) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *bulbus* bulb] Adapted to xerophytic conditions through development of pseudobulbs

pseudocarp (sū dokărp psū) *n.* [Gk *pseudes* false *karpos* fruit] A false fruit, one in which other parts than ovary assist in formation

pseudocellus (sū dōsĕl ŭs, psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *ocellus* little eye] One of scattered sense organs of unknown function in certain insects.

pseudocentrous (sū dōsĕn'trŭs psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *centrum* centre.] *Appl* vertebrae composed of two pairs of arcualia meeting and forming a sut re laterally

pseudochromatin,—prochromatin.

pseudocilia (sū dōsĭl'ĭă, psū) *n.* *plu* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *cilium* eyelid.] Protoplasmic threads projecting from cell through surrounding sheath of mucilage as in Tetrasporaceae

pseudocoel (sū dōsēl psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *koilos* hollow] The narrow cavity between the two laminae of septum lucidum so-called fifth ventricle of brain.

pseudoconch (sū dōkŏngk, psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *kongche* shell.] A structure developed above and behind the true concha in crocodiles.

pseudocone (sū dōkōn psū) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *konos* cone] *Appl.* insect compound eye having cone cells filled with transparent gelatinous material.

pseudoconjugation (sū dōkŏnjoogā shŭn, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *cum*, with *jugum* yoke.] Conjugation of Sporozoa in which two individuals, temporarily and without true fusion, join end to end, protomerite to deutomerite, or side to side

pseudocostate (sū dokŏs'tāt, psū) *a.* [Gk *pseudes* false L. *costa* rib.] False-veined, having a marginal vein uniting all others.

pseudoculus (sū dŏk ūlŭs) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L *oculus* eye] An oval area on each side of head of Pauropoda, possibly a receptor for mechanical vibrations

pseudocyst (sū dōsĭst psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *kystis* bladder] A residual protoplasmic mass which swells and ruptures, liberating spores of Sporozoa.

pseudodeltidium (sū dōdĕltĭd'ĭŭm psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false Δ, delta *eidos* form] A plate partly or entirely closing deltidial fissure in ventral valve of certain Testicardines

pseudoderm (sū dōdĕrm, psū-) *n.* [Gk *pseudes* false *derma* skin.] A kind of covering or skin of certain compact sponges, formed also towards pseudogastric cavity

pseudodont (sū dōdŏnt psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *odous* tooth.] Having false or horny teeth, as monotremes

pseudofoliaceous (sū dōfōlĭā'shŭs, psū-) *a* [Gk. *pseudes* false; L. *folium* leaf] With expansions resembling leaves

pseudogamy (sū dŏg'ămĭ psū-) *n* [Gk. *pseudes* false *gamos* mar riage.] Union of hyphae from different thalli; activation of ovum by spermatozoon which plays no part thereafter pseudomixis.

pseudogaster (sū dŏgăs'tĕr psū-) *n* [Gk. *pseudes* false *gaster* stomach.] An apparent gastral cavity of certain sponges, opening to exterior by pseudo-osculum and having true oscula opening into itself.

pseudogastrula (sū dŏgăs'troolă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *gaster* stomach.] The stage of Sycon development when archaeocytes become completely enclosed by flagellate cells.

ps dogyne (sū dŏjīnē, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *gyne* female.] A worker ant with femal thoracic characters.

pseudoheart, — the axial organ of echinoderms one of th contractile vessels pumping blood from dorsal to ventral vessel in annelids.

pseudolamina (sū dŏlăm'ĭnă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *lamina*, plate.] Expanded pical portion of phyllode.

ps domanubrium (sū dŏmănū brĭŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *manubrium*, handle.] The manubrium considered as a process of subumbrella where the former contains the gastric cavity in certain Trachylinae.

ps ud metamerism (sū'dŏmĕt'ăm-ĕrĭzm, psū) *n* [Gk. *pseudes* false *meta*, after *meros* part.] Apparent serial segmentation an pproximation to metamerism, as in certain flat worms.

pseud mitotl (sū dŏmĭtŏt'ĭk, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *mitos* thread.] Dischistic, *q.v*

pseud mixis (sū dŏmĭk'sĭs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false; *mixis* ming ling] A form of nuclear fusion, not regularly sexual, leading to embryo formation; pseudogamy somatogamy

pseud monocarpous (sū dŏmŏnŏ-kăr pŭs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *monos* alone *karpos* fruit.] With seeds retained in leaf-bases until liberated, as in cycads.

pse domonocotyledonous (sū dŏ-mŏn'ŏkŏtĭlē dŏnŭs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *monos* alone; *kotyledon*, cup-like hollow] With two cotyledons coalescing to appear as one.

pseudomo ocyclic (sū dŏmŏn'ŏsĭk' lĭk, psū) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false, *monos* alone; *kyklos* circle.] *Appl.* crinoids with infrabasals absent in adults but present in young or in near ancestors.

pse donavicella (sū dŏnăvĭsĕl'ă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *navicella*, small boat.] A small boat shaped spore containing sporozoites, in Sporozoa.

pse donotum (sū'dŏnō'tŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *noton*, back.] Postnotum or postscutellum.

pseudon clein,—paranuclein *q.v*

pse d n cleoli (sū'dŏnūklē'ŏlī, psū-) *n. pl.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *nucleus* kernel.] Knots or granules in nuclear reticulum not true nucleoli.

ps donychium (sū dŏnĭk'ĭŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *onyx*, claw] A lobe or process between claws of insects.

pseudo-osculum (sū dŏŏs'kūlŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *osculum* small mouth.] The ex terior opening of pseudogaster.

pseud parenchyma (sū'dŏpărĕng' kĭmă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *para*, beside *engchyma*, infusion.] A tissue-like collection of hyphae resembling parenchyma.

pseudopenis (sū dŏpē'nĭs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L *penis* penis.] The protruded evaginated portion of male deferent duct, in certain Oligochaeta.

pseud perculum (sū'dŏpĕr'kūlŭm, psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false; L. *operculum* lid.] A structure resembling an operculum or closing membrane.

pseudoperianth (sū dōpĕr'ĭanth, psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *peri* round *anthos* flower] An archegonium-investing envelope of certain liverworts.

pseudoperidium (sū dōpĕrĭd'ĭūm psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *peridion* small wallet.] The aeci diospore envelope of certain fungi.

pseudoplasmodium (sūdōplăzmō dĭūm, psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *plasma* form.] An aggregation of amoebulae without fusi of their protoplasm.

pseudopod (sū dōpŏd, psū) *n* [Gk. *pseudes* false *pous* foot.] A foot lik body-wall process of certain larvae a pseudopodium *q.v*

pseudopodiospore (sūdōpō dĭo-spōr psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *pous* foot *sporos* seed.] An amoebula or amoeboid swarm-spore which moves by means of pseudopodia.

pseudopodium (sū dōpō dĭūm, psū) *n* [Gk *pseudes* false *pous* foot *eidos* form.] A blunt protrusion f ectoplasm serving for locomotion and prehension in protozoa in certain mosses the sporogonium-supporting pedicel pseudopod.

pse d pore (sū'dōpō psū-) *n* [Gk *pseudes* false *poros* channel] A small orifice between outermost tube and intercanal system f certain sponges.

ps udopregnancy (sū dōprĕg nănsĭ psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *prae* before *gignere* to beget.] Condition f development f accessory reproductive organs simulating true pregnancy although fertilisa tion has not taken place.

pseudop pa (sū dōpū pă psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *pupa* puppet.] The semi-pupa or coarctate stage of certain insect larvae.

pseudoramose (sū dōrā mōs, psū-) [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *ramus* branch.] H ving false branches.

pseudoramulus (sū dōrăm ūlŭs psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *ramulus* small branch.] A spurious branch of certain alga

pseudoraph (ūdōră fē, psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *haphe* seam.] A smooth axial area in some diatoms.

pseudo-reducti n,—the preliminary division f chromatin rods preced ing formation of tetrads and actual reduction in maturation.

pseudorhabdites (sū dōrăb dīts, psū-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *rhabdos* rod.] Granular masses of formed secretion produced by gland cells of Rhabdocoelida.

pe udosacral (sū dosā'krăl psū) [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *sacer* sacred.] *Appl* sacral vertebra attached to pelvis by transverse process and not by sacral rib.

pseudoscolex (sū doskō'lĕks, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *skolex* worm.] Modified anterior proglottides of certain cestodes where true scolex is absent.

pseudosematic (sū dōsēmăt'ĭk, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *sema*, sign.] H ving false coloration or mark ings, as in protective mimicry or for alluring aggressive purposes

pseudoseptate (sū dōsĕp'tāt, psū) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *septum* division.] Apparently but not morphologically septate.

pse doseptum (sū'dosĕp tūm psū-) *n* [Gk. *pseudes* false L. *septum* partition] A perforated or incomplete septum septum with pores as in certain fungi.

pseudosessil (sū dōsĕs'ĭl psū-) *a.* [Gk *pseudes* false L. *sedere* to sit.] *Appl* abdomen of petiolat insects when petiole is so short that abdomen is close to thorax.

pseudosperm (sū dōspĕrm, psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *sperma* seed.] A false seed or carpel.

ps udospore (sū dospōr psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *sporos* seed.] A teliospore or winter-spore of Rusts.

pse dostel (sū dōstēlē psū) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false *stele* pillar] An apparently stelar structure as midrib of leaf

pseudostipula (sū'dōstip'ūlă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false; L. *stipula* small stalk.] Part of lamina at base of leaf-stalk, which resembles stipule.

pseudostoma (sū'dōstō'mă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false; *stoma* mouth.] A temporary mouth or mouth-like opening; pseudo-osculum.

pseudotrachea (sū'dōtră'kēă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false; L. *trachia* windpipe.] A trachea-like channel.

pseudovarium (sū'dōvā'rium, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false; L. *ovarium* ovary.] Ovary producing pseudova.

pseudovelum (sū'dōvē'lŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false; *velum* covering veil.] Velum without muscular and nervous cells in Scyphozoa.

pseudovitelli (sū'dōvitĕl'ŭs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false; L. *vitellus* egg yolk.] A cellular double string structure of Aphididae, supposed substitute for Malpighian tubes.

pseudovum (sūdō'vŭm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false; L. *ovum* egg.] An ovum that can develop without fertilisation; parthenogenetic ovum; the earlier condition of viviparously-produced Aphididae.

pseudozoaea (sū'dōzōē'ă, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes* false; *zoon*, animal.] A larval stage of stomatopods so-called from its resemblance to zoaea stage of decapods.

psoas (sō'ăs, psō'ăs) *n.* [Gk. *psoa* loins.] Name of two loin muscles, major and minor.

psorospermS (sō'rōspĕrmz, psō'-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *psora*, itch; *sperma*, seed.] The resistant encysted stages of Sporozoa; minute parasitic organisms generally.

psychogenetic (sī'kōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *psyche* soul; *genesis* descent.] *Pert.* mental development; caused by the mind; of mental origin; psychogenic.

psychon (sī'kŏn, psī'-) *n.* [Gk. *psyche* mind.] Synapse during passage of impulse from one nerve cell to the next.

psychophysics (sī'kōfĭz'ĭks) *n.* [Gk. *psyche* mind; *physikos* physical.] The study of qualitative and quantitative relations between physical stimuli and sensations.

psychophysiology (sī'kōfĭzĭŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *psyche* mind; *physis* nature; *logos* discourse.] Physiology in relation to mental processes.

psychosomatic (sī'kōsōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *psyche* mind; *soma* body.] *Pert.* relationship between mind and body; *pert.* or having body reactions to mental stimuli.

Psychozoic (sī'kōzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *psyche* mind; *zoon* animal.] *Pert.* or *appl.* geological era in which Man predominates.

psychrophil (sī'krōfĭl, psī-) *a.* [Gk. *psychros* cold; *philein*, to love.] Thriving at relatively low temperatures, at below 20° C., *appl.* certain bacteria; psychrophilic. *n.* Psychrophile.

psychrophyt (sī'krōfĭt, psī-) *n.* [Gk. *psychros* cold; *phyton* plant.] A plant which grows on cold substratum.

pteralia (tĕră'lĭă, ptĕr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing.] Axillary sclerites forming articulation of wing in insects.

pterergate (tĕrĕr'gāt, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron* wing; *ergates* worker.] A worker or a soldier ant with vestigial wings.

pteridology (tĕr'ĭdŏl'ōjĭ, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteris* fern; *logos* discourse.] The branch of botany dealing with ferns.

pteridophyte (tĕr'ĭdōfīt, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteris* fern; *phyton* plant.] A vascular cryptogam, any of the ferns, club-mosses or horsetails.

pterine (tĕr'ĭn, ptĕr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteron* wing.] Wing pigments of certain butterflies, related chemically to uric acid.

pterion (tĕr'ĭŏn, ptĕr-) [Gk. *pteron*, wing.] The point of junction of parietal, frontal, and great wing of sphenoid; *appl.* ossicle: sutural bone.

pterocardiac (tĕr'okâr'diăk, ptĕr) *a.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *kardia*, stomach.] *Appl.* ossicles with curved ends in gastric mill of Crustacea.

pterocarpous (tĕr'ōkâr'pŭs, ptĕr) *a.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *karpos*, fruit.] With winged fruit.

pterodium (tĕrō'dĭŭm, ptĕr) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing.] A winged fruit; samara.

pteroid (tĕr'oid, ptĕr) *a.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pteris*, fern; *eidos*, form.] Resembling a wing; like fern.

pteropaedes (tĕr'ōpē'dēz, ptĕr) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pais*, child.] Birds able to fly when newly hatched.

pteropegum (tĕr'ōpē'gŭm, ptĕ) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pēgē*, source.] An insect wing socket.

pteropleurite (tĕr'ōploo'rīt, ptĕ) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pleura*, side.] Thoracic sclerite between wing insertion and mesopleurite in Diptera.

pteropodial (tĕr'ōpō'dĭăl, ptĕr) *a.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pous*, foot.] *Appl.* wing-like lobes of mid foot of Pteropoda or sea butterflies.

pteropodium (tĕr'ōpō'dĭŭm, ptĕr) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pous*, foot.] A winged foot, as of certain bats.

pterospermous (tĕr'ōspĕr'mŭs, ptĕr) *a.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *sperma*, seed.] With winged seeds.

pterostigma (tĕr'ōstĭg'mă, ptĕr) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *stigma*, mark.] An opaque cell on insect wings.

pterotheca (tĕr'ōthē'kă, ptĕr) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *thēkē*, case.] The wing-case of pupae.

pterotic (tĕrō'tĭk, ptĕr) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *ous*, ear.] A cranial bone overlying horizontal semicircular canal of ear. *Appl.* bone between prootic and epiotic.

pteroylglutamic acid,—vitamin M or folic acid, *q.v.*

pterygial (tĕrĭj'ĭăl, ptĕr) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing.] *Pert.* wing or fin; *appl.* a bone supporting a fin-ray; *pert.* a pterygium.

pterygiophore (tĕrĭj'ĭōfōr, ptĕr) *n.* [Gk. *pterygion*, little wing; *pherein*, to bear.] One of the cartilaginous fin rays; an actinost, *q.v.*

pterygium (tĕrĭj'ĭŭm, ptĕr) *n.* [Gk. *pterygion*, little wing.] A prothoracic process of weevils; a small lobe on base of under wings in Lepidoptera; vertebrate limb.

pterygobranchiate (tĕr'ĭgōbrăng'kĭāt, ptĕr) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *brangchia*, gills.] Having spreading feathery gills, as certain Crustacea.

pterygoda (tĕr'ĭgōdă, ptĕr) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, form.] The tegulae of an insect.

pterygoid (tĕr'ĭgoid, ptĕr) *n.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, form.] A cranial bone. *a.* Wing-like; *appl.* wing-like processes of sphenoid, canal, fissure, fossa, plexus, muscles.

pterygoideus,—externus and internus muscles causing protrusion and raising of mandible.

pterygomandibular (tĕr'ĭgōmăndĭb'ūlăr, ptĕr) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* pterygoid and mandible; *appl.* a tendinous band or raphe of buccopharyngeal muscle.

pterygomaxillary (tĕr'ĭgōmăksĭl'ărĭ, ptĕr) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; L. *maxilla*, jaw.] *Appl.* fissure between maxilla and pterygoid process of sphenoid.

pterygopalatine (tĕr'ĭgōpăl'ătĭn, ptĕr) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; L. *palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* region of pterygoid and palatal cranial bones; *appl.* canal, fossa, groove; pterygopalatal.

pterygophore,—pterygiophore, *q.v.*

pterygopodial (tĕr'ĭgōpō'dĭăl, ptĕr) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *pous*, foot.] *Appl.* mucous glands associated with claspers in elasmobranchs.

pterygoquadrate (tĕr'ĭgōkwŏd'rāt, ptĕr) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; L. *quadratus*, squared.] *Appl.* cartilage constituting dorsal half of mandibular arch of certain fishes.

pterygospinous (tĕr'igōspī'nŭs ptĕr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx* wing L. *spina* spine.] *Appl.* ligament between lateral pterygoid plate and spinous process of sphenoid.

pteryla (tĕr'ĭlē ptĕr-) *n.*, *plu.* [Gk. *pteron*, feather *hyle* a wood.] A bird feather-tracts, skin areas on which feathers grow; *opp.* apteria.

pterylosis (tĕrĭlō'sĭs, ptĕr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, feather *hyle* a wood.] Arrangement of pterylae and pteria in birds.

ptilinum (tĭlī'nŭm ptĭl-) *n.* [Gk. *ptilon* feather.] A head-vesicle or bladder-like expansion of head of fly emerging from pupa.

ptilopaedic (tĭlōpē'dĭk ptĭl-) [Gk. *ptilon* feather *pais* child.] Covered with down when hatched.

ptilosis,—pterylosis.

ptyalin (tī'ălĭn ptī-) *n.* [Gk. *ptyalon* saliva.] The starch-digesting enzyme of saliva, salivary amylase.

ptyxis (tĭk'sĭs, ptĭk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *ptyxis* fold.] The form in which young leaves are folded or rolled on themselves in the bud.

puberty (pū'bĕrtĭ) *n.* [L. *pubertas* adult state.] Beginning of sexual maturity.

puberulent (pūbĕr'ūlĕnt) *a.* [L. *puber* adult.] Covered with down or fine hair.

pubes (pū'bēz) *n.* [L. *puber* adult.] The pubic region.

pubescence (pūbĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *pubescere* to become mature.] Downy or hairy covering on some plants and certain insects.

pubescent (pūbĕs'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *pubescere* to become mature.] Covered with soft hair or down.

pubic (pū'bĭk) *a.* [L. *pubes* mature.] In region of pubes *appl.* arch, ligament, symphysis, tubercle, vein.

pubis (pū'bĭs) *n.* [L. *pubes* mature.] Anterior part of hip-bone consisting of body and rami antero-ventral portion of pelvic girdle os pubis.

pudendal (pūdĕn'dăl) *a.* [L. *pudere* to be ashamed.] In region of pudendum *appl.* artery cleft, nerve veins pudic.

pudendum (pūdĕn'dŭm) [L. *pudere* to be ashamed.] Vulva or external female genitalia.

pudic,—pudendal.

puffing,—ejection of cloud of spores from ripe ascocarp or apothecium.

pullulation (pŭl'ūlā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *pullulare* to sprout.] Gemmation reproduction by vegetative budding as in yeast cells.

pulmobranchia (pŭl'mōbrăng'kĭă) *n.* [L. *pulmo* lung; Gk. *branchia* gills.] A gill-like organ adapted to air-breathing conditions lung book, as of spiders.

pulmogastric (pŭl'mōgăs'trĭk) *a.* [L. *pulmo* lung Gk. *gaster* stomach.] *Pert.* lungs and stomach.

pulmonary (pŭl'mōnărĭ) *a.* [L. *pulmo* lung.] *Pert.* lungs *appl.* artery ligament, valves veins, pleura, etc.

pulmonary cavity or **sac**,—the mantle-cavity of molluscs without ctenidia.

pulmones (pŭlmō'nēz) *n.* *plu.* [L. *pulmo* lung.] Lungs.

pulp (pŭlp) *n.* [L. *pulpa*, fruit pulp.] Soft, fleshy part of fruit the dental papilla soft mass of splenic tissue mesodermal core of feather cylinder.

pulsating vacuole,—contractile vacuole.

pulse (pŭls) *n.* [L. *pulsus* driven.] The beat throb observable in arteries, due to action of heart. [O.F. *pols* from L. *puls* pottage.] A legume leguminous plant.

pulse wave,—a wave of increased pressure over arterial system, started by ventricular systole.

pulsellum (pŭlsĕl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *pulsare* to beat.] A flagellum situated at posterior end of protozoan body.

pulvillar (pŭlvĭl'ăr) *a.* [L. *pulvillus* small cushion.] *Pert.* or at pulvillus.

pulvilliform (pŭlvĭl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pulvillus* small cushion *forma*, shape.] Like small cushion.

pulvillus (pŭlvĭl ŭs) *n.* [L. *pulvillus* small cushion.] Pad process, or *membrane on foot or between claws*, sometimes serving as adhesive organ, in insects lobe beneath each claw

pulvinar (pŭlvī'năr) *n.* [L. *pulvinar* cushion.] An angular prominence on thalamus. *a* Cushion-like *part* a pulvinus.

pulvinate (pŭl'vĭnāt) *a.* [L. *pulvinus* cushion.] Cushion-like having pulvinus.

pulvi id (pŭlvĭ'noid) *a.* [L. *pul vinus* cushio Gk. *eidos* form] Resembling a pulvi us *appl* modified petiol

pulvinulus (pŭlvĭn ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *p l vinus* cushion.] A pulvillus.

pulvinus (pŭlvī'nŭs) *n.* [L. *pulvinus* cushion.] A cellular swelling t junction of axis and leaf stalk.

pulviplume (pŭl vĭploom) *n.* [L. *pulvis* powder *pluma*, feather] A powder-down feather

punctate (pŭng'ktāt) *a.* [L. *punctum* point.] Dotted having surface covered with small holes or dots having a dot-like appearance

punctulat (pŭng'ktūlāt) *a.* [L. *dim.* of *punctum* point.] Covered with very small dots or holes.

punctum (pŭng'ktŭm) *n.* [L. *punctum*, point.] A minut dot, point, or orifice as puncta lacrimalia, puncta vasculosa pex of growing point punctum vegetationis.

punctur (pŭng'ktūr) [L *punctura* prick.] A small round surface depression.

pupa (pū pă) *n.* [L. *pupa*, puppet.] The third chrysalis stage f insect lif insect enclosed in case d ring stage in metamorphosis preceding imago embryo with series of transverse rings f cilia, in Holothuria.

pupal (pū păl) *a.* [L. *pupa* puppet] *Pert* pupa

puparium (pūpā rĭŭm) *n* [L. *pupa* puppet.] The casing of pupa coarctate pupa pupal instar exemplified in blow fly

pupat (pūpāt') *v* [L. *pupa* puppet.] To pass int the pupal stage.

pupif rm (pū pĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet *forma* shape.] Pupa shaped pupa-like.

pupig rous (pūpĭj ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet *gerere* to bear] Contain ing pupa.

pupil (pū pĭl) *n.* [L. *pupilla*, pupil of eye.] Aperture of iris through which rays pass t retina central spot of an ocellus.

pupillary (pū pĭlărĭ pūpĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *pupilla* pupil f eye.] *Pert.* pupil of eye *appl.* a membrane.

p piparous (pūpĭp'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *pupa* puppet *parere* to beget.] Bringing *forth young already developed* to the pupa stage as certain parasitic insects.

purines (pū rīnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pyren* nucleus.] Basic substances containing carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, as adenine and guanine occurring during metabolism.

Purkinje [*J E Purkinje* Bohemian physiologist] cells of,—an incomplete stratum of flask-shaped cells between the molecular and uclear layers of cerebellar cortex.

p stule (pŭs'tūl) *n.* [L. *pustula* pimpl] A blister-lik promi nence

p sul (pū ūl) [L. *pusula* blister] Non-contractile vacuole containing watery fluid filling or emptying by duct, found in many Dinoflagellata contractile vacuole in some protophytes.

putamen (pūtā mĕn) *n* [L. *putamen* nutshell.] The hard endocarp or stone of some fruits lateral part of lentiform nucleus of cerebrum; hell membrane of bird egg

pycni (pĭk'nĭk) *a.* [Gk *pyknos* thick.] Thick-set *appl* type of body build short, stocky with broad face and head also pyknic.

pycnid —pycnidium

pycnidia, —*pl* of pycnidium.

pycnidiophore (pĭknĭd'ĭōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos* dense *idion* dim. *pherein* to bear.] A conidiophore producing pycnidia.

pycnidiospore (pĭknĭd'ĭōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos* dense *idion*, dim. *sporos* seed.] The spore produced by pycnidia.

pycnidi m (pĭknĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *pyknos* dense *idion*, dim.] A small flask-shaped organ or spermogonium containing slender filaments which form pycnidiospores or spermatia by abstriction, in life-history of wheat rust; receptacl for stylospores in fungi and lichens pycnium.

pycnoconidium, pycnogonidium, —pycnidiospore *q.v.*

pycnoplasson (pĭk'nōplăs'ŏn) *n* [Gk. *pyknos* dense *plassein*, to mould.] An unexpanded form of plasson.

pycnosis (pĭknō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pyknosis* condensation.] Cell-degeneration nuclear condensation; formation of intensely staining clump of chromosomes thickening of thallus, as in certain Ascomycetes also pyk nosis.

pycnospore,—pycnidiospore *q.v.*

pycnoti (pĭknŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pyknosis* condensation.] Characterised by or *pert.* pycnosis *appl* small irregular nucleus of degenerated cells also pyknotic.

pycnoxylic (pĭknŏzĭ'lĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pyknos* dense; *xylon* wood.] H ing compact wood. *Opp* manoxylic.

pygal (pī'găl) *a.* [Gk. *pyge* rump] Situated at or *pert.* posterior end of back *appl.* certain plates of chelonian carapace.

pygidial (pĭjĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *pygidion* narrow rump.] *Pert* pygidium; *appl* paired repugnatorial glands in certain beetles.

pygidium (pĭjĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pygidion*, narrow rump.] A caudal shield covering abdomen of certain arthropods; terminal ncovered abdominal segment of a beetle; compound terminal segment of a seal insect sensory dorsal plat of inth abdominal segment of fleas anal segment of annelids.

pygochord (pī'gŏkôrd) *n* [Gk. *pyge* rump *chorde* cord.] A ventral median ridge-like outgrowth of intestinal epithelium in certain Enteropneusta.

pygostyle (pī'gŏstīl) *n.* [Gk. *pyge* rump *stylos* column.] An p-turned compressed bone at end of vertebral column of birds, formed by fusion of hindmost vertebrae.

pykn- —*see* pycn-

pylangium (pīlăn jĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *pyle* gate *angeion* vessel.] Proximal portion of a truncus arteriosus.

pylocyt (pī'lŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *pylon* gateway *kytos* hollow] A pore-cell at inner end of small funnel-shaped depression the porocyte of certain sponges.

pyl m (pī'lōm) *n* [Gk. *pyloma* gate.] I certain Sarcodina, an aperture for emission of pseudopodia and reception of food.

pylori (pīlŏr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pyloros* gate-keeper] *Pert* or in region of pylorus *appl* artery antrum glands, orifice, valve, vein *appl.* sphincter between mid-gut and hind-gut, i insects.

pylorus (pīlō rŭs) *n* [Gk. *pyloros* gate-keeper] Lower orifice of stomach, communicating with duodenum.

pyramid (pĭr'ămĭd) *n.* [L. *pyramis* pyramid] A conical structure protuberance, eminence, as f cerebellum, medulla blongata, temporal bone, estibule, kidney pyramidal cell of cerebral cortex piece of the dental pparatus f echinoids.

pyramidal (pĭrăm'ĭdăl) *a.* [L. *pyramis* pyramid.] Conical like pyramid *appl* leaves, carpal bone, brain cells, tract, lobes, processes, muscles

pyre (pī'rēn) *n.* [Gk. *pyren* fruit stone.] A fruit-stone or kernel putamen.

py enl (pīrē'nĭn) *n.* [Gk. *pyren* fruit-stone] The substance of tru nucleolus, paranuclein.

pyrenocarp (pī´rēnōkârp) *n.* [Gk. *pyren* fruit-stone; *karpos* fruit.] A form of ascocarp; a fleshy fruit with stone or hard kernel; drupaceous fruit.

pyrenoid (pīrē´noid) *n.* [Gk. *pyren* fruit-stone; *eidos* form.] A colourless plastid of lower plants; a centre of starch formation; *n.* Nucleiform.

pyrenophore (pīrē´nōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *pyren* fruit-stone; *pherein* to bear.] Part of cytoplasm which contains the nucleus.

pyretic (pīrĕt´ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *pyretos* fever.] Increasing heat production causing rise in body temperature.

pyridoxine,—vitamin B_6, rat antidermatitis factor or adermin.

pyriform (pĭr´ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *pyrum* pear; *forma* shape.] Pear-shaped; *appl.* a muscle; larval sensory organ in Bryozoa; an organ of larval molluscs vestigial left caecula seminalis of nautilus; a type of silk gland in spiders; etc.; piriform, *q.v.*

pyxidiate (pĭksĭd´ĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *pyxis* box; *idion* dim.] Opening like a box by transverse dehiscence; *pert.* or like a pyxidium or a pyxis.

pyxidium (pĭksĭd´ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pyxis* box; *idion* dim.] A pyxis, *q.v.*; a capsular fruit which dehisces transversely.

pyxis (pĭk´sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *pyxis* box.] A dilatation of podetium in lichens.

Q

Q-disc,—anisotropic A-disc, *q.v.*

quadrangular (kwŏdrăng´gūlăr) *a.* [L. *quadrangulus*.] *Appl.* lobes or lobules of cerebellar hemispheres connected by monticulus.

quadrate (*kwŏd´rāt*) *n.* [*L. quadratus* squared.] The bone with which lower jaw articulates in birds, reptiles, amphibians and fishes; ligament extending from annular ligament to neck of *radius*; one of lobes of liver; lobe of cerebrum, the praecuneus.

quadratojugal (kwŏdrā´tōjoo´găl) *n.* [L. *quadratus* squared; *jugum* yoke.] Membranous bone connecting quadrate and jugal bones; quadratomaxillary.

quadratomandibular (kwŏdrā´tōmăndĭb´ūlăr) *a.* [L. *quadratus* squared; *mandibulum* jaw.] *Pert.* quadrate and mandibulum.

quadratomaxillary,—quadratojugal.

quadratus (kwŏdrā´tŭs) *n.* [L. *quadratus* squared.] Name of several muscles; *e.g.* quadratus femoris.

quadricarpellary (kwŏd´rĭkâr´pĕlărĭ) *a.* [L. *quattuor* four; Gk. *karpos* fruit.] Containing four carpels.

quadriceps (kwŏd´rĭsĕps) *n.* [L. *quattuor* four; *caput* head.] Muscle in front of thigh, extending lower leg and divided into four portions at upper end.

quadrifarious (kwŏdrĭfā´rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *quadrifarius* fourfold.] In four rows; *appl.* leaves.

quadrifid (kwŏd´rĭfĭd) *a.* [L. *quattuor* four; *findere* to cleave.] Deeply cleft into four parts.

quadrifoliate (kwŏd´rĭfō´lĭāt) *a.* [L. *quattuor* four; *folium* leaf.] Four-leaved; *appl.* compound palmate leaf with four leaflets arising at common point.

quadrigeminal bodies,—corpora quadrigemina, *q.v.*

quadrijugate (kwŏd´rĭjoo´găt) *a.* [L. *quattuor* four; *jugum* yoke.] *Appl.* pinnate leaf having four pairs of leaflets.

quadrilobat (kwŏd´rĭlō´băt) *a.* [L. *quattuor* four; *lobus* lobe.] Four-lobed.

quadrilocular (kwŏd´rĭlŏk´ūlăr) *a.* [L. *quattuor* four; *loculus* compartment.] Having four loculi or chambers, as ovary or anthers of certain plants.

quadrimaculat (kwŏd´rĭmăk´ūlăt) *a.* [L. *quattuor* four; *macula* spot.] Having four spots.

quadrinate,—quadrifoliate, *q.v.*

quadripennat (kwŏd´rĭpĕn´ăt) *a.* [L. *quattuor* four; *penna* wing.] With four wings.

quadritubercular (kwŏd ritūbĕr'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *quattuor* four *tuberculum* small hump.] *Appl.* teeth with four tubercles.

quadrivalent (kwŏdriv'ălĕnt) *n.* [L. *quattuor* four *valer* to be strong.] Association of four chromosomes held together by chiasmata between diplotene and metaphase of first division in meiosis.

quadrumanous (kwŏdroo mănŭs) *a.* [L. *quattuor* four; *manus* hand.] Having hind feet, as well as front feet, constructed like hands, as most Primates except man.

quadrupedal (kwŏdroo pĕdăl) *a.* [L. *quattuor* four *pes* foot.] Having or walking on, four feet *pert.* four-footed animals.

quadruplex (kwŏd'roopléks) *a.* [L. *quadruplex* four fold.] Having four dominant genes, in polyploidy

quartet (kwŏrtĕt') *n.* [L. *quartus* fourth.] A group of four nuclei or cells resulting from the two meiotic mitoses *cf.* tetrad four cells derived from sporocyte, or resulting from meridional and horizontal cleavage.

quaternary (kwŏtĕr'nărĭ) *a.* [L. *quaterni* four each.] *Appl.* flower symmetry when there are four parts in a whorl.

Quaternary,—*appl.* or *pert.* period comprising Pleistocene and Holocene epochs.

quaternate (kwŏtĕr'năt) *a.* [L. *quaterni* four each.] In sets of four *appl.* leaves growing in fours from one point.

queen (kwēn) *n.* [A.S. *cwen* woman.] The reproductive female in colonies of social Hymenoptera.

quiescence (kwiĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *quiescere* to become still.] Temporary cessation of development, or of other activity owing to unfavourable environment *cf.* diapause

quill (kwĭl) *n.* [M.E. *quille* feather.] The calamus, or barrel of feather; the calamus and rachis hollow spine, as of porcupine.

quill feathers,—feathers of wings (remiges) and tail (rectrices) of bird.

quill knobs,—tubercles or exostoses on ulna of birds, for attachment of fibrous ligaments connecting with quill follicle.

quinary (kwī'nărĭ) *a.* [L. *quini* five each.] *Appl.* flower symmetry when there are five parts in whorl.

quinate (kwī'năt) *a.* [L. *quini* five each.] *Appl.* five leaflets growing from one point quinquefoliolate

quincuncial (kwinkŭn'shăl) *a.* [L. *quinque* five *uncia* twelfth part.] Arranged in quincunx.

quincunx (kwin'kŭngks) *n.* [L. *quinque* five *uncia*, twelfth part.] Arrangement of five structures of which four are at corners of square and one at centre arrangement of five petals or leaves, of which two are exterior two interior and the fifth partly exterior partly interior

quinquecostate (kwin'kwĕkŏs'tāt) *a.* [L. *quinque* five *costa*, rib.] Having five ribs on the leaf.

quinquefarious (kwin'kwĕfā'riŭs) *a.* [L. *quinque* five *farium* in rows.] In five directions, rows, or parts.

quinquefid (kwin'kwĕfĭd) *a.* [L. *quinque* five *findere* to cleave.] Cleft into five parts.

quinquefoliate (kwin'kwĕfō'lĭăt) *a.* [L. *quinque* five *folium* leaf.] With five leaves.

quinquefoliolate,—quinate, *q.v.*

quinquepartite (kwin'kwĕpâr'tīt) *a.* [L. *quinque* five *partitus* divided.] Divided into five parts.

quinquetubercular (kwin'kwĕtūbĕr'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *quinque* five *tuberculum* small hump.] *Appl.* molar teeth with five tubercles.

R

race (rās) *n.* [F *race* race family.] A permanent variety; particular breed microspecies.

racemation (răs'ĕmā shŭn) *n.* [L. *racemus* bunch.] A cluster as of grapes.

raceme (răsēm') *n.* [L. *racemus* bunch.] Inflorescence having common axis and stalked flowers in acropetal succession as hyacinth.

racemiferous (răsĕmĭf' rŭs) *a.* [L. *racemus* bunch *ferre* to carry] Bearing racemes.

racemiform (răsē mĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *racemus* bunch *forma*, shape.] I the form of raceme.

racemose (răs ĕmōs) *a.* [L. *racemus* bunch.] Bearing flowers in clusters *appl.* inflorescence with monopodial branching as racemes, spikes *appl* glands with many branches whose shape suggests a raceme.

racemul (răs emūl) *n.* [L. *racemulus* small bunch.] A small raceme.

racemulos (răsĕm'ūlōs) *a.* [L. *racemulus* small bunch.] I small clusters.

rachial (rā'kĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hachis* spine.] *Pert* rachis rhachial.

rachidial (răkĭd'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *hachis* spine.] *Pert* rachis.

rachidian (răkĭd'ĭăn) *a* [Gk. *hachis* spine.] Placed at or near rachis *appl* median tooth in row of teeth of radula.

rachiform (rā'kĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis* spine L. *forma* shape.] I the form of rachis.

rachilla (răkĭl'ă) *n.* [Gk. *hachis* spine.] A small rachis axis f sp kelet, as in grasses.

rachiodo t (răk'ĭŏdŏnt) *a* [Gk. *hachis* spine *odous* tooth.] *Appl* egg-eating snakes with well-developed hypophyses of anterior thoracic vertebræ, which function as teeth

rachiostichous (răk'ĭŏs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *hachis* spine *sticho* row] Ha ing a succession of somactids as axis f fi skeleton as in dipnoans.

rachis (rā'kĭs) *n* [Gk *hachis* spine] The spinal column the stalk or axis the shaft of feather median dorsal elevation f opisthosoma in trilobites rhachis

rachitomous (răkĭt'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk *hachis* spine *temo* cut] Temnospondylous *q.v*

radial (rā dĭăl) *a.* [L. *radius* ray] *Pert* radius *pert* ray of an echinoderm *appl* plates supporting oral disc of crinoid *appl* fibres supporting retina *appl* leaves or flowers growing out like rays from a centre. *n.* An endoskeletal support of fin in fishes.

radial notch,—lesser sigmoid cavity of coronoid process f ulna.

radial symmetry—arrangement of similar parts round a median vertical axis as in jellyfish.

radial (rādĭă'lē) *n* [L. *radius* ray] A carpal bone in line with radius.

radiate (rā dĭāt) *a.* [L. *radius* ray] Radially symmetrical radiating *appl* sternocostal ligaments stellate, *appl* ligament connecting head of rib with two vertebræ and their intervertebral disc.

radiate-veined,—veined in a palmate manner

radiatiform (rā dĭă'tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *radius* ray *forma*, shape.] With radiating marginal florets.

radical (răd'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *radix* root.] Arising from root close to ground as basal leaves and peduncles.

radicant (răd'ĭkănt) *a.* [L. *radicari* to take root.] With roots developing from stem rooting

radicel (răd'ĭsĕl) *n* [*Dim.* f L. *radix* root.] A small root rootlet.

radicicolous,—radicolous.

radiciflorous (rădĭsĭflō rŭs) *a.* [L. *radix* root *flos* flower] With flowers arising at extreme base of stem rhizanthous.

radiciform (rădĭs'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *radix* root *forma* shape.] Resembling root

radicivor (rădĭsĭv' rŭs) *a.* [L. *radix* root *vorare* t devour] Root-eating

radicl (răd'ĭkl) *n* [L. *radix* root.] A small root primary root lower part of tigellum

radicolou (rădĭk' lŭs) *a.* [L. *radix* root *colere* t nhabit] Inhabit ng roots radicicolous

adicos (răd'ĭkōs) *a.* [L. *radix* root.] With large root.

radicular (rădĭk ūlăr) *a* [L. *radix* root.] *Pert.* radicule or radicle

radicul (răd'ĭkūl) *n.* [L. *radix* root.] A rootlet.

radiculose (rădĭk'ūlōs) *a* [L. *radix* root.] Having many rootlets.

radiocarpal (rā'dĭōkâr'păl) *a* [L. *radius* ray *carpus* wrist.] *Pert* radius and wrist.

radiole (rā'dĭōl) *n* [L. *radiolus* small shuttle.] A spine of sea urchins.

radioreceptor (rā'dĭōrĕsĕp'tŏr) *n* [L. *radius* ray *receptor* receiver.] A terminal organ for receiving light, or temperature stimuli.

radiosymmetrical (rā'dĭōsĭmĕt'rĭkăl) *a*. [L. *radius* ray; Gk. *syn* with *metron*, measure.] Having similar parts similarly arranged round a central axis.

radioulna (rā'dĭōŭl'nă) *n*. [L. *radius* ray *ulna* elbow.] Radius and ulna combined as a single bone.

radioulnar (rā'dĭōŭl'năr) *a*. [L. *radius* ray *ulna* elbow.] *Pert.* radius and ulna.

radius (rā'dĭŭs) *n* [L. *radius* ray.] A bone of arm or fore-limb between humerus and carpals, in some vertebrates fused with ulna bar bule of feather one of radial depressions or markings on fish scales a plate of Aristotle's lantern an insect wing-vein radial area of disc in sea-anemones ray of composite flower

radix (rā'dĭks) *n*. [L. *radix* root.] A root point of origin of struc ture, as of aorta

radula (răd'ūlă) *n*. [L. *radere* to scrape.] A short and broad strip of membrane with longitudinal rows of chitinous teeth in mouth of most gastropods *cf* odontophore genus of liverworts.

radulate (răd'ūlāt) [L. *radere* to scrape.] Having radula or rasping organ raduliferous

raduliform (răd'ūlĭfôrm) [L. *radere* to scrape *forma*, shape.] Like a radula or flexibl file.

Rainey's corpuscles [G *Rainey* English morphologist]. Spores of Sarcocystis, an elongated sporozoan found in voluntary muscle fibres.

Rainey's **tube** —elongated sacs found in substance of voluntary muscle which are adult stages of Dolichosporidia Miescher's tubes.

ramal (rā'măl) *a*. [L. *ramus* branch.] Belonging to branches originating on a branch.

ramate (rā'māt) *a*. [L. *ramus* branch.] Branched.

ramellose (răm'ĕlōs) [L. *ramus* branch.] Having small branches.

ramentaceous (ră'mĕntā'shŭs) *a*. [L. *ramenta* shavings.] Like a ramentum covered by ramenta.

ramentiferous (ră'mĕntĭf'ĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *ramenta*, shavings; *ferre* to carry.] Bearing ramenta.

ramentum (rămĕn'tŭm) *n* [L. *ramenta* shavings.] One of brown scale-like structures found on fern leaves *plu* ramenta, elongated membranous hairs epidermal out growths.

rameous (rā'mĕŭs) *a*. [L. *ramus* branch.] Branched *pert* a branch.

rami,—*pl* of ramus.

rami communicantes,—nerve fibres connecting sympathetic ganglia and spinal nerves.

ramicorn (rā'mĭkôrn) *a*. [L. *ramus* branch *cornu*, horn.] Having branched antennae, as some insects.

ramiferous (rămĭf'ĕrŭs) [L. *ramus* branch *ferre* to bear.] Branched.

ramification (răm'ĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n*. [L. *ramus* branch, *facere* to make.] Branching a branch of a tree, nerve, artery etc.

ramiflorous (răm'ĭflō'rŭs) *a*. [L. *ramus* branch *flos* flower.] H ving flowers on branches.

ramiform (răm'ĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *ramus* branch *forma*, shape.] Branch-like

ramigerous (rămĭj'ĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *ramus* branch *gerere* to carry.] Bearing branches.

ramiparous (rămĭp'ărŭs) *a* [L. *ramus* branch *parere* to beget.] Producing branches.

ramose (rā'mōs) *a*. [L. *ramosus* branching.] Much branched.

ramule (răm ūl) *n.* [L. *ramulus* twig.] A small branch ramulus.
ramuliferous (răm'ūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *ramulus* twig *ferre* to bear.] Bearing small branches.
ramulose (răm ūlōs) ramulous, (răm'ūlŭs) *a.* [L. *ramulus* twig.] With many small branches.
ramulus (răm ūlŭs) ramuscul (rămŭs'kūl) *n.* [L. *ramulus* twig.] A small branch
ramus (rā mŭs) *n.* [L. *ramus* branch.] Any branch-like structure part of chewing apparatus of rotifers barb of feathers mandible or its proximal part of vertebrates branch of spinal nerve, *Plu* rami.
ranine (rā nīn) *a* [L. *rana*, frog] *Pert* under surface of tongue *appl* artery and vein
ranivorous (rănĭv orŭs) *a.* [L. *rana*, frog *vorare* to devour.] Feeding on frogs.
Ranvier's nodes [*L. A. Ranvier* French histologist] Constrictions or interruptions of medullary sheath of nerve fibre.
raphe (rā fē) *n.* [Gk *rhaphe* seam.] A seam-like suture as junction line of some fruits line of fusion of funicle and anatropous ovule slit-like line in diatom valves line or ridge, of perineum scrotum hard palate, medulla oblongata, etc.
raphides (răf'ĭdēz) *n plu* [Gk. *rhaphis* needle.] Minute crystals, frequently of calcium oxalate formed as metabolic by-products in plant cells.
raphidiferous (răf'ĭdĭf'ĕrŭs) *a* [Gk. *rhaphis* needl L. *ferre* to carry] Containing raphides.
raptatory (răp'tātŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *raptare* to rob.] Preying
raptorial (răptō rĭăl) *a.* [L. *rapere* to rob.] *Appl* birds of prey
raquet mycelium —hyphae enlarged at one end of each segment, small and large ends alternating racquet mycelium
rasorial (răsō rĭăl) *a.* [L. *radere* to scratch.] Adapted for scratching or scraping as fowls
rassenkreis (răs'ĕnkrīs) *n* [Ger *Rasse* race *Kreis* circle.] Polytypic species.
rastellus (răstĕl ŭs) *n.* [L. *rastellus* rake.] A group of teeth in arachnid chelicera.
rate-gene —a gene which influences the rate of a developmental process rate-factor
Rathke pouch [*M H Rathke* German anatomist]. Diverticulum of buccal ectoderm in vertebrates, the commencement of prepituitary gland formation craniobuccal or neurobuccal pouch
ratite (răt'īt) *a.* [L. *ratis* raft.] Having an unkeeled sternum. *Opp* carinate
rattle (răt1) *n.* [M.E. *ratelen* to clatter.] The sound producing series of horny joints at end of rattlesnake's tail.
Rauber's layer [*A Rauber* Estonian anatomist]. Covering layer of cells formed by part of trophoblast on embryonic ectoderm.
ray (rā) *n.* [L. *radius* ray] A parenchymatous band penetrating from cortex towards centre of stem one of bony spines supporting fins division of a radiate animal, as arm of asteroid one of straight uriniferous tubules passing from medulla through cortex of kidney (medullary rays)
ray florets,—the outermost florets of composite flower
reaction time —time interval between stimulus and response.
reaction type —phenotype
read,—the abomasum or fourth stomach of ruminants.
recapitulation theory —theory that ontogeny tends to recapitulate phylogeny that individual life-history reproduces certain stages in life-history of race biogenetic law Haeckel law
receptacle (rĕsĕp'tăkl) *n.* [L. *recipere* to receive.] An organ used as repository peduncle of a racemose inflorescence torus or thalamus of flower enlarged end of thallus branch containing

conceptacles terminal disc of mosses.

receptacular (rēsĕptăk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *recipere* to receive.] *Pert.* a receptacle of any kind largely composed of the receptacle, as certain fruits.

receptaculum (rēsĕptăk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *receptaculum* reservoir] A receptacle of any kind.

receptaculum chyli,—the cavity in lower part of thoracic duct; cisterna chyli.

r ceptaculum ovorum,—an internal sac in which ova are collected in earthworm.

receptacul m seminis,—female or gan for reception of spermatozoa spermatheca.

receptive spot,—small mucilaginous area adjacent to aperture in an ovum at which sperm enters point of sperm entry into ovum antheridial wall at point of contact with oogonium and of penetration of oosphere by fertilisation tube.

receptor (resĕp'tŏr) *n.* [L. *recipere* to receive.] Part of cell which functions as an antibody in combining with outside molecules or haptophores specialised tissue or cell sensitive to specific stimulus sense organ.

recess (rēsĕs') *n.* [L. *recessus* withdrawn.] A fossa, sinus, cleft, or hollow space as omental optic, pineal recess recessus.

recessive (esĕs'ĭv) *a.* [L. *recessus* withdrawn.] *Appl.* character possessed by one parent which in hybrid is masked by the corresponding alternative or dominant character derived from the other parent the allele which is not manifest in the F_1 heterozygote.

reciprocal hybrids,—two hybrids, one descended from male of one species and female of another the other from a female of first and male of second.

reclinat (rĕk'lĭnāt) *a.* [L. *reclinare* to lean.] Curved downwards from apex to base *appl.* an ovule suspended from funiculus.

reclining (rēklī'nĭng) *a.* [L. *reclinare* to lean.] Leaning over not perpendicular

ecrudescence (rēkroodĕs ĕns) *n.* [L. *re* again *crudescere* to become hard.] State of breaking out into renewed activity fresh growth from ripe part; relapse.

recruitment (rĕkroot'mĕnt) *n.* [O F *recruter* from L. *recrescere* to grow again] Activation of additional motor neurones, causing increased reflex when stimulus of same intensity is continued facilitation.

r ctal (rĕk'tăl) *a.* [L. *rectus* straight.] *Pert* rectum *appl.* gland, a small vascular sac of unknown signific ance near end f gut in fishes.

rectigradation (rĕk'tĭgrădā shŭn) *n.* [L. *rectus* straight; *gradatio* flight of steps.] Adaptive evolutionary tendency structure exhibiting an adaptive trend or sequence in evolution.

ectinerved (rĕk'tĭnĕrvd) *a.* [L. *rectus* straight *nervus* nerve.] With veins or nerves straight.

rectipetality (rĕk'tĭpetăl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *rectus* straight *petere* to seek.] Tendency to rectilinear growth autotropism, *q.v*

rectirostral (rĕk'tĭrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *rectus* straight *rostrum*, beak.] Straight-beaked.

rectiserial (rĕk'tĭsē'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *rectus* straight *series* row] Arranged in straight or vertical rows.

rective ous (rĕk'tĭvē'nŭs) *a.* [L. *rectus* straight *vena*, vein.] With straight veins.

rectogenital (rĕk'tōjĕn'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *rectus* straight *genitalia* genitals.] *Pert.* rectum and genital organs.

recto-uterin (rĕk'tōū'tĕrĭn) *a.* [L. *rectus* straight *uterus* womb.] *Appl.* posterior ligaments of terus.

rectovesical (rĕk'tōvĕs'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *rectus* straight; *vesica*, bladder] *Pert.* rectum and bladder

rectricial (rĕktrĭs'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *regere* to rule.] *Pert* rectrices.

rectrix (rĕk'triks) *n.* ectri es (rĕk'trisēz) *plu* [L. *regere* to rule.] The stiff tail feathers f bird used in steering

rectum (rĕk tŭm) *n.* [L. *rectus* straight.] The posterior terminal part f alimentary canal.

ectus (rĕk'tŭs) *n.* [L. *rectus* straight.] A nam for a rectilinear muscle, as rectus femoris rectus abdominis etc.

recurr nt (ĕkŭr'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *re* back *currere* to run.] Returning or re-ascending towards origin.

ecurr nt s nsibility — sensibility shown by motor roots f spinal cord due to sensory fibres of sensory roots.

recurved (rĕkŭrvd') *a.* [L. *recurvus* bent back.] Bent backwards recurvate.

recurvirostral (ĕkŭr'virŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *recurvus* bent back *rost rum* beak] With beak bent pwards.

red body glands,—rete mirabile, *q v*

red corpuscl —a coloured blood corpuscle of vertebrates, containing haemoglobin erythrocyte

red nucl us —collection of nerve cells in tegmentum of midbrain.

redia (rē diă) *n.* [*F Redi* Italian scientist]. A larval stage f certain Trematoda.

r d x (rĕdŏks) *a.* [*red*uction-*ox*idation.] *Pert* mutual reduction and oxidation.

d ction (ĕdŭk shŭ) *n.* [L. *reductus* reduced.] Halving of numbe f chromosomes at meiosis structural and functional development less complex than that of ancestry *opp* amplification decrease in size as in old ge decreasing th oxygen content or increasing the proportion of hydrogen in chemical compound.

reduplicate (ĕdū plĭkāt) *a* [L. *re* again *duplicare* t repeat.] *Appl* aestivation which margins f bud sepals or petal turn outwards at points of contact.

reduviid (rĕdū vĭĭd) *a.* [L. *reduvia*, hangnail.] *Appl* eggs of certain insects protected by micropyle apparatus with porches.

refl ct d (rĕflĕk'tĕd) *a.* [L. *reflectere* to turn back.] Turned or folded back on itself.

reflector layer—layer f cells on inner surface of photogenic tissue, as in fire-flies.

reflex (rē'flĕks) *a.* [L. *reflectere* to turn back.] Reflected involuntary *appl* reaction to stimulus. *n.* Function of reflex arc or arcs, being unit reaction or reaction pattern.

reflex action,—simplest expression of principles ccording to which nervous system acts, involuntary action on activation of reflex arc.

reflex arc,—the unit mechanism of nervous system consisting of organ whence reaction starts nervous path and gland cells or muscle cells receptor conductor and effector

reflex chain,—*see* chai behaviour

reflexed (rĕflĕksd') *a.* [L. *eflectere* to turn back.] Curved or turned backwards.

efract d (rĕfrăk'tĕd) *a.* [L. *re* back *frangere* to break.] Bent backwards at an acute angle.

efractory (ĕfrăk'tŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *efrac tarius* obstinate] Unresponsive; *appl* period after excitation during which repetition of stimulus fails to induce a response

r generation (ĕjĕn ĕrā shŭn) *n.* [L. *gain generare* to beget.] Renewal of portion of body which has been injured or lost.

regma (rĕg'mă) *n* [Gk. *hegma* fracture] A seed-vessel whose valves open by elastic movement.

egular (rĕg'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *regula*, rule] Radially symmetrical or actinomorphic *appl* flower

R il, isl d of—*see* insula.

R issn r's m mbrane [*E Reissner* German physiologist]. The membrana vestibularis, stretching from lamina spiralis ossea to outer cochlea wall of ear

juvenescence (rĕ'joovĕnĕs ĕns) *n.* [L. *re* again *juvenescere* to grow young] A renewal of youth in cells, renewed life and vigour following on conjugation and interchange and fusion of nuclear and protoplasmic material; rejuvenation.

relational spiral,—plectonemic coiling round one another of two chromosomes or chromatids orthospiral.

relaxation-time,—the period during which excitation subsides after removal of stimulus.

relaxin (rĕlăk sin) *n.* [L. *relaxare* to loosen.] A luteal hormone which produces relaxation of pelvic ligaments during pregnancy

relay cell,—internuncial or internuncial cell, *q.v*

relic spiral,—surviving coil of chromosome at telophase and prophase.

relict (rĕl'ĭkt) *a.* [L. *relictus* abandoned.] Not functional but originally adaptive, *appl* structures surviving in an area isolated from main distribution area, owing to intervention of environmental events, *e.g* of glaciation *appl.* species.

R mak' fibres [*R Remak*, German anatomist]. Grey or gelatinous nerve fibres amyelinate or non medullated fibres.

Remak's plexus,—Meissner' plexus, *q.v*

remex (rē'mĕks) *n.*, remiges (rĕm ĭjēs) *plu.* [L. *remex* rower] The large feathers or quills of bird wing, comprising primaries and secondaries

remip d (rĕm'ĭpĕd) *n.* [L. *remus* oar *pes* foot.] Having feet adapted for rowing motion.

renal (ē'năl) *a.* [L. *ren*, kidney] *Pert* kidneys or renes nephric

renal portal,—*appl.* system of circulation in which some returning blood passes through kidneys.

enes (rē'nēz) *n. plu.* [L. *ren* kidney] Kidneys.

renette,—a glandular excretory cell in nematodes.

eniculus (rĕnĭk'ūlŭs) *n* [*Dim.* of L. *en* kidney] Kidney lobe comprising papillae, pyramid and surrounding part of cortex.

reniform (rĕn'ĭfôrm) *a* [L. *ren*, kidney *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a kidney

enin (rē'nĭn) *n.* [L. *ren* kidney] A kidney protein, with vasopressor and diuretic effects.

rennin (rĕn'ĭn) *n* [A.S *rennan* to cause to run.] Milk-curdling enzyme of gastric juice, converts caseinogen into casein also secreted by glandular hairs of insectivorous plants chymosin.

renopericardial (rē'nōpĕrĭkăr dĭăl) *a.* [L. *ren* kidney Gk. *peri*, round *kardia*, heart.] *Appl* narrow ciliated canal connecting kidney and pericardium in higher molluscs

repand (ēpănd') *a.* [L. *repandus* bent backwards.] With undulated margin *appl.* leaf wrinkled *appl* colony f bacteria.

repandodentate (rēpăn dōdĕn'tāt) *a* [L. *repandus* bent backwards *dens* tooth.] Varying between undulated and toothed.

reparative (rēpăr'ătĭv) *a.* [L. *reparare* to mend.] Restoring *appl* buds developing after injury to leaf.

r pent (rē'pĕnt) *a.* [L. *repens* crawling] Creeping along the ground.

r pl tes (rĕplē'tēz) *n. plu.* [L. *repletus* filled up.] Workers with distensible crops for storing and regurgitating honey-dew and nectar and constituting physiological caste of honey ants.

replicate (rĕp'lĭkāt) *a.* [L. *replicare* to fold back.] Doubled over on itself.

replicatil (rĕp'lĭkătĭl) *a.* [L. *replicare* to fold back.] *Appl* wings folded back on themselves when at rest.

repl m (rĕp'lŭm) *n.* [L. *replum*, bolt.] The longitudinal division between valves of some pericarps placental dissepiment.

reproducti n (ẽ prōdŭk shŭn) *n* [L. gain *producere* to lead forth] Continuation of species or race sexually or through cell-rupture cell-division budding spore formation, conjugation or parthenogenesis.

reptiloid (rĕp tiloid) *a.* [L. *repere* to crawl Gk. *eidos* form.] With characteristics of a reptile.

repugnatorial (rĕpŭg'nātō'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *repugnare* to resist.] Defensive or offensive *appl* glands and other structures.

reservoir (rĕz'ervwăr) *n* [F from L. *reservare* to keep back.] A non contractile space discharging into gullet of Mastigophora.

residual air—volume of ai remain ing in lungs after strongest possible breathing out.

r sidual meri t m—meristematic ring *q v*

resilifer (rĕzĭl'ĭfĕr) *n* [L. *resilire* to leap back *ferre* to carry] Projection of valve carrying the resilium resiliophor

resilium (rĕzĭl'ĭŭm) *n* [L. *resilire* t leap back.] The horny flexible hinge of a bivalve

resin (rĕz'ĭn) *n* [L. *resina* gum.] An acidic excretion product of certain plants either as an amorphous vitreous solid or in solution in an essential oil as balsam

e in canals,—duct in bark, ood mesophyll, etc particularly f conifers lined with glandular ep thelium excreting essential oils *g* terpenes forming oxidation product uch as resin

respiration (rĕs pirā shŭn) *n* [L *respirare* breathing] Gaseous interchange between an organism and it surrounding med um

respi atory heart,—a name given to auricle and ventricle of right sid of heart wher there is no direct communication between right and left sides *Opp* systemic heart.

respiratory pigments — pigments concerned with oxidation-reduction processes in livi g organisms haemoglobin haemocyanin, chlorocruorin etc. and catalysts, as cytochrome.

respiratory quotient,—the ratio be tween the volume of carbon dioxide produced and the volume of oxygen used.

stibrachium (rĕstĭbrā kiŭm) *n*. [L. *restis* rope *brachium* arm.] Restiform body or inf rior peduncle of cerebellum.

restiform (rĕs'tĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *restis* rope *forma* shape.] Having appearance of a rope *appl* two bodies of nerve fibres on medulla blongata the inferior cerebellar peduncles.

restitution (rĕs'tĭtū shŭn) *n*. [L *restitutio* restoration.] The formation of a single body by union of separate pieces of tissue the union of separated cells or blastomeres, or at chromosome breaks regeneration *appl* nucleus esulting from failur of first meiotic division.

resupinate (rĕsū pināt) *a* [L. *resupinare* to bend back.] So twisted that parts are upside down.

resupination (rĕsū'pinā shŭn) *n*. [L. *resupinare* to bend back.] Inver sion.

ete (rē'tē) *n* [L. *rete* net.] A net or network a plexus.

ete Malpighii,—Malpighian layer or deeper portion of epidermis, from stratum granulosum inwards stratum germinativum.

ete mirabil ,—network of blood vessels chiefly arterial in wall of wim-bladder f fishes and in certain mammals also called red body glands, spots vasoganglion.

et mucosum,—Malpighian layer

etecious (rētē'shŭs) *a* [L. *rete* net.] In form of a network.

retefo m,—retiform

etial (rē'tĭăl rē shĭăl) *a* [L. *rete* net.] *Pert* a rete

ticl (rĕt'ĭkl) *n* [L. *reticulum*. small net] A reticulum reticule

eticular (retĭk ūlăr) *a* [L. *reticulum* small net.] Having interstices lik network *pert* reticulum ; *appl* tissue

reticular cells,—mesenchymal cells of bone-marrow lymph glands, and spleen, giving rise to granulocytes, lymphocytes and monocytes.

reticulate (rĕtĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *reticulatus* latticed.] Like network *appl.* nervation of leaf or insect wing *appl.* thickening of cell-wall *appl.* species formation due to inter crossing between several lines.

reticulocyte (rĕtĭk'ūlōsīt) *n.* [L. *reticulum*, small net *kytos* hollow] An immature erythrocyte, of reticular appearance when stained.

reticulo endothelial (rĕtĭk'ūlōĕn dōthē'lĭăl) *a.* [L. *reticulum*, small net Gk. *endon*, within *thele* nipple.] *Appl.* cells, or stationary histiocytes of various organs, and functioning as phagocytes in the production of antibodies, or in destroying erythrocytes *appl.* system, or metabolic apparatus, consisting of reticulum and endothelial cells and of wandering histiocytes.

reticulose (rĕtĭk'ūlōs) *a.* [L. *reticulum*, small net.] Of network formation.

reticulum (rĕtĭk-ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *reticulum* small net.] Delicate net work of cell protoplasm; cross-fibres about base of petioles in palms; the honey-comb bag or second stomach of a ruminant the framework of reticular tissue in many organs.

retiform (rē'tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *rete* net *forma*, shape.] I form of net work also reteform.

retina (rĕt'ĭnă) *n.* [L. *rete* net.] The inner nervous membrane of eye which receives images

retinaculum (rĕt'ĭnăk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *retinaculum* tether] A small glandular mass to which an orchid pollinium adheres at dehiscence fibrous band which holds parts closely together a minute hooked prominence holding egg-sac in position in cirripedes structure linking together fore and hind wings of some insects ppendages modified to hold furcula beneath bdomen in springtails. *Plu* retinacula.

retinaculum t dinum,—annular ligament f wrist or ankle.

retinal (rĕt'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *rete* net.] *Pert.* the retina.

retinella (rĕtĭnĕl'ă) *n.* [*Dim.* f L. *rete* net.] Neurofibrillar network of phaosome.

retinen (rĕt'ĭnĕn) *n.* [L. *retina* retina.] A carotenoid retinal pigment formed from visual yellow in dark-adapted eye.

retinerved (rē'tĭnĕrvd) *a* [L. *rete* net *nervus* sinew] H ving retic ulate veins nerves.

retinoblasts (rĕt'ĭnōblăsts) *n. plu.* [L. *rete* net Gk. *blastos* bud.] Retinal epithelial cells which give rise to neuroblasts and spongioblasts.

retinophore (rĕt'ĭnofōr) *n.* [L. *rete* net Gk. *pherein*, to bear] A crystal cell in ommatidium of Arthropoda.

retinula (rĕtĭn'ūlă) *n.* [L. *rete* net.] Group of elongated pig mented cells, innermost element of an ommatidium.

retisolution (rē'tĭsōlū shŭn) *n* [L. *rete* net *solutio* solution.] Dissolution f the Golgi pparatus.

retispersion (rētĭspĕr shŭn) *n.* [L. *rete* et *dispersio* dispersion.] Peripheral distribution of Golgi pparatus in cell.

retort-shaped organs,—glandular tissue at proximal ends of maxillary stylets, in Hemiptera.

retractile (rĭtrăk'tĭl) *a.* [L. *retractus* withdrawn.] *Appl.* part or organ that may be drawn inwards, as feelers, claws, etc.

retractor (rĭtrăk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *retrahere* to draw back.] A muscle which by contraction withdraws the part attached to it.

retrahens (rĕ'trăhĕnz) *n.* [L. *retrahere* to draw back.] A muscle which draws part backwards as the auricularis posterior

retral (rĕt ral) *a.* [L. *retro* back wards] Backward posterior

etr bulbar (rĕt' ŏbŭl'băr) *a* [L. *retr* backwards *bulbu* bulb] Posterior to eyeball.

retrocaecal (rĕt'rōsē'kăl) *a.* [L. *retr* backwards *caecus* blind.] Behind caecum *appl* fossae

retrofract (rĕt'rōfrăkt) *a.* [L. *retro* backwards *fractus* broken.] Bent backwards at an angle.

trogression (rĕt'rŏgrĕsh ŭn) *n.* [L. *r trogr ssus* going back.] A step from superior to inferior type in individual or race degeneration.

retrogressive (ĕt' ŏgrĕs'ĭv) *a* [L *retrogressus* going back.] De generating assuming character istics of a lower type.

retrolingual (rĕt'rōling'gwăl) *a.* [L. *retro* backwards *lingua* tongue.] Behind the tongue *appl* gland.

retromorphosis (rĕt'rōmŏr'fōsĭs) *n* [L. *retro* backwards Gk. *morphe* form.] Development with de generating tendency

retroperitoneal (rĕt' ōpĕr'ĭtōnē'ăl) *a* [L. *retr* backwards Gk. *peri* round *teinein* to stretch.] Behind peritoneum *appl* space between peritoneum and pinal column.

retropharyngeal (ĕt'rofărin jĕăl) *a.* [L. *retro* backwards Gk. *pharyngx* pharynx] Behind the pharynx *appl* a space lymph glands.

etr pubi (ĕt rōpū'bĭk) *a* [L. *retro* backwards *pubes* mature] *Appl* a pad or mass of fatty tissue behind pubic symphysis.

retrorse (rĕtrŏrs') *a* [L. *retrorsum* backwards] Turned or directed backwards.

retroserrate (ĕt osĕr'ăt) *a* [L. *retro* backwards *serra* saw] Toothed with teeth directed back wards runcinate.

retroserrulat (ĕt rōsĕr'ŭlăt) *a* [L. *retro* backwards *serrula* small saw] With small retrorse teeth

retro-ut rine (ĕt rōū'tĕrĭn) *a* [L. *retro* backwards *uterus* womb] Behind the uterus.

retrov r s (ĕt'rōvĕrs') *a* [L *re-versus* turned backwards] Retrorse

retroversion (rĕt ovĕr'shŭn) *n* [L. *retroversus* turned backwards.] State of being reversed or turned backwards.

retuse (ĕtūs') *a.* [L. *r tusus* blun ted.] Obtuse with a broad shallow notch in middle; *appl.* leaves molluscan shells.

revehent (rē vĕhĕnt, rĕv'ĕhĕnt) *a.* [L. *revehens* carrying back.] In renal portal system, *appl* vessels carry ing blood back from excretory organs.

reverse mutation,—mutation of a mutant gene back to its original state back mutation.

reversed (rēvĕr'sd) *a* [L. *reversus* turned back.] Inverted *appl* a spiral shell whose turns are directed sinistrally *appl* barbs united to rhachis by their apices.

eversion (rēvĕr'shŭn) *n.* [L. *re-versio* turning back.] Atavism a return in a greater or less degree to some ancestral type.

reversionary (ĕvĕr'shŏnărĭ) *a.* [L. *reversio* turning back.] *Appl.* atavistic characteristics.

rev rt (ĕvĕrt') *v* [L. *revertere* to turn back.] To exhibit ancestral features to hark back.

revolute (rĕv'ŏlūt) *a* [L. *revolvere* to roll back.] Rolled backwards from margin upon under surface, as some leaves.

habdite (răb dĭt) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos* rod] One of short rod-like bodies in epidermal cells in Polycladida a gonapophysis.

rhabditiform (răbdĭt'ĭfŏrm) *a.* [Gk. *rhabdos* rod L. *forma*, shape.] *Appl* larvae of roundworms with short straight oesophagus, with double bulb

rhabditis (răbdī'tĭs) *n* [Gk *rhabdos* rod] Larva f certain nema todes.

habdocr pid (răb dŏkrē pĭd) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos* rod *krepis* foundation.] *Appl* desma with uniaxial crepis, in ponge spicules.

rhabdoid (răb doid) *a.* [Gk. *rhabdos* rod *eidos* form.] Rod-like. *n.* Any rod-shaped body

habdolith (răb dōlĭth) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos* rod *lithos* stone.] A cal careous rod found in some protozoa, strengthening the walls.

habdome (răb dōm) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos* rod.] A refractive rod composed of rhabdomeres enclosed by retinula cells of ommatidium.

rhabd mere (răb dōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos* rod *meros* part.] Th refracting element in retinula.

rhabdopod (răb dōpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos* rod *pous* foot.] An element of clasper of some male insects.

rhabdosphere (răb dōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *habdos* rod *sphaira*, globe.] Aggregated rhabdoliths found in deep-sea calcareous oozes.

habdus (răb dŭs) *n.* [Gk. *habdos* rod.] A rod-like spicule

hachis, etc.—*see* rachis.

Rhaetic (rē'tĭk) *a.* [L. *Rhaetia*, Grisons nd Tirol.] *Appl.* fossils found in marls, shales, and limestone between Trias and Lias.

rhagon (ră gō) *n.* [Gk. *rhax* grape.] A bun-shaped type of sponge with apical osculum and large gastral cavity

rhamphoid (răm'foid) *a.* [Gk. *hamphos* beak *eidos* form.] Beak shaped.

hamphoth ca (rămfōthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *rhamphos* beak *theke* case.] The horny sheath of bird' beak.

rheobase (rē'ōbās) *n.* [Gk. *hein*, to flow *basis* ground.] The minimal or liminal electric stimulus that will produce response rheobasis.

heogameon (rē'ogămē'ŏn) *n* [Gk. *rheos* to flow *gamos* marriage *on* being] A polytypic species ramenkreis

heoreceptors (rē'ōrĕsĕp'tŏrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *rheos*, to flow L. *recipere* to receive.] Cutaneous sense organs f fishes and certain amphibians, receiving stimulus of water current, as pit organs, lateral line organs, ampullæ of Lorenzini, vesicles of Savi.

rheotaxis (rē'ōtăk sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *hein* to flow *taxis* arrangement.] Locomotor response to stimulus of current, usually of water current rheotropism *q.v*

rheotropic (rē'ōtrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hein* to flow *trope* turn.] Responding to current stimulus rheotactic.

heotropism (rēŏt rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *hein*, to flow *trope* turn.] Curva ture or growth response to influence of water or al current; rheotaxis, *q.v*

rhesus factor —Rh factor antigen in blood of rhesus monkey and man, and agglutinated by an (rh) antibody in individuals lacking the factor which is inherited as Mendelian dominant.

hexis (rĕks'ĭs) *n* [Gk *hexis* breaking] Fragmentation of chromosomes caused by physical or chemical agents.

rhinal (rī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *his* nose.] Of or *pert* the nose *appl* fissure separating rhinencephalon, or ol factory lobe and tract, and cerebral hemisphere.

hinarium (rīnā rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *his* nose.] The muzzl external nasal area of mammals nostril area part f nasus f some insects.

hinencephalon (rī'nĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf) *n.* [Gk. *his* nose; *enkephalos* brain.] The part of the fore-brain forming most of the hemispheres in fishes, amphibians and reptiles, and comprising in man th olfactory lobe uncus th supracallosal, subcallosal and dentate gyri, fornix, and hippocampus.

hini n (rĭn'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *rhis* nose.] Most prominent point at which nasal bones touch.

rhinocaul (rī'nokôl) *n* [Gk. *his* nose *kaulos* stalk.] Narrowed portion of brain which bears th olfactory lobe olfactory peduncle

hinocoel (rī'nōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *his* nose *koilos* hollow] Cavity in olfactory lobe of brain.

hinopharynx,—nasopharynx, *q.v*

hinophore (rī'nōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *his* nose *pherein* to bear] A process on aboral side of eye of certain molluscs, with supposed olfactory function.

rhinotheca (rī nŏthē'kă) *n* [Gk. *rhis* nose *thēkē* case] The sheath of upper jaw of a bird.

rhipidate (rip'idāt) *a*. [Gk. *rhipis* fan.] Fan-shaped.

hipidium (ripid'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *rhipis* fan *idion dim*] A fan-shaped cymose inflorescence a fan-shaped colony of zooids.

rhipidostichous (rip'idŏs'tĭkŭs) *a*. [Gk. *rhipis* fan *stichos* row] *Appl* fan-shaped fins.

rhizanthous (rizăn thŭs) *a* [Gk. *rhiza* root *anthos* flower] Producing a root, and a flower apparently straight from it.

hizautoicous (rī'zŏtoik'ŭs) *a* [Gk. *rhiza* root *autos* self *oikos* house.] With antheridial and archegonial branches coherent.

hizin (rī'zin) *n* [Gk. *rhiza* root.] A rhizoid as of most lichens.

hizocaline (rī'zŏkălēn') *n*. [Gk. *rhiza* root *kalein* to summon.] A s bstance promoting root growth present in pollen and leaves of some plants also found in urine.

rhizocarp (rī'zŏkărp) *n* [Gk. *rhiza* root *karpos* fruit.] A perennial herb

hizocarpous (rī' okăr pŭs) *a*. [Gk. *rhiza* root *karpos* fruit.] Having perennial roots and annual tems.

rhizocaul (rī'zŏkôl) *n* [Gk. *rhiza* root *kaulos* stem] The root like horizontal portion of oophyte hydrorhiza

rhizocorm (rī'zŏkôrm) *n* [Gk. *rhiza* root *kormos* log] An under ground stem like a single-jointed rhizome popularly a bulb

hizodermis (rizŏdĕr mis) *n* [G k. *rhiza* root *derma* kin] Outer most layer of root tissue epiblema piliferous layer

hiz g nic (rī zŏjĕn'ĭk) rhizog n-ous (rizŏj'ĕnŭ) *a* [Gk. *rhiza* root *genos* descent] Root produc ing arising from endodermic cells not developed from pericycle *pert* or stimulating root formation.

rhizoid (rī'zoid) *n* [Gk *rhiza* root *eidos* form] A root-like outgrowth of thallus *g* of algae liverwort mosses, f rns unicellula hairs on lower side of prothallus. *a* Root lik *appl* form of bacterial colony

rhizomatous (rizŏ mătŭs) *a*. [Gk. *rhizoma* root.] Like a rhizome.

rhizome (rī'zōm) *n*. [Gk. *rhizoma* root.] A thick horizontal stem partly along and partly under ground sending out shoots above and roots below

hiz morph (rī'zŏmôrf) *n* [Gk. *rhiza* root *morphe* form.] A root like strand of hypha in certain fungi.

rhizomorphous (rī'zŏmôr'fŭs) *a* [Gk. *rhiza* root *morphe* form] In form of a root root-like rhizomorphic.

rhizomycelium (rī' ŏmīsē'lĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *rhiza* root *mykes* fungus.] A rhizoid mycelium connecting reproductive bodies in certain Phycomycetes.

hiz phagous (rizŏf'ăgŭs) *a*. [Gk. *rhiza* root *phagein* to eat.] Root-eating

rhizophore (rī'zŏfŏr) *n* [Gk. *rhiza* root *pherein* to bear] A naked branch which grows down into soil and develops roots from apex as in club-mosses

hizophorous (rizŏf'ŏrŭs) *a* [Gk. *rhiza*, root *pherein* to bea] Root-bearing

hiz pin (rī'zopin) *n*. [*Rhizopus* a genu of Mucoraceae] A plant growth-promot ng ubstance ex tracted from substrate of Rhizopus nd probably identical with hetero-uxi

hizopl sts (rī'zŏplăsts) *n plu* [Gk. *rhiza* root *plastos* moulded.] F brillae onnecting parabasal body or blepharoplast and nucleus in Flagellata intracytoplasmic por tions f axonemes.

hi podium (rī'zŏpō dĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *rhiza* root *pous* foot.] A branching and anastomosing filamentous pseudopodium.

rhi osphere (rī zŏsfē) *n* [Gk. *rhiza*, root *sphaira* ball.] The soil immediately surrounding the root system of plant

hizotaxis (rī'zōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root *taxis* arrangement.] Root arrangement.

rhodophane (rō'dōfān) *n.* [Gk. *rhodon* rose *phainein* to appear] A red chromophane.

rhodophyll (rō'dōfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *rhodon*, rose; *phyllon*, leaf.] The red colouring matter of red algae.

rhod pi (rō'dopin) *n* [Gk. *hodon* rose *pinein*, to absorb.] A carotenoid pigment of certain bacteria.

hodopsin (rōdŏp sin) *n* [Gk. *hodon*, rose *opsis* sight.] A temporary reddish-purple pigment in retinal rods visual purple.

hodoxanthin (rō'doxăn'thin) *n.* [Gk. *rhodon*, rose; *xanthos* yellow] A carotenoid pigment, found in aril of yew $C_{40}H_{50}O_2$.

rhombencephalon (rŏmb ĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf) *n.* [Gk. *rhombos* wheel *enkephalos* brain.] Hind brain, consisting of the isthmus rhombencephali, metencephalon, and myelencephalon the third primary vesicle.

rh mbic (rŏm'bĭk) *a.* [Gk. *rhombos* wheel.] *Appl.* lip and grooves of beam at rhomboid fossa.

rh mbogen (rŏm'bōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *rhombos* wheel; *genos* producing] Phase of parent form in life cycle of some Mesozoa, involving production of infusoriform embryos, or males.

rhomboid (rŏm'boid) *a.* [Gk. *rhombos* rhombus; *eidos* form.] Rhombus-shaped *appl* fossa, sinus, ligament, scales.

homboid m,—the rhomboid or costoclavicular ligament.

rhomboid us, major and minor—parallel muscles connecting scapula with thoracic vertebrae.

homboid ovate,—between rhomboid and oval in shape.

rhopalium (rōpăl'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *rhopalon*, club.] A marginal sense organ of Discomedusae.

hynchocoel (ring'kōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *rhynchos* snout; *koilos* hollow] I Nemertea, tubular cavity with muscular walls serving to evert proboscis.

hynchodaeum (ring'kōdē ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *rhynchos* snout *hodaios* pert. a way] The precerebral region of nemertine.

hynchodont (ring'kōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *hynchos* snout *odous* tooth.] With a toothed beak.

rhynchophorous (ringkŏf'ŏrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *rhynchos* beak *pherein*, to bear] Beaked.

hynchostom (ring'kōstŏm) *n.* [Gk. *hynchos* snout; *stoma*, mouth.] Anterior terminal pore through which proboscis is everted, in Nemertea.

rhythm (rĭthm) *n.* [Gk. *hythmos* measured motion.] Regularity of movement, as seen in heart pulsation, o m movement of telegraph plant leaves periodic occurrence seasonal variation.

hytid me (rĭt'ĭdōm) *n.* [Gk. *hytis* wrinkle *domos* layer] Th outer bark.

rib (rĭb) *n.* [A.S. *ribb* rib.] A curved bone f thorax articulating with spin and either free at other end or connected with sternum primary or central vein of leaf costa.

Ribaga's organ,—abdominal opening leading to Berlese's organ, *q.v*

riboflavin (rībōflā vin) *n.* [L. *ribes* current *flavus* yellow] Vitamin B_2 or growth factor G import ant in oxidation processes agon of yellow enzyme lactoflavin; $C_{17}H_{20}O_6N_4$.

rictal (rĭk'tăl) *a.* [L. *rictus* mouth aperture.] *Pert.* mouth gape of birds.

rigor (rĭg'ŏr) *n.* [L. *rigor* stiffness.] The rigid state of plants when not sensitive to stimuli contraction and loss of irritability of muscle on heating due to coagulation of proteins.

rigor mortis,—stiffening of body after death, due to myosin-formation, and lasting till commencement of decomposition.

rima (rī'mă) *n.* [L. *rima*, cleft.] A cleft or fissure, *e.g* glottidis, palpebral, pudendal orifice of mouth.

rimat (rī'măt) *a*. [L. *rima*, cleft.] Having fissures.

rimiform (rī'mifôrm) *a*. [L. *rima*, cleft; *forma*, shape.] In shape of a narrow fissure.

rimose (rī'mōs) *a*. [L. *rima*, cleft.] Having many clefts or fissures.

rimulose (rim'ūlōs) *a*. [L.L. *rimula*, small cleft.] Having many small clefts.

rind (rīnd) *n*. [A.S. *rinde*, bark.] The outer layer tissue or cortex.

ring bark,—bark of a tree where formations of phellogen are cylindrical; *cf*. scale-bark.

ring-canal,—a circular canal running close to and parallel with umbrella margin in Hydrozoa; circular vessel around gullet in Echinoidea.

ring cell,—a thick walled cell of sporangium annulus of ferns.

ring-chromosomes,—chromosomes with no ends; in mitosis, chromosomes attached end to end in meiosis.

ringent (rin'jĕnt) *a*. [L. *ringi*, to open mouth.] Having lips, as of corolla, or valves separated by distinct gap, with upper lip arched; gaping.

ring gland,—glandular structure around aorta, with elements representing corpus allatum, corpus cardiacum, pericardial gland, and hypocerebral ganglion, secreting the metamorphosis-producing hormone in Diptera; Weismann's gland.

ringless,—*appl*. ferns without an annulus.

ring porous,—*appl*. wood in which the vessels tend to be large and have thinner walls than those in diffuse-porous wood.

ring vessel,—a structure in head of cestodes which unites the four longitudinal excretory trunks.

riparian (rīpā'riăn) *a*. [L. *ripa*, river bank.] Riparial, riparious; frequenting, growing on, or living on the banks of streams or rivers; *pert*. ripa or line of ependymal fold over a plexus or tela.

risorius (rīsō'riŭs) *n*. [L. *risus*, laughter.] A cheek muscle stretching from over masseter muscle to corner of mouth.

rivinian (rivin'iăn) *a*. [*A. Q. Rivinus*, German anatomist.] *Appl*. sublingual glands and ducts; *appl*. notch in ring of bone surrounding tympanic membrane.

rivose (rī'vōs) *a*. [L. *rivus*, stream.] Marked with irregularly winding furrows or channels.

rivulose (riv'ūlōs) *a*. [L. *rivulus*, rivulet.] Marked with sinuate narrow lines or furrows.

rod-epithelium,—epithelium consisting of apparently striated cells.

rod fibre,—fibre with which a rod of retina is connected internally.

rod fructification,—fructification occurring in Basidiomycetes by means of rod-like gonidia from a hyphal branch.

rod granule,—nucleus of rod fibre.

rodent (rō'dĕnt) *n*. [L. *rodere*, to gnaw.] An animal with a habit of gnawing or nibbling, as rabbit.

roding (rō'ding) *n*. [A.S. *rade*, raid.] Patrolling flight of birds defending territory.

rods and cones,—nerve-epithelium layer of retina.

rolandic (rōlăn'dik) *a*. [*L. Rolando*, Italian anatomist.] *Appl*. fissure or central sulcus of cerebral hemispheres; *appl*. tubercle or tuberculum cinereum of posterior region of medulla oblongata, and gelatinous substance of dorsal horn of spinal medulla.

root (root) *n*. [A.S. *wyrt*, root.] Descending portion of plant, fixing it in soil and absorbing moisture; radix, *q.v.*

root borer,—a larval form or insect which bores into roots of plants.

root-cap,—a protective cap of tissue at apex of root.

root-cell,—clear colourless base of an alga, attaching thallus to substratum.

root-climber,—a plant which climbs by roots developed from stem.

root hairs,—unicellular epidermal outgrowths from roots, of protective and absorbent function.

rootlet,—an ultimate branch of a root.

root nodules,—small swellings on roots of leguminous plants and containing nitrogen-fixing bacteria

root parasitism, — a condition exhibited by semi-parasitic plants, roots of which penetrate roots of neighbouring plants and draw from them elaborated food material.

root pocket,—a sheath containing root, especially of quatic plants.

root pressure,—the force by which water is made to rise in axial stele of plant, main factor in transport of water through plant.

root process,—a branched structure fixing an algal thallus to substratum.

root-sheath,—a coleorhiza an orchid velamen that part of hair follicle continuous with epidermis.

root-stalk,—a root-stock or rhizome root-like horizontal portion of Hydrozoa.

root-stock,—more or less erect underground part of stem rhizome, *q v*

root tubercles,—root nodules, *q.v*

root tubers,—swollen roots of certain plants as of Ficaria.

rosaceous (rōzā shŭs) *a* [L. *rosa*, rose] With five petals arranged in circle resembling rose.

rosellate (rozĕl'ăt) *a*. [L. *rosa*, rose.] Arranged like rosettes rosulate.

Rosenmüller' organ [*J C Rosenmüller* German anatomist] Epoophoron, *q.v*

rosette (rōzĕt') *n*. [F from L. *rosa*, rose.] A cluster of leaves arising in close circles from a central axis group of cells between embryo and proembryonic remains, also arrangement of embryos as in Pinus plant disease due to deficiency of boron of zinc a swirl or vortex of hair in pelage small cluster of blood cells group of spiracular channels in exocuticle of some aquatic insects thin plate formed by coalescence of interradial basals of larval crinoid a large ciliated funnel leading out of anterior sperm reservoir of earthworm.

rosette organ,—in certain ascidians, ventral complex stolon from which buds are constricted off.

rostel (rŏs'tĕl) *n*. [L. *rostellum dim.* of *rostrum* beak.] A rostellum.

rostellar (rŏstĕl ăr) *a*. [L. *rostellum* small beak.] *Pert* a rostellum.

rostellate (rŏs'tĕlăt) *a*. [L. *rostellum* small beak.] Furnished with a rostellum.

rost llif rm (rŏstĕl'ĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *rostellum* small beak *forma*, shape.] Shaped like small beak.

rostellum (rŏstĕl'ŭm) *n*. [L. *rostellum* small beak.] A small rostrum projecting structure developed from stigmatic surface of orchid flower rounded prominence, furnished with hooks on scolex of tape-worm tubular mouth parts of certain apterous insects beaked-shaped process.

rostral (rŏs'trăl) *a*. [L. *rostrum* beak.] *Pert.* rostrum.

rostral gland,—premaxillary part of labial gland as in snakes labral gland of spiders

rostrate (rŏs'trāt) *a*. [L. *rostrum* beak] Beaked.

rostriform (rŏs'trĭfôrm) ostroid (rŏs'troid) *a*. [L. *ostrum*, beak *forma*, shape Gk. *eidos* form.] Beak-shaped

ostrulat (rŏs'troolāt) *a*. [L.L. *rostrulum* small beak.] With, or like, rostrulum.

ostrulum (rŏs'troolŭm) *n*. [L.L. *rostrulum*, small beak.] A small rostrum.

rostrum (rŏs'trŭm) *n*. [L. *rostrum* beak.] Beak or beak-like process projecting process between eyes of crayfish median ventral plate at base of capitulum of Cirripedia labrum f piders prominence or micro t posterior end of sepion anterior end f gregarine, which forms epimerite pre-nasal region anterior continuation of basisphenoid backward prolongation of anterior end of corpus callosum.

rosular (rōs ūlăr) rosulate (rōs'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *rosa* rose] Arranged in rosettes.

rot (rŏt) *n* [A.S *rotian* to rot.] Decay decomposition disease caused by fungi or bacteria a parasitic disease causing emaciation.

rotate (rō tāt) *a.* [L. *rota* wheel.] Shaped like wheel rotiform

rotation (rotā shŭn) *n* [L. *rota* wheel.] Turning as on a pivot, as limbs circulation, as of cell sap

rotator (rōtā'tŏr) *n* [L. *rota* wheel.] A muscle which allows of circular motion.

r tatores spinae —paired muscles, one on either side of thoracic vertebrae each arising from transverse process and inserted into vertebra next bove.

rotiform (rō'tifôrm) *a.* [L. *rota* wheel *forma*, shape] Wheel haped circular

otula (rŏt'ūlă) *n* [L. *rotula* small wheel] One of five radially-directed bars bounding circular perture of oesophagus of a sea-urchin patella or knee-cap

otular (rŏt'ūlăr) *a* [L *rotula* mall wheel] *Pert* the rotula

otuliform (rŏt'ūlifôrm) *a.* [L. *rotula* small wheel *forma* shape] Shaped like a small wheel.

rotundifolious (rotŭn difō'lius) *a* [L. *rotundus* round *fol um* leaf] With rounded leaves

Roug t cells [*A D Rouget* French physiologist] Contractile branched cells external to walls f capillaries associated th alteration f lumen pericytes.

roul aux (roolō rool ōz) *n plu* [F *rouleau* roll] Formations lik piles of coins nto which red blood corpuscles tend to aggregate.

rubiginose (roobĭj'inōs) rubiginous (roobĭj'inŭs) *a.* [L. *rubigo* rust] Of a brownish red tint rust coloured affected by rust parasites

rubrospinal (roob rōspī'năl) *a.* [L. *ruber* red *spina* pine.] *Appl* descending tract or fasciculus f axons of red nucleus, a ventro-lateral column of spinal cord.

ruderal (rood ĕrăl) *a* [L. *rudus* debris.] Growing among rubbish or debris.

rudimentary (rood'imĕn'tări) *a* [L. *rudimentum*, first attempt.] In an imperfectly developed condition at an early stage of development arrested at an early stage vestigial (certain authors)

ruff (rŭf) *n* [A.S. *ruh* rough.] A neck fringe of hair or feathers

Ruffini's organs [*A Ruffini* Italian anatomist] Cylindrical end bulbs containing interlaced branches of nerve endings in subcutaneous tissue of finger corpuscles of Ruffini.

rufinism (roo finĭzm) *n.* [L. *rufus* reddish.] Red pigmentation due to inhibition of formation of dark pigment.

ruga (roog'ă) *n* [L. *ruga* wrinkle.] A fold or wrinkle, as of mucous membrane f certain rgans.

rugate (roog'āt) rugose (roog'ōs) rugous (roog'ŭs) *a.* [L. *rugae* to wrinkl] Wrinkled with many wrinkles on urface.

rugulose (roog'ūlōs) *a.* [L. *ruga* wrinkle.] Finely wrinkled.

rumen (room ĕn) *n* [L. *rumen* cud.] The paunch or first cavity of ruminant stomach.

ruminant (room'ĭnănt) *n* [L. *ruminare* to chew the cud.] An animal which returns and re-chews what has been swallowed

ruminate (room'ĭnāt) *a* [L. *ruminare* to chew the cud.] Having mottled appearance through infolding of tegmen having mottled albumen *appl* such seed as betel-nut *v* T chew the cud.

rumination (room'ĭnāshŭn) *n* [L. *ruminatio* chewing of cud.] The act of ruminant animal n returning food from first stomach to mouth in small quantities for thorough mastication and insalivation.

runcinat (rŭn sĭnāt) *a* [L. *runcina*, plane] *Appl* a pinnatifid leaf when divisions point towards base as in dandelion

runner (rŭn'ĕr) *n.* [A.S. *rinnan*, to run.] Slender prostrate stem which roots at nodes, as of strawberry; stolon.

rupestrine (roopĕs'trĭn), **rupicoline** (roopĭk'ōlĭn), **rupicolous** (roopĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *rupes*, rock; *colere*, to inhabit.] Growing or living on rocks.

ruptile (rŭp'tĭl) *a.* [L. *rumpere*, to break.] Bursting in an irregular manner.

rust (rŭst) *n.* [A.S. *rust*, redness.] A disease of grasses and other plants caused by Uredinales, parasitic fungi which produce uredospores in summer, teleutospores in winter.

rut (rŭt) *n.* [M.E. *rutien*, to rut.] Period of heat in male animals; *cf.* oestrus.

rutilism (root'ĭlĭzm) *n.* [L. *rutilus*, red.] Rufinism.

S

sabuline (săb'ūlĭn) *a.* [L. *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; sabulose; sabulous; growing in sand.

sac (săk) *n.* [L. *saccus*, sack.] A sack, bag, or pouch.

saccate (săk'āt) *a.* [L. *saccus*, sack.] Pouched; *appl.* calyx of which two lateral sepals are expanded into little sacs or pouches; gibbous.

saccharose (săk'ărōs) *n.* [Gk. *sakchar*, sugar.] Cane sugar; sucrose.

sacciferous (săksĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *saccus*, sack; *ferre*, to bear.] Furnished with a sac.

sacciform (săk'sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *saccus*, sack; *forma*, shape.] Like a sac or pouch; saccular.

sacculate (săk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *sacculus*, small bag.] Provided with saccules.

sacculus (săk'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *sacculus*, small bag.] A saccule or small sac; a peridium; lower part of vestibule of ear; appendix of laryngeal ventricle; lower portion of harpe.

saccus (săk'ŭs) *n.* [L. *saccus*, sack.] A sac-like structure,—as saccus vasculosus, saccus endolymphaticus, saccus lacrimalis; ninth abdominal sternite of certain male insects; median invagination of vinculum in Lepidoptera.

sacral (sā'krăl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred.] *Pert.* the sacrum.

sacral index,—one hundred times the breadth of sacrum at base, divided by anterior length.

sacral ribs,—elements of sacrum joining true sacral vertebrae to pelvis.

sacrocaudal (sā'krōkôd'ăl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *cauda*, tail.] *Pert.* sacrum and tail region.

sacrococcygeal (sā'krōkŏksĭj'ēăl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; Gk. *kokkyx*, cuckoo.] *Pert.* sacrum and coccyx.

sacro-iliac (sā'krōĭl'ĭăk) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *ilia*, flanks.] *Pert.* sacrum and ilium; *appl.* joint, ligaments.

sacrolumbar (sā'krōlŭm'băr) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *lumbus*, loin.] *Pert.* sacral and lumbar regions.

sacrospinal (sā'krōspī'năl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* sacral region and spine.

sacrovertebral (sā'krōvĕr'tĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *vertebra*, joint.] *Pert.* sacrum and vertebrae.

sacrum (sā'krŭm) *n.* [L. *sacer*, sacred.] The os sacrum or bone forming termination of vertebral column, usually of several fused vertebrae; vertebra or vertebrae to which pelvic girdle is attached.

sagitta (săjĭt'ă) *n.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow.] An elongated otolith in sacculus of teleosts; genus of arrow worms.

sagittae (săjĭt'ē) *n. plu.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow.] The inner genital valves in Hymenoptera.

sagittal (săj'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow.] *Appl.* the suture between parietals; *appl.* section or division in median longitudinal plane.

sagittate (săj'ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow.] Shaped like head of an arrow; *appl.* leaf.

sagittocyst (săjĭt'ōsĭst) *n.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A cyst or capsule in turbellarians containing a single spindle.

saliva (sălī'vă) *n.* [L. *saliva*, spittle.] A fluid containing ptyalin secreted by buccal glands.

salivarium (sălĭvā'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *saliva*, spittle.] Recess of preoral food cavity with opening of the salivary duct in insects.

salivary (săl'ĭvărĭ) *a.* [L. *saliva* spittle.] *Pert* saliva *appl.* glands, d cts etc. *appl* chromosomes conspicuous in salivary gland cells of Diptera giant chromosomes

salivation (săl'ĭvā shŭn) *n.* [L. *saliva*, spittle.] Flow f saliva into mouth.

salpingian (sălpin'jĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *sal pingx* trumpet.] *Pert* Eustachian or Fallopian tube.

salpingopalatine,—*pert* Eustachian tubes and palate.

salpinx (săl'pingks) *n* [Gk. *sal pingx* trumpet.] Eustachian, or Fallopian, tube.

salsuginous (sălsū'jĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *sal suga* saltness.] Growing in soil impregnated with salts

saltati n,—mutation, *q.v*

saltatorial (săltătō'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *saltar* to leap.] Adapted for or used in, leaping *appl* limbs of jumping insects saltatory

salt d animals,—those which have survived certain diseases but remain infective and provide source f material for preventive inoculation.

saltigrade (săl'tĭgrād) *a.* [L. *saltare* to leap *gradus* step.] Moving by leaps, as some insects.

samara (săm'ără) *n* [L. *samara* seed of elm.] A winged indehiscent fruit, as of elm and ash

samaroid (săm'ăroid) *a.* [L. *samara* seed of elm Gk. *eidos* f rm.] Samariform resembling a samara

sanguicolous (sănggwĭk'ŏlŭs) *a* [L. *sanguis* blood *colere* to inhabit.] Living in blood of animals.

sanguiferous (sĭnggwĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood *ferre* to carry] Conveying blood, as arteries veins.

sanguivorous (sănggwĭv'ŏrŭs) *a.* [L. *sanguis* blood *vorare* to devour] Living on blood.

sanidaster (săn'ĭdăs'tĕr) *n* [Gk. *sanidion* panel *aster* star] A slender rod like spicul with spines at intervals.

Santorini s cartilages [*G D Santorini* Italian anatomist]. The corniculate cartilages.

Santorini s duct,—the accessory pancreatic duct.

saphena (săfē'nă) *n.* [Gk. *saphenes* clear] A conspicuous vein of leg extending from foot to femoral vein.

saphenous (săfē nŭs) *a.* [Gk. *saphenes* clear] *Pert* internal or external saphena *appl.* branch of femoral nerve.

saprobic (săprŏb'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sapros* rotten *bios* life.] Living on decaying organic matter *appl.* certain Protista.

saprobiont (săprobĭ'ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *sapros* rotten *bion* living] A saprophyte, or a saprozoite a saprophagic organism.

saprogenic (săp rojĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sapros* rotten *genes* producing] Causing decay resulting from decay

sapropelic (săp rŏpĕl'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *sapros* rotten *pelos* mud.] Living among debris of bottom ooze.

saprophag (săp rofăj) *n* [Gk. *sapros* rotten *phagei* to eat.] An organism which feeds on decaying organic matter saprophagic organism saprobiont.

saprophyt (săp rofīt) *n* [Gk. *sapros* rotten *phyton* plant.] A plant which lives on dead and decaying organic matter a saprophytic organism *f* autophyte.

saprozoic (săp rozō'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *sapros* rotten *zoon* animal.] Living on dead or decaying organic matter *appl* animals.

saprozoit (săprŏzō'īt) *n* [Gk. *sapros* rotten *zoon* animal.] A animal which lives on dead or decaying organic matter saprozoic organism.

sap wood,—the more superficial, paler softer wood of trees; alburnum.

sarcenchyma (sârsĕng'kĭmă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *engchyma* infusion.] Parenchyma whose ground substance is granular and not abundant.

sarcocarp (sâr'kôkârp) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh; *karpos* fruit.] The fleshy or pulpy part of fruit.

sarcocystin (sâr'kôsĭs'tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *kystis* bladder.] A toxin derived from Sarcosporidia.

sarcocyt (sâr'kôsīt) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh *kytos* hollow.] The middle layer of ectoplasm in Gregarinina.

sarcode (sâr'kōd) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh.] The body protoplasm of Protista.

sarcoderm (sâr'kôdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *derma* skin.] The fleshy layer between seed and external covering.

sarcodic (sârkŏd'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh.] *Pert.* or resembling protoplasm.

sarcodictium (sâr'kôdĭk'tĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *diktyon*, net.] The second or network protoplasmic zone of Radiolaria.

sarcogenic (sâr'kojĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *genos* producing.] Flesh-producing.

sarcoid (sâr'koid) *a.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *eidos* form.] Fleshy as sponge tissue.

sarcolemma (sâr'kôlĕm'ă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *lemma*, skin.] The tubular sheath of a muscle fibre.

sarcolyte (sâr'kôlīt) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *lyterios* loosing.] A non-nucleated muscle fragment undergoing phagocytosis in development of insects transient striated cell in thymus myoid cell.

sarcoma (sârkō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh.] A fleshy excrescence or tumour usually malignant.

sarcomatrix (sârkōmă'trĭks) *n.* [Gk *sarx* flesh L. *matrix* womb.] The fourth protoplasmic zone of radiolarian, the seat of digestion and assimilation.

sarcomer (sâr'kōmĕr) *n.* [Gk *sarx* flesh *meros* part.] A transverse portion of sarcostyle between telophragmata inocomma comma.

sarcophagous (sârkŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *phagein* to eat.] Subsisting on flesh.

sarcoplasm (sâr'kôplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *plasma* mould.] The longitudinal interstitial substance between fibrils of muscular tissue.

sarcosoma (sâr'kôsō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *soma*, body.] The fleshy *opp.* skeletal portion of body.

sarcosperm (sâr'kôspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *sperma*, seed.] Sarcoderm.

sarcostyl (sâr'kôstīl) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *stylos* pillar.] A fibril or muscle column of muscular tissue a dactylozooid column.

sarcotesta (sâr'kôtĕs'tă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh L. *testa*, shell.] Softer fleshy outer portion of testa.

sarcotheca (sâr'kôthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh *theke* box.] The sheath of a hydrozoan sarcostyle.

sarcous (sâr'kŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sarx* flesh.] *Pert.* flesh muscle tissue.

sarmentaceous (sârmĕntā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *sarmentum*, twig.] Having slender prostrate stems or runners sarmentose sarmentous.

sarmentum (sârmĕn'tŭm) *n.* [L. *sarmentum* twig.] The slender stem of climber or runner.

sarothrum (sărō'thrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sarothron* broom.] Enlarged hairy tarsal joint f bee, pollen-brush.

sartorius (sârtō'rĭŭs) *n.* [L. *sartor* tailor.] A thigh muscle which enables legs to be moved inwards.

satellit (săt'ĕlīt) *n.* [L. *satelles* attendant.] The second of any pair of individuals of catenoid colony in pseudoconjugation of Gregarinida *cf* primite short segment constricted from the rest of chromosome *appl* cells closely pplied t others as Schwann sheath t medullary sheath.

saurian (sôr'ĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *sauros* lizard.] *Pert.* or resembling lizard.

saurognathous (sôrŏg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sauros* lizard; *gnathos* jaw.] With saurian arrangement of jaw bones.

sauroid (sôr′oid) *a.* [Gk. *sauros* lizard *eidos* form.] Resembling a saurian or part of a saurian *appl* cells normoblasts, *q.v.*

savanna (sävăn′ă) *n.* [Sp. *sabana*.] Subtropical or tropical grassland with xerophilous vegetation and scattered trees transitional zone between grasslands and tropical rain forests.

saxicavous (săksĭk′ăvŭs) *a.* [L. *saxum* rock *cavus* hollow.] *Appl* rock-borers as some molluscs lithophagous.

saxicolin (săksĭk′ōlĭn) *a.* [L. *saxum* rock *colere* to inhabit.] Living or growing among rocks saxicolous.

scaberulous (skăbĕr′ūlŭs) *a.* [L. *scaber* rough.] Somewhat rough.

scabrate (skăb rāt) *a.* [L. *scaber* rough.] Rough with a covering of stiff hairs, scales, or points scabrous

scala (skā′lă) *n* [L. *scala* ladder] Any of three ladder-lik canals in cochlea of ear

scalariform (skălăr′ĭfôrm) *a* [L. *scala* ladder *forma* shape.] Ladder-shaped *appl* vessels o tissues having bars like a ladder *appl* series of pits in cell walls *appl* conjugation between parallel filaments in Spyrogyra.

scale (kāl) *n* [A.S *scealu* hell husk] A flat small plate lik external structure dermal or epi dermal a bony horny or chitinous outgrowth bract of a catkin ligule of certain flowers mod fica tion of a stellat hair on certain leaves.

scale-bark,—bark n rregular sheets or patches due to irregular or dipping formation of phellogen of n g bark.

scale l af,—a bud-protecting cata phyllary leaf

scalene (skālēn′) *a* [Gk *skalenos* uneven.] *Pert* scalene muscles *appl* tubercle on first rib for ttach ment of scalenus anticus or anterior

scal nus (skālē nŭs) *n* [Gk. *skalenos* uneven.] One of three neck muscles —scalenus posticus, medius, anticus

scalp (skălp) *n.* [M E. *scalp*] The skin and subcutaneous tissues of surface of head where hair grows.

scalpella (skălpĕl′ă) *n* *plu* [L. *scalpellum* small knif] Paired pointed processes, parts of maxillae of D ptera.

scalpriform (skăl prĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *scalprum* chisel *forma* shape.] Chisel shaped *appl* incisors of rodents.

scalprum (kăl prŭm) *n* [L. *scalprum* chisel.] The cutting edge of an incisor

scandent (skăn dĕnt) *a.* [L. *scandere* to climb.] Climbing by stem-roots r tendrils trailing as grasses over shrubs.

scansorial (skănsō rĭăl) *a.* [L. *scandere* to climb] Formed or adapted for climbing habitually climbing

scape (skāp) *n* [Gk. *skapos* stalk.] A flower-stalk arising at or under ground a radical peduncle, as cowsl p structure formed by two basal segments of antennae of Diptera an epigynal structure protecting vulva in spiders scapus, *q v*

scapha (skā′fă) *n* [L. *scapha* boat.] Narrow curved groove between helix and antihelix of ea

scaphium (skăf′ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *skaphe* boat] Process of ninth (copulatory) segment of male Lepidoptera; nterior Weberian ossicle keel of leguminous flower

scaphocephalic (skăf′ōkĕfăl′ĭk -sĕf) *a* [Gk. *skaphe* boat *kephale* head.] With narrow elongated kull

scaphocerite (skăf′ŏsĕrīt) *n* [Gk. *skaphe* boat *keras* horn.] Scale-like exopodite of second antenna of Decapoda.

scaphognathite (kăf ŏgnăth′īt) *n.* [Gk. *skaphe* boat *gnathos* jaw] Epipodite of second maxilla of Decapoda, regulating flow of wate through respiratory chamber baler

scaphoid (skăf'oid) *a.* [Gk. *skaphe* boat; *eidos* form.] Shaped like boat; *appl.* carpal and tarsal bones; *appl.* fossa above pterygoid fossa. *n.* Os naviculare.

scapholunar (skăf'ōlū'năr, -loo-) *a.* [Gk. *skaphe* boat; L. *luna* moon.] *Pert.* scaphoid and lunar carpal bones, or those bones fused: scapholunatum.

scapiform (skā'pĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *skapos* stalk; L. *forma*, shape.] Scapoid; resembling scape.

scapose (skā'pōs) *a.* [Gk. *skapos* stalk.] Consisting of, or in form of a scape.

scapula (skăp'ūlă) *n.* [L. *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] The shoulder-blade; name given to various structures suggestive of shoulder-blade, as tegula, patagium, mesothoracic pleuron, fore-leg trochanter of certain insects; in Crinoidea, proximal plate of ray that has an articular facet for arms.

scapular (skăp'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *scapula* shoulder-blade.] *Pert.* scapula. *n.* A feather growing from shoulder and lying laterally along back.

scapulus (skăp'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *scapus* stem.] Modified sub-marginal region in certain sea-anemones.

scapus (skā'pŭs) *n.* [L. *scapus* stem, stalk.] A scape; stem of feather; hair shaft; part of column below and including parapet in sea anemones.

scarfskin (skărf'skĭn) *n.* [A.S. *scearfe*, scurf.] The cuticle or epidermis.

scarious (skā'rĭŭs) *a.* [F. *scarieux* membranous.] Thin, dry, membranous; scaly or scurfy.

schindylesis (skĭn'dĭlē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *schindylesis* fissure.] Articulation in which thin plate of bone fits into cleft or fissure, as that between vomer and palatines.

schistocytes (skĭs'tōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *schistos*, to cleave; *kytos* hollow.] Fragments of erythrocytes; blood corpuscles undergoing fragmentation; microcytes; poikilocytes.

schizocarp (skĭz'ōkărp) [Gk. *schizein* to cleave; *karpos* fruit.] A dry seed vessel which splits into two or more one-seeded carpels or mericarps.

schizochroal (skĭzŏk'rōăl) [Gk. *schizein* to cleave; *chros* body surface.] With lenses separate and cornea not continuous; *appl.* certain trilobite eyes.

schizocoel (skĭz'ōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *koilos* hollow.] Coelom formed by splitting of mesoblast into layers.

schizogamy (skĭzŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *schizein* to cleave; *gamos* marriage.] Fission into a sexual and a non-sexual zooid in some Polychaeta.

schizogenesis (skĭz'ōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *genesis* descent.] Reproduction by fission.

schizogenetic (skĭz'ōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *schizein* to cleave; *genesis* descent.] Reproducing or formed by fission; *appl.* resin ducts; *appl.* spaces formed by delamination of adjacent cell-walls; schizogenous.

schizognathous (skĭzŏg'năthŭs) *a.* [Gk. *schizein* to cleave; *gnathos* jaw.] Having vomer small and pointed in front, and maxillo-palatines not united with each other and vomer; *appl.* type of palate found in some Carinatae, *e.g.* in pigeon.

schizogony (skĭzŏg'ōnĭ) *n.* [Gk. *schizein* to cleave; *gonos* offspring.] Cleavage multiplication in protozoa.

schizokinete (skĭz'ōkĭnēt') *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *kinetos* movable.] Motile vermicule stage in life-history of Haemosporidia.

schizont (skĭz'ŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *schizein* to cleave; *onta*, beings.] A stage following trophozoite stage of parasitic Sporozoa, reproducing in host by multiple fission.

schizontoblast (skĭzŏn'tōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *schizein* to cleave; *onta*, beings; *blastos* bud.] A cytomere of Caryotropha.

schizontocytes (skīzŏn'tŏsīts) *n pl* [Gk. *chizein* to cleave *on* being *kytos* hollow] Cytomeres into which a schizont divides and which themselves divide into clusters of merozoites.

schizopelmous (skīz'ŏpĕl'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *schizein* to cleave *pelma*, sole of foot.] With two separate flexor tendons connected with toes as some birds.

schizophyte (skīz'ŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *schizein* to cleave *phyton* plant.] A plant which reproduces solely by fission, as bacteria, yeasts blue green algae.

schizopod stage,—that stage in development of a decapod crustacean larva when it resembles an adult Mysis in having exopodite and endopodite to all thoracic limbs.

schizorhinal (skīz'ŏrī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *schizein* to cleave *rhis* nose.] Having external narial opening elongated and posterior border angular or slit-like *opp* holorhinal.

schizostele (skīz ŏstē'lē) *n* [Gk. *schizein* to cleave *stele* post.] One of a number of strands formed by division of plerome of stem.

schizostely (skīz ŏstē'lī) *n* [Gk *schizein* to cleave *stele* a post.] Condition of stem in which plerome gives rise to number of strands each composed of one vascular bundle astely

schizothecal (skīz'othē'kăl) *a* [Gk. *schizein* to cleave *theke* case] Having scale-like horny tarsal plates.

schizozoite (skīz'ŏzō'īt) *n.* [Gk. *schizein* to cleave *zoon* animal.] A merozoite formed from each segment of a dividing schizont.

Schwann sheath [*Th Schwann* German anatomist]. Primitive sheath or neurolemma. *q*

sciaphyt —skiaphyte *q.v*

sciatic (sīăt'ĭk) *a* [Gk *ischion* hip-joint.] *Pert* hip region *appl* artery nerve veins, etc

scion (sī'ŏn) *n* [F *scion* shoot] A branch or shoot for grafting purposes

sciophilous,—skiophilous *q.v*

scissiparity (sĭs'ĭpăr'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *scissus* cleaving *parere* to beget.] Schizogenesis.

sclera (sklē rā) *n* [Gk. *skleros* hard.] The tough, opaque fibrous tunic of the eyeball sclerotic coat sclerotica.

scleratogenous layer —strand of the fused sclerotomes formed along the neural tube later surrounding the notochord.

sclere (sklēr) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard.] A small skeletal structure; sponge spicule.

scleroid (sklē'rĕīd) *n* [Gk. *skleros* hard *eidos* form.] Any cell with a thick lignified wall a sclerenchymatous cell a stone cell.

sclerenchyma (sklērĕng'kĭmă) *n* [Gk. *skleros* hard *engchyma* infusion.] Hard tissue of coral; plant tissue of thickened and of hard cells of vessels.

sclerid,—sclereid.

sclerins,—scleroproteins *q.v*

sclerit (sklē rīt) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard.] Calcareous plate or spicule chitinous plate part of exoskeleton.

sclerobase (sklē'rŏbās) *n* [Gk. *skleros* hard *basis* base.] The calcareous axis of Alcyonaria.

scleroblast (sklē'rŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *skleros* hard *blastos* bud.] A sponge cell from which a sclere develops an immature sclereid.

scleroblastema (sklē'rŏblăstē'mă) *n* [Gk *skler* hard *blastema* bud] Embryonic tissue involved in development of skeleton

scleroblastic (sklēr'ŏblăs'tĭk) *a* [Gk. *skleros* hard *blastos* bud.] *Appl* skeletal-forming tissue.

sclerocarp (sklēr'ŏkârp) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard; *karpos* fruit.] The hard seed coat or stone usually the endocarp of succulent fruit.

sclerocauly (sklēr'ŏkôl'ĭ) *n* [Gk. *skleros* hard *kaulos* stalk.] Condition of excessive skeletal structure in a stem.

sclerocorneal (sklēr'ŏkôr'nēăl) *a.* [Gk. *skleros* hard L. *cornea* cornea] *Pert.* cornea and sclera.

scleroderm (sklē rōdĕrm) [Gk. *skleros* hard *derma*, skin.] An indurating integument skeletal part of corals.

sclerodermatous (sklĕr'ōdĕr'mătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros* hard *derma* skin.] With an external skeletal structure.

sclerodermit (sklĕr'ōdĕr mĭt) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard *derma*, skin.] The hard outer covering of an arthropod segment.

sclerogen (sklĕr'ōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard *genos* producing.] Woody tissue in plant cells.

sclerogenic (sklĕr'ōjĕn'ĭk) **sclerogenous** (sklĕrŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros* hard *genos* producing.] Producing lignin.

scleroid (sklē'roid) *a.* [Gk. *skleros* hard *eidos* form.] Hard skeletal.

scleromeninx (sklē'rōmē'nĭngks) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard *meningx* membrane.] The dura mater.

sclerophyll (sklē'rōfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard *phyllon*, leaf.] A plant with hard leaves sclerophyllous plant.

sclerophyllous (sklĕr'ofĭl ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros* hard *phyllon* leaf.] *Appl.* leaves resistant to drought through having much sclerenchymatous tissue and reduced intercellular spaces hard-leaved.

sclerophylly (sklē rofĭl'ĭ) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard *phyllon*, leaf.] Condition of excessive skeletal structure in leaves.

scleroproteins (sklĕr'oprō'tĕĭnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *skleros* hard; *protos* first.] Albuminoids group of proteins occurring in connective, skeletal and epidermal tissues, as ossein, collagen, gelatin, chondrin, elastin, keratin etc.

scleroseptum (sklĕr'ōsĕp'tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard L. *septum* division.] A radial vertical wall of calcium carbonate in madrepore corals.

sclerosis (sklĕrō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard.] Hardening by increase of connective tissue or of lignin.

sclerotal (sklērō'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *skleros* hard.] Sclerotic.

sclerotesta (sklĕr'ōtĕs'tă) *n* [Gk. *skleros* hard L. *testa* shell.] The hard lignified inner layer of a testa.

sclerotic (sklĕrŏt'ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard.] The sclera. *a.* Indurated containing lignin *pert.* sclerosis *pert.* sclera.

sclerotic ossicles, — ring of small bones round sclera of birds.

sclerotioid (sklērō'tĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *skleros* hard *eidos* form.] *Pert* sclerotium.

sclerotium (sklērō'tĭŭm, -shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard.] Resting, dormant, or winter stage of some fungi when they become mass of hardened mycelium or of waxy protoplasm.

sclerotome (sklĕr'ŏtōm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros* hard *tome* cutting.] A partition of connective tissue between two myomeres mesenchymatous tissue destined to form vertebra.

sclerous (sklē'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros* hard.] Sclerotal scleroid.

scobina (skōbī'nă) *n.* [L. *scobina*, file.] Pedicel of spikelet of grasses.

scobinate (skōbĭ'nāt) *a.* [L. *scobina* file.] Having a rasp-like surface.

scolecid (skōlē'sĭd) *a.* [Gk. *skolex* worm.] *Pert* scolex; scolecoid.

scoleciform (skōlē'sĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *skolex* worm L. *forma* shape.] Like scolex, scolecoid.

scolecite (skō'lĕsīt) *n.* [Gk. *skolex* worm.] Vermiform body branching from mycelium of Discomycetes

scolex (skō'lĕks) *n.* [Gk. *skolex* worm.] The head or anterior end of tape-worm.

scolite (skō'līt) [Gk. *skolex* worm *lithos* stone.] A fossil worm burrow

scolopale (skō'lōpālē) *n.* [Gk. *skolos* stake *pale* struggle.] *Vibratile* central peg-like portion of scolophore.

scolophor (skŏ'lōfō) *n* [Gk. *skolos* stake; *pherein* to bear] Chordotonal sensilla nerve end organ of auditory apparatus of insects.

scolopidium (skōlŏpĭd'ĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *skolops* stake; *idion* dim] A chordotonal sensilla in insects.

scolus (skō'lŭs) *n* [Gk. *skolos* thorn.] A horny process of some insect larvae.

scopa (skō'pă) *n*. [L. *copa* brush.] A pollen-brush of bees.

scopate (skō pāt) *a*. [L. *scopa* brush.] Having a tuft of hairs like brush scopiferous.

scopiform (skō'pĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *scopa*, brush *forma*, shape.] Brush-like.

scopula (skŏp ūlă) *n*. [L. *scopula*, small brush] A small tuft of hairs brush-like adhesive organ formed by cilia in certain peritrichous ciliates a needle-like sponge spicule with brush like head in climbing spiders an adhesive tuft f cl b-like hairs on each foot replacing third claw

scopulate (skŏp'ūlāt) *a*. [L. *scopula* small brush.] Like brush.

scopuliferous (skŏp ūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *scopula* small brush *ferre* to carry] Having small brush like structure.

scopuliform (skŏp ūlĭfôrm) *a* [L. *scopula*, small brush *forma*, shape] Resembling small brush.

scorpioid (skôr pĭoid) *a*. [Gk *skorpios* scorpion *eidos* form.] Circinat *appl*. inflorescence resembling scorpion.

corpioid cyme —a uniparous cy mose inflorescence in which da ghter axes are developed right and left alternately

scot ma (skŏtō ma) *n*. [Gk. *skotos* darkness] A spot where vision is absent within the visual field blind spot.

scotopic (skŏtŏp'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *skotos* darkness *ops* eye] Having or *pert* dark-adapted eye *opp* photopic.

scrobe (skrōb) *n*. [L. *scrobis* ditch] A groove on either side of beetle rostrum

crobicula (skrŏbĭk ūlă) *n* [L.L. *dim* of *scrobis* ditch.] The smooth area round boss of echinoid test.

scrobicular (skrŏbĭk ūlăr) *a* [L. *dim*. of *scrobis* ditch.] In region of scrobicula.

scrobiculate (skrŏbĭk ūlāt) *a*. [L. *dim*. of *scrobis* ditch.] Marked with little pits or depressions.

scrobicule,—scrobicula, or scrobiculus.

scrobiculus (skrŏbĭk ūlŭs) *n* [L. *dim* of *scrobis* ditch.] A pit or depression.

scrobiculus cordis,—pit of stomach.

scrotal (skrō'tăl) *a*. [L. *scrotum*] *Pert* or in region of scrotum.

scrotum (skrō'tŭm) *n* [L. *scrotum*.] External sac or sacs containing testicles, in mammals covering of testis in insects.

scurf (skŭrf) *n* [A.S. *scurf*] Scaly skin dried outer skin peeling off in scales scaly epidermal covering f some leaves.

scuta,—*plu* of scutum *q.v*

scutal (skū'tăl) *a*. [L. *scutum* shield.] *Pert* a scutum.

scutate (skū'tāt) [L. *scutum* shield.] Protected by large scales or horny plates.

cute (skūt) *n*. [L. *scutum* shield.] An external scale as of reptile, fish or scaly insect scale-like structure bony plat separating sinuses f mastoid bone from tympanic cavity

scutella (skūtĕl'ă) *n* [L. *scutellum*, small shield.] A scutellum or shield-lik structure *plu* of scut ellum

scut llar (skū'tĕlăr) *a*. [L. *scutellum* small shield.] *Pert* scutellum.

scut llate (skū'tĕlat skūtĕl'ăt) *a*. [L. *scutellum* small shield.] Shaped like small shield scutelliform.

cutellation (skū'tĕlā shŭn) *n* [L. *scutellum* small shield] Arrangement of scales, as on tarsus of bird.

scutelliform,—scut llat

scut llig rous (kū'tĕlĭj ĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *scutellum* small shield *gerere* to bear] Furnished with scutella or scutellum.

scutelliplantar (skūtĕl'iplăn'tăr) *a.* [L. *scutellum* small shield *planta* sole of foot.] Having tarsus covered with small plates or scutella.

scutellum (skūtĕl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *scutellum*, small shield.] A tarsal scale of birds; posterior part of insect notum; the single massive cotyledon lying next starchy endosperm in seed of maize; development of part of cotyledon which separates embryo from endosperm in seed of grasses.

scutiferous,—scutigerous.

scutiform (skū'tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *scutum* shield *forma* shape.] Shaped like a shield; *appl.* floating leaf of Salvinia.

scutigerous (skūtĭj'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *scutum* shield, *gerere* to bear.] Bearing a shield-like structure; scutiferous.

scutiped (skū'tĭpĕd) [L. *scutum* shield, *pes* foot.] Having foot or part of it covered by scutella.

scutum (skū'tŭm) *n.* [L. *scutum*, shield.] Broad apex of style as in Asclepiadeae; one of eight plates surrounding antheridium of Chara; a shield-like plate, horny, bony or chitinous, developed in integument; fornix or modified spine overhanging aperture in some Cheilostomata; middle sclerite of insect notum; dorsal shield of ticks.

scyphiferous (sĭfĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *scyphus* cup *ferre* to bear.] Bearing scyphi as some lichens.

scyphiform (sĭf'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *scyphus* cup *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a cup; scyphoid.

scyphistoma (sĭfĭs'tōmă) *n.* [Gk. *skyphos* cup *stoma*, mouth.] A scyphula, the scyphozoon polyp stage in development of Aurelia; hydra-tuba.

scyphoid (sī'foid) [Gk. *skyphos* cup *eidos* form.] Cup-shaped; scyphiform.

scyphose (sĭf'ōs) [L. *scyphus* cup.] Cup-shaped; scyphiform.

scyphula (sĭf'ūlă) *n.* [L.L. *dim.* of *scyphus*, cup.] A scyphistoma.

scyphulus (sĭf'ūlŭs) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *scyphus* cup.] A small cup-shaped structure.

scyphus (sī'fŭs) *n.* [L. *scyph* : Gk. *skyphos* cup.] Cup of narcissus; funnel-shaped corolla; cup-shaped expansion of podetium in some lichens.

sebaceous (sĕbā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *sebum*, tallow.] Containing or secreting fatty matter; *appl.* glands.

sebiferous (sĕbĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *sebum* tallow *ferre* to carry.] Conveying fatty matter.

sebific (sĕbĭf'ĭk) [L. *sebum*, tallow *facere* to make.] Sebiparous; colleterial *q.v.*, *appl.* glands in insects.

sebiparous (sĕbĭp'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *sebum*, tallow *parere* to beget.] Secreting fatty matter.

sebum (sē'bŭm) *n.* [L. *sebum* tallow.] The secretion of sebaceous glands, consisting of fat and isocholesterin.

secodont (sĕk'odŏnt) *a.* [L. *secare* to cut; Gk. *odous* tooth.] Furnished with teeth adapted for cutting.

secondary (sĕk'ondărĭ) *a.* [L. *secundus* second.] Second in importance or in position; arising not from growing point, but from other tissue; Mesozoic. *n.* A fore-arm quill-feather of bird wing; an insect hind-wing.

secondary bud,—an axillary bud accessory to normal one.

secondary capitula,—the small cells rising from each capitulum of Chara.

secondary growth,—development of secondary meristem or cambium producing new tissue on both sides, as in woody dicotyledons.

secondary meristem,—phellogen.

secondary prothallium, — a tissue produced in megaspore of Selaginella after true prothallium is formed.

secondary roots, — branches of primary root, arising within its tissue, and in turn giving rise to tertiary roots; roots arising at other than normal points of origin.

secondary pore,—a small or abjointed spore; an ascospore.

secondary tissue, — tissue formed through phellogen, externally cork, and internally phelloderm.

secondary wood — wood f rmed from cambium.

crete (sēkrē'tă) *n plu* [L. *secretum* separated.] Any products of a secretory process all the secretions

secretin (sĕkrē'tĭn) *n* [L. *secernere* to separate.] A chemical substance or hormone produced in intestinal mucous membrane and which stimulates secretion of pancreatic juice

secreti n (sĕkrē'shŭn) *n* [L. *secretio* separation.] Substance o fluid which is separated and elaborated by cells or glands process of such separation.

ecretitious (ĕ'krētĭsh ŭs) *a* [L. *secernere* to separate] Produced by secretion, *appl* substance or fluid.

s cretory (sĕkrē'tŏrĭ) *a* [L. *secernere* to separate.] Effecting o *pert* the secretion secreting

sectile (sĕk'tĭl) *a*. [L. *secare* to cut.] Cut into small partitions com partments.

sectorial (sĕktō'rĭăl) *a*. [L. *sector* cutter] Formed or adapted fo cutting as certain teeth *appl* chimaera when two different tissues extend from centre to periphery wedge of one tissue inserted in the other

secund (sĕk'ŭnd) *a*. [L. *secundus* following] Arranged on one side *appl* flowers or leaves on stem.

s cundiflorous (sĕkŭnd'ĭflō rŭs) *a* [L. *secundus* following *fl* flower] Having flowers on one side f stem only

secundi ne (sĕk'ŭndĭn) *n* [L *secundus* following] The second coat of ovule lying with primine

secundin s,—foetal membranes col lectively placenta and membranes expelled after birth afterbirth.

secundly (sĕk ŭndlĭ) *adv* [L *secundus* following] On one side of a stem axis.

sedentary (sĕd ĕntărĭ) *a*. [L. *sedere* to sit.] Not free-living *appl* animals attached by base to some substratum not migratory

seed (sēd) *n* [A.S *saed* seed.] A mature fruit containing an embryo ready for germination under suit able conditions semen. *v* To introduce micro-organisms into a culture medium.

seed-bud —an ovule.

seed-coat,—the testa.

seed leaf,—seed lobe or cotyledon.

seed-plant,—a seed bearing plant.

seed-stalk,—the funicle.

eed-vessel,—a structure containing seed as a pod.

Seessel s pouch [*A Seessel* American embryologist]. A dorsal endodermal diverticulum from anterior end of fore-gut behind bucco-pharyngeal membrane

segment (sĕg'mĕnt) *n* [L. *segmentum* piece.] A division formed by cleavage of an ovum part of an animal or of a jointed appendage metamere division of leaf if cleft nearly to base portion of a chromosome

segmental (sĕgmĕn'tăl) *a*. [L. *segmentum* piece] Of the nature of segment *pert* segment.

segmental art ries — diverticula from dorsal aortae arising in spaces between successive somites.

s gm ntal duct,—an embryonic nephridial duct which gives rise to Wolffian Mullerian duct.

segm ntal interchange —exchange of non homologous segment as between two chromosomes mutual translocation

segmental organ, — an embryonic excretory rgan nephridium, *q.v*

segmental papilla — conspicuous pigment spots by which true seg ments may be recognised in leeches.

egmentati n (sĕg'mĕntā shŭn) *n* [L. *segmentum* piece.] The division or platting into segments or portions cleavage of an ovum.

segmentation cavity —blastocoel or central cavity formed at an early state of egg cleavage

segmentation nucleus, — body formed by union of male and female pronuclei in fertilisation of ovum.

segregation (sĕg' ĕgrā shŭn) *n* [L. *segregare* to separate.] Separation of parental chromosomes at meiosis and dissociation of paternal and maternal characters separation of genes.

seismaesthesia (sīs mĕsthē'zĭă) *n* [Gk. *seismos* earthquake; *aisthesis* perception.] Perception of mechanical vibrations.

seismonastic (sīs mōnăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *seismos* earthquake *nastos* pressed close.] Resulting from, or *pert.*, stimulus of mechanical shock or vibrations *appl.* plant movements.

sejugous (sĕj oogŭs) *a.* [L. *sex* six *jugum* yoke.] With six pairs of leaflets; sejugate.

selachine (sĕl'ăkĭn) *n.* [Gk. *selachos* shark.] A neurohumor of selachians which induces blanching of skin.

sel nodont (sĕlē'nōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *selene* moon; *odous* tooth.] *Appl.* molars lengthened out anteroposteriorly and curved.

sel oid (sēlē noid) *a.* [Gk. *selene* moon *eidos* form.] Crescentic.

selenotropism (sĕlēnŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *selene* moon *trope* turn.] Tendency to turn towards moon rays.

self fertile, self-sterile,—capable, —incapable,—of being fertilised by its own male elements *appl* hermaphrodite plants and animals.

self-pollination, — transference of pollen-grains from anthers to stigma of same flower selfing

sella turcica (sĕl'ă tŭr'sĭkă) *n.* [L. *sella* saddle *turcicus* Turkish.] Deep depression on superior surface of sphenoidal bone behind tuber culum sellae, the deepest part, fossa hypophyseos, lodging the pituitary body transverse bar formed by union of apodemes of posterior somites of certain Decapoda.

sellar (sĕl'ăr) [L. *sella* saddle.] *Pert* pituitary fossa or sella turcica.

selva (sĕl' ă) *n* [Sp *selva* from L. *silva* f rest.] Tropical rain forest.

sematic (sēmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sema*, sign.] Functioning as a danger signal, as warning colours or odours *appl* warning and recognition markings *cf* aposematic, episematic, parasematic.

semeiography (ēmīŏg'răfĭ) *n* [Gk. *semeion* sign *graphein*, to write.] A description of symptoms.

sem (sē'mĕn) *n.* [L. *semen* seed.] Fluid composed of secretions of testes and accessory glands, and containing spermatozoa.

semiamplexicaul (sĕm'ĭămplĕk' sĭkôl) *a.* [L. *semi*, half *amplecti*, to embrace *caulis* stem.] Partially surrounding stem.

s mianatropous (sĕm'ĭănăt'rŏpŭs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *ana*, up; *trope* turn.] With half-inverted ovule.

semicaudate (sĕm'ĭkô dāt) *a.* [L. *semi* half *cauda*, tail.] With tail rudimentary

semi cells,—the two halves of cell, which are interconnected by an isthmus, as in certain green algae.

semicircular (sĕm'ĭsĕr'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *semi* half *circulus* circle.] Describing a half-circle *appl* canals of ear labyrinth.

s miclasp (sĕm'ĭklăsp) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; M.E. *claspen*, to hold.] One of two pophyses which may combine to form the clasper in certain male insects.

semicomplete (sĕm'ĭkŏmplēt') *a.* [L. *semi* half *completus* filled.] Incomplet *appl.* metamorphosis.

semicylindrical (sĕm'ĭsĭlĭn drĭkăl) *a.* [L. *semi* half *cylindrus* cylinder.] Round on one side, flat on the other *appl.* leaves.

semifloret (sĕm'ĭflō rĕt) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *flos* flower.] A semifloscule or ray of composite flowers.

semiflosculous (sĕm'ĭflŏs'kūlŭs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *flosculus* small flower.] Having ligulate florets.

semigamy—hemigamy *q.v*

s milligneous (sĕm'ĭlĭg nēŭs) *a.* [L. *semi* half *ligneus* wooden.] Par tially lignified with stem woody only near base.

semilocular (sĕm'ĭlŏk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *semi* half *loculus* compartment.] *Appl* ovary with incomplete loculi.

semilunar (sĕm'ĭlū năr -loo-) *a.* [L. *semi* half *luna* moon.] Half moon shaped *appl* branches of internal carotid artery fibro-cartilages of knee, ganglia, fascia, lobules of cerebellum valves *appl* notch greater sigm id cavity be tween olecranon and coronoid process of ulna. *n* A carpal bone os lunatum.

semimembranos s (sĕm'ĭmĕm'brā nō sŭs) *n* [L. *semi* half *membranosus* membranous.] A thigh muscle with flat membrane-like tendon at upper extremity

semimetamorphosis (sĕm'ĭmĕtă-mŏr'fōsĭs) *n.* [L. *semi* half Gk. *metamorphosis* transformation.] Partial o semicomplete metamor phosis.

seminal (sĕm'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *semen* seed.] *Pert* semen *appl* fluid duct, vesicle *appl.* cotyledons first roots of grasses.

seminal ptacle,—spermatheca, *q.v*

semination (sĕm'ĭnā shŭn) [L. *seminatio* sowing] Dispersal f seeds discharge of spermatozoa *cf* insemination.

s minifero (sĕmĭnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a* [L. *semen* seed *ferre* t carry] Secreting or conveying seed or seminal fl id bearing seed

seminud (sĕm'ĭnūd) *a.* [L. *semi* half *nudus* naked] With ovules or seeds exposed.

seminymph (sĕm'ĭnĭmf) *n.* [L. *semi* half *nympha* nymph.] Stage in development of insects pproaching complete metamorphosis.

semiovate (sĕm'ĭō vāt) *a.* [L. *semi* half *ovum* egg] Half-oval somewhat oval.

semioviparous (sĕm'ĭōvĭp ărŭs) [L. *semi* half *ovum* egg *parer* to begrt.] Between oviparous and viviparous as a mars pial whose young are imperfectly developed when born.

semiovoid (sĕm'ĭō void) *a.* [L. *semi* half *ovum* egg Gk. *eidos* form.] Somewhat ovoid in shape.

semipalmate (sĕm'ĭpăl'măt) *a.* [L. *semi* half *palma* palm of hand.] H ving toes webbed halfway down.

semiparasite (sĕm'ĭpăr'ăsīt) *n* [L. *semi* half Gk. *parasitos* eating beside another] A partial parasite, as a plant which derives part only of its nutriment from its host.

semipenniform (sĕm'ĭpĕn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *semi* half *penna*, feather; *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* certain muscles bearing some resemblance to plume r feather

semipermeabl (sĕm'ĭpĕr'mēăbl) *a.* [L. *semi* half *per* through *meare* to pass.] *Appl.* membrane which permits some dissolved substances to pass but not others although permeable to a solvent, such as water

miplacenta (sĕm'ĭplăsĕn tă) *n* [L. *semi* half *placenta*, flat cake.] A non-deciduate placenta.

semiplume (sĕm'ĭploom) *n.* [L. *semi* half *pluma* feather] A feather with ordinary shaft but downy web

emip pa (sĕm'ĭpū pă) *n* [L. *semi* half *pupa*, puppet.] Larval stage in development of certain insects.

mirecondite (sĕm'ĭrĕkŏn dīt) *a.* [L. *semi* half *condere* to conceal.] Half-concealed as insect head by thorax.

misagittate (sĕm'ĭsăj'ĭtāt) *a* [L. *semi* half *sagitta* arrow] Shaped lik half arrow head.

semis p ophyte (sĕm'ĭsăp rōfīt) *n.* [L. *semi* half Gk. *sapros* rotten; *phyton* plant.] A plant partially saprophytic

mi peci s (sĕm'ĭspē'shēz) *n.* [L. *semi* half *species* particula kind.] A pecies differentiated from another species as result of geographical isolat on

semispinalis (sĕm'ĭspīnā'lĭs) *n* [L. *semi* half; *spinalis* spinal.] A muscle of back, also of neck, on each side of spinal column, arising from transverse and inserted into spinous processes.

semistreptostylic,—between monimostylic and streptostylic with slightly movable quadrate.

semitendinosus (sĕm'ĭtĕn dĭnō'sŭs) *n.* [L. *semi* half *tendo* sinew] A dorsal muscle of thigh stretching from tuber ischii to tibia.

semitendinous (sĕm'ĭtĕn dĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *semi* half *tendere* to stretch.] Half tendinous.

semituberous (sĕm'ĭtū'bĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *semi* half; *tuber* hump.] Having somewhat tuberous roots.

senescence (sĕnĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *senescere* to grow old.] Advancing age; ageing *appl.* condition of protozoa after many bipartitions.

senility (sĕnĭl'ĭtĭ) *n.* (L. *senilis* senile.] Senile derangement vital exhaustion of protozoa.

sense organ,—an organ functional in receiving external stimulation receptor

sensiferous (sĕnsĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *sensus* sense *ferre* to carry] Receiving or conveying sense impressions sensigerous.

sensile (sĕn'sĭl) *a.* [L. *sensus* sense.] Capable of affecting sense.

sensilla (sĕnsĭl'ă) *n.* [L. *sensus* sense.] A small sense organ.

sensitive (sĕn sĭtĭv) *a.* [L. *sensus* sense.] Capable of receiving impressions from external objects reacting to stimulus; *appl.* plants, as Mimosa.

sensorial (sĕnsō'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *sensus* sense.] *Pert.* th sensorium.

sensorium (sĕnsō'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] Seat of sensation or consciousness entire nervous system with sense organs; the sensory neuromuscular and glandular system.

sensory (sĕn'sŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *sensus* sense.] Having direct connection with any part of sensorium.

sentient (sĕn shĭĕnt) *a.* [L. *sentire* to feel.] *Appl.* cells which are sensitive and perceptive.

sepal (sĕp'ăl) *n* [F *sépale* L. *separare* to separate.] A leaf-like division of calyx.

sepaled (sĕp'ăld) *a.* [L. *separare* to separate.] Having sepals sepalous.

sepaline (sĕp'ălĭn) *a.* [L. *separare* to separate.] Like a sepal sepaloid.

sepalody (sĕpăl'ōdĭ) *n.* [L. *separare* to separate; Gk. *eidos* form.] Conversion of petals or other parts of flower into sepals.

sepaloid (sĕp ăloid) *a.* [L. *separare* to separate Gk. *eidos* form.] Like sepal sepaline.

sepicolous (sĕpĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *sepes* hedge *colere* to inhabit.] Living in hedges.

sepion (sĕp'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *sepion*, cuttle-bone.] Cuttle-bone, or sepia bone, sepiost, sepiostaire, sepium.

septa,—*plu* of septum.

septal (sĕp'tăl) *a.* [L. *septum* partition.] *Pert.* septum.

septal fossula,—a small primary septum which appears to lie in pit in some fossil corals.

septal neck,—in nautilus a shelly tube continuous for some distance beyond each septum as support to siphuncle.

septate (sĕp'tāt) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition.] Divided by partitions.

septempartite (sĕp'tĕmpâr'tīt) *a.* [L. *septem*, seven *pars* part.] *Appl.* leaf with seven divisions extending nearly to base.

septenate (sĕp'tĕnāt) *a.* [L. *septeni* seven each.] With parts in sevens *appl* seven leaflets of leaf.

septicidal (sĕp'tĭsī'dăl) *a.* [L. *septum*, division *caedere* to cut.] Dividing through middle of ovary septa dehiscing at septum.

septiferous (sĕptĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *septum* partition *ferre* to bear] Having septa.

septifolious (sĕp'tĭfō'lĭŭs) *a.* [L. *septem* seven *folium*, leaf.] With seven leaves or leaflets.

septiform (sĕp'tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *septum* partition *forma*, shape.] In form of septum.

septifragal (sĕptif′răgăl) *a.* [L. *septum* partition *frangere* to break.] With slits as in septicidal dehiscence but with septa broken and placentae and seeds left in middle.

septomaxillary (sĕp′tōmăksil′ărĭ) *a.* [L. *septum* partition *maxilla*, jaw] *Pert* maxilla and nasal septum *appl* a small bone in many amphibians and reptiles and in certain birds.

septonasal (sĕp′tōnā′zăl) *a* [L. *septum* partition *nasus* nose.] *Pert.* nasal, or internarial septum.

s ptulate (sĕp′tūlāt) *a.* [L. *septulum*, small septum.] Having spurious septa.

septulum (sĕp′tūlŭm) *n* [L. *septulum* small septum.] A small or secondary septum.

septum (sĕp′tŭm) *n* [L. *septum* partition.] A partition separating two cavities or masses f tissue as in fruits, chambered shells, corals, heart, nose, tongue etc.

septum lucidum,—thin inner walls of cerebral hemispheres, between corpus callosum and fornix septum pellucidum.

septum narium,—partition between nostrils septum mobile nasi

septum transversum, — foetal dia phragm ridge within ampulla of semicircular canal.

sera,—*pl* of serum.

seral (sĕr′ăl) [L. *serere* to put in a row] *Pert.* sere *appl* a plant community before reaching equilibrium or climax.

sere (sēr) *n.* [L. *serere* t put in a row] A successional series of plant communities, as from prisere to climax a stage in succession.

ericate (sĕr′ĭkāt) **sericeous** (? ŭs) *a.* [L. *sericus* silken.] with fine close-pressed silky silky

serific (sĕrif′ĭk) *a.* [L. *sericum* *facere* to make.] ? o

serology (sērŏl′ō whey Gk. *log* study of sera.

serosa (sērō să) Any serous m

serosa [illegible]sceral peritoneum false amnion or outer layer of amniotic fold outer larval membrane of insects.

serosity (sērŏs′ĭtĭ) *n.* (L. *serum* whey] Watery part of animal fluid condition of being serous.

serotinous (sĕrŏt′ĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *serus* late.] Appearing or blooming late in the season flying late in the evening as bats

serous (sē′rŭs) *a.* [L. *serum* serum.] Watery *pert.* serum *appl* fluid, cells, tissue, glands.

serous alveoli,—alveoli which secrete a watery non-viscid saliva, *opp* mucous alveoli.

serous m mbran —a thin membrane of connective tissue lining some closed cavity of body and reflected over viscera as mesentery

serozyme (ē ōzīm) *n* [L. *serum* serum Gk. *zyme* leaven.] Throm blnogen prothrombin *q.v*

serpulite (sĕr′pūlīt) *n* [L. *serpula* small snake Gk. *lithos* ston] Th fossil tube of a polychaete *pl.* grit containing fossil worm-tubes.

serra (sĕr′ă) *n.* [L. *serra* saw] Any saw-like structure.

serrate (sĕr′āt) [L. *serra* saw] Notched on edge lik a saw *appl.* leaves and other structures.

serrato-ciliate —with hairs fringing toothed edges.

serr te-d ntate,—with serrate edges themselves toothed.

serratiform (sĕrā tĭfôrm) *a* [L. *serra*, saw *forma*, shape] Like a saw

serration (sĕrā shŭn) *n* [L. *serra* saw] Saw-like formation.

serratirostral sĕrăt′ĭrŏs′trăl) *a.* [L. *serra* sa[illegible] [illegible]m beak.] With serrate b[illegible] birds.

[illegible]rratodo[illegible] (sĕrăt′ōdĕntĭk′ lăt) *a.* [[illegible] *dens* tooth.] th ma[illegible] ration.

ur[illegible] [L. *serra* A s[illegible] rration.

[illegible]

serrif rous (sĕrĭf'ĕrŭs) [L. *serra* saw *ferre* to carry] Furnished with saw-like organ or part.

serriform (sĕr'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *serra* saw *forma*, shape.] Like a saw

serriped (sĕr'ĭpĕd) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw *pes* foot.] With notched feet.

serrula (sĕr'ūlă) *n.* [L. *serrula* small saw] A comb-like ridge on chelicerae of som Arachnida.

errulate (sĕr'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *serrula*, small saw] Finely-notched.

serrulati n (sĕr'ūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *serrula*, small saw] Small notch condition of being finely notched.

Sertoli cells [*E. Sertoli* Italian histologist]. Enlarged lining epi thelium-cells connected with groups of developing permatozoa in testes; supporting cells.

serul (sĕr'ŭl) *n.* [L. *serere* to put in row *dim*] A minor sere succession of minor life forms.

serum (sē'rŭm) *n.* [L. *serum*, whey] Watery fluid which separates from blood on coagulation the secretion of serous membrane whey

serum albumin, serum gl bulin,—two of proteins of serum.

sesamoid (sĕs'ămoid) *a.* [Gk. *sesamon*, sesame *eidos* form.] *Appl.* bone developed within a tendon and near joint, as patella, radial or ulnar sesamoid, fabella. *n.* A sesamoid bone.

sesamoidal (sĕs'ămoidăl) *a.* [L *sesamon*, sesame *eidos* form.] *Pert* sesamoid bone.

sessile (sĕs'ĭl) *a.* [L. *sedere* to sit.] Sitting directly on base without support, stalk, pedicel, or peduncle attached or stationary *opp* free-living or motile.

seston (sĕs tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *seis* sift ing] Microplankton all bodies living and non-living floating or swimming in water *cf* ekton neuston plankton, tripton.

seta (sē'tă) *n.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Any bristle-like structure sporophore of liverworts and mosses chaeta of Chaetopoda.

setaceous (ētā shŭs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Bristle-like; set with bristles.

setif m (ē'tĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristl *forma* shape] Bristle-shaped *appl.* teeth when very fine and closely set.

setigerous (sētĭj'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle *gerere* to bear.] Bristle-bearing setiferous setiparous.

setigerous sac,—a sac, in which is lodged a bundle of setae, formed by invagination f epidermis in parapodium of Chaetopoda.

setirostral (ē'tĭrŏs'trăl) *a.* [L. *seta* bristl *rostrum* beak.] *Appl.* birds with beak bristles.

setobranchia (ē'tōbrăng'kĭă) *n.* [L. *seta*, bristle Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] A tuft of setae attached to gills of certain decapods coxopoditic setae.

setose (ētōs') *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Set with bristles bristly

setula (sĕt'ūlă) *n.* [*Dim.* from L. *seta*, bristle.] A setul a thread-like or hair-like bristle.

setuliform (sĕt'ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [*Dim* from L. *seta*, bristle *forma*, shape.] Thread-like; like a setula or fine bristle.

setulose (sĕt'ūlōs) *a.* [*Dim* from L. *seta*, bristle.] Set with small bristles.

sex (sĕks) *n.* [L. *sexus* sex.] The sum of characteristics structures, functions, by which an animal or plant is classed as male or female.

sex-chromosome,—the chromosome whose presence, absence, or parti cular form may determine sex X Y W chromosome also monosome, idiochromosome hetero-chromosome special or odd chromo-some, etc.

sex differentiation,—differentiation of gametes differentiation of or ganisms into kinds with different sexual organs.

sexdigitat (sĕksdĭj'ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *sex* six *digitus* finger] With six fingers or toes.

sexfid (sĕks fĭd) *a.* [L. *sex* six *findere* to cleave.] Cleft into six, as calyx.

sexfoil (sĕks'foil) *n* [L. *sex* six *folium* leaf.] A group of six leaves or leaflets round one axis.

s x hormones,—g nad hormo es and gonadotropic hormones.
sex limited inheritance — inheritance of characters whose factors have effect in one sex only
sex linked inheritance,—transmission of characters whose factors are borne by th sex-chromosome.
sex mosaic, — an intersex, *q v* gynandromorph, *q.v*
s x ratio —number f males per hundred females, r per hundred births percentage of males in a population.
sex reversal,—sex-transformation, a change-over from one sex to the other natural, pathological or artificially induced.
sexual (sĕk sūăl) *a.* [L. *sexus* sex.] *Pert.* sex *appl* reproduction etc.
sexual cell,—ovum or sperm.
sexual dimorphism,—marked differences, in shape, size, structure colour etc. between male and female of th same species.
shaft (shăft) *n.* [A.S *sceaft* spear shaft.] A rachis distal part of stem of feather stem of hair scapus straight cylindrical part of long bone.
Sharpey's fibres [*W Sharpey* Scottish surgeon]. Calcified bundles of white fibres and elastic fibres perforating and holding together periosteal lamellae perforating fibres.
sh ath (shēth) *n.* [A.S *sceth* shell or pod.] A protective covering theca investing petiole insect wing-cover
shell (shĕl) *n.* [A.S *scell* shell.] The hard outer covering of animal or fruit a calcareous, siliceous, bony horny or chitinous covering
shell gland, shell sac,—organ in whose walls material for forming shell is secreted.
shift (shift) *n* [A S *sciftan* to divide.] *Appl* translocation which the portion between two breaks is transferred to a gap left by a third break in th same chromosome *cf* insertional.
short-day —*appl* plants in which the flowering period is hastened by relatively short photoperiod, ordinarily less than 12 hours.
shoulder girdle —pectoral girdle typically comprising scapula, coracoid, precoracoid, and clavicle.
sialic (sī'ălĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sialon* saliva.] *Pert.* saliva.
sialoid (sī'ăloid) *a.* [Gk. *sialon* saliva *eidos* form.] Like saliva.
siblings (sĭb'lĭngz) *n. plu* [A.S *sibb* kin.] Offspring of same parents but not at same birth.
sicula (sĭk ūlă) *n* [L. *sicula*, small dagger] A small dagger-shaped body at end of graptolite supposed to be skeleton of primary zooid of colony
side-chain theory —Ehrlich s theory of phenomena of immunity *i.e* that toxins unite with living protoplasm by possessing the same property as that by which nutritive proteins are normally assimilated.
siderocyte (sĭd'ĕrōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *sideros* iron *kytos* hollow] A erythrocyte containing free iron not utilised in haemoglobin formation.
sid rophil (sĭd'ĕrōfĭl) *a* [Gk. *sideros* iron *philos* loving] Staining deeply with iron-coating tains tending to absorb iron siderophilous. *n.* An organism which thrives in the presence of iron.
siero em (syĕr ozĕm) *n* [Russ. *seryi* grey *zemlya*, soil.] Grey soil containing little humus of middle-latitude continental desert regions.
sie e ar a,—perforated area of cell-wall f sieve lements, with groups of pores surrounded by callose
sieve c ll —a phloem cell having perforated areas of cell-wall cell of sieve tubes
sieve disc,—sieve plate in phloem cells.
leve el m nts,—the conducting parts of phloem sieve cells and sieve tube cells.
si ve pit,—a primary pit giving rise to sieve pore.
si ve plate —part of the wall of a eve ell containing simple or

compound sieve areas the perforated and thickened end of sieve-tube cell area f coxal lobe of pedipalp, with openings of salivary ducts, in spiders.

sieve pore,—one of the perforations in sieve area or sieve plate.

sieve tissue,—essential tissue of phloem of vascular bundles.

sieve tubes,—phloem vessels, long slender structures consisting of elongated cells placed end to end, forming lines of conduction.

sight (sīt) *n.* [A.S *sihi* sight.] The visual faculty impressions of outward things conveyed to brain by retina and optic nerves.

sigillate (sij'ĭlāt) *a.* [L. *sigillum* seal.] Having seal-like markings, as certain rhizomes and roots.

sigma (sĭg'mă) *n.* [Gk. Σ sigma.] A C-shaped sponge spicule.

sigmaspire (sĭg'măspīr) *n* [Gk. Σ sigma L. *spira*, coil.] A sigma with an additional twist.

sigmoid (sĭg'moid) *a.* [Gk. Σ sigma *eidos* form.] Curved like sigma curved in two directions *appl.* arteries, cavities, valves.

sigmoid flexure,—an S shaped double curve as in bird's neck S-shaped curve of colon.

silicle (sĭl'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *silicula* little pod.] A silicula, or short flat form of siliqua.

silicole (sĭl'ĭkōl) *n.* [L. *silex* flint *colere* to inhabit.] A plant thriving in markedly siliceous soil *cf* calcifuge.

silicula,—*see* silicle.

silicular (sĭlĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *silicula*, little pod] Siliculose siliculous like, *pert* or having silicle.

siliqua (sĭl'ĭkwă) *n* [L. *siliqua*, pod.] A long cylindrical fruit divided in two by false septum, characteristic of Cruciferae silique superficial funicles surrounding olive, *q.v*

siliquiform (sĭl'ĭkwĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *siliqua*, pod *forma*, shape.] Formed like silique or siliqua.

siliquose (sĭl'ĭkwōs) *a.* [L. *siliqua* pod] Siliquous bearing siliques.

Silurian (sĭlū'rĭăn) *a.* [L. *Silures* people of Britain] *Pert* or *appl* period of Palaeozoic era, between Ordovician and Devonian.

silvicolous (sĭlvĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *silva* *cola* forest inhabitant.] Inhabiting or growing in woodlands *appl* plant formations.

simian (sĭm'ĭăn) *a.* [L. *simia*, ape] Possessing characteristics of o *pert* anthropoid apes.

simple eyes,—ocelli which occur with or without compound eyes in adults of many insects usually the only eyes possessed by larvae eyes with only on lens.

simplex (sĭm plĕks) *a.* [L. *simplex* simple.] Having one dominant gene in polyploidy

simulation (sĭm ūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *simulare* to simulate.] Assumption of features or structures intended to deceive enemies as forms of leaf and stick insects, and all varieties f protective coloration.

sincipital (sĭnsĭp'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *semi* half *caput*, head.] *Pert.* the sinciput.

sinciput (sĭn sĭpŭt) *n.* [L. *semi* half *caput*, head.] Upper or fore part of head.

sinistral (sĭn'ĭstrăl) *a.* [L. *sinister* left.] On the left *appl.* a shell whose spiral turns in opposite direction to dextral.

sinistrorse (sĭn'ĭstrôrs) *a.* L. *sinister* left *vertere* to turn.] *Appl.* spiral twining towards the left, *opp* dextrorse.

sinuate (sĭn ūāt) *a.* [L. *sinus* curve.] Winding tortuous having wavy indented margin, as leaves sinuous.

sino-auricular (sī'nōôrĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sinus* gulf *auricula*, small ear] *Appl* node, group of cells of the auricle near opening of anterior vena cava and where heart-beat is initiated *cf* pace-maker *appl.* valves between sinus venosus and atrium auricular.

sinupalliat (sīn'ūpăl'ĭăt) *a.* [L. *sinus* curve *pallium* mantle.] In molluscs, having well-developed siphon, and so an indented pallial line. *Opp* integripalliate.

sinus (sī′ nŭs) *n* [L. *sinus* curve or gulf] A cavity depression recess, or dilatation a groove or indentation.

sinus pocularis,—uterus masculinus.

sinus rhomboidalis,—in vertebrate embryos, posterior incompletely-closed part of medullary canal later a dilatation of canal in sacral region formed from it.

sinus venosus,—posterior chamber of tubular heart of embryo in lower vertebrates, corresponding structure receiving venous blood and opening into auricle; cavity of auricle.

sinuses of Valsalva [*A M Valsalva* Italian anatomist]. Dilatations of pulmonary artery and of aorta opposite pulmonary and aortic semilunar valves of heart.

sinusoid (sī′nŭsoid) *n*. [L. *sinus* curve Gk. *eidos* form.] A minute blood space in organ tissue formed from intercrescence of endodermal cells and vascular endothelium, as in liver blood space with irregular lumen connecting arterial and venous capillaries.

siphon (sī′fŏn) *n* [Gk. *siphon* reed or tube.] A tubular or siphon-like structure of various organisms, subserving various purposes.

siphonate (sī′fonāt) *a* [Gk. *siphon* tube.] Furnished with siphon or siphons.

siphonet (sī′fŏnĕt) [Gk. *siphon* tube.] The honeydew tube of an aphid.

siphonial (sīfō′ nĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *siphon* tube] *Pert* a siphonium.

siphonium (sīfō′ nĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *siphon* tube.] Membranous tube connecting air passages of quadrate with air space in mandible also siphoneum

siphonogamic (sīfŏnŏgăm′ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *siphon* tube *gamos* marriage] Securing fertilisation by pollen tube siphonogamous.

siphonogamy (sī′fŏnŏg′ămĭ) *n* [Gk *siphon* tube *gamos* marriage.] Fertilisation by means of a pollen tube.

siphonoglyph (sī′fŏnŏglĭf′) *n*. [Gk. *siphon* tube *glyphein* to engrave.] One of two longitudinal grooves or sulci of gullet of sea-anemones.

siphonoplax (sī′fŏnŏplăks′) *n*. [Gk. *siphon* tube *plax* tablet.] A calcareous plate connected with siphon of certain molluscs.

siphonostele (sī′fŏnŏstē′lē) *n*. [Gk. *siphon* tube *stele* post.] The hollow vascular cylinder of a stem which may contain pith.

siphonostelic (sī′fŏnŏstēl′ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *siphon* tube *stele* post.] *Appl* hollow cylindrical stems, chiefly of ferns.

siphonostomatous (sī′fŏnŏstŏm′ătŭs) *a*. [Gk. *siphon* tube *stoma*, mouth.] With tubular mouth having front margin of shell notched for emission of siphon.

siphonozooid (sī′fonŏzō′oid) *n*. [Gk. *siphon* tube *zoon* animal; *eidos* form.] Small modified polyp without tentacles and serving to propel water through canal system of certain Alcyonarian colonies.

siphorhinal (sī′fŏrī′năl) *a*. [Gk. *siphon* tube *rhis* nose.] With tubular nostrils.

siphuncle (sī′fŭngkl) *n*. [L. *siphunculus* small tube] A siphonet a median tube of skin, partly calcareous, connecting up all compartments of a nautilus shell.

siphunculate (sīfŭng′kūlāt) *a* [L. *siphunculus* small tube.] Having a siphuncle.

sitology (sītŏl′ŏjĭ) *n*. [Gk. *sitos* food *logos* discourse] Science of food diet, and nutrition.

sitophore (sī′tĭfōr) *n* [Gk. *sitos* food *pherein* to bear] Trough of hypopharynx between arms of suspensorium.

sitotoxin (sĭtŏtŏk′sĭn) *n*. [Gk. *sitos* food *toxikon* poison.] Food poison.

sitotropism (sītŏt′rŏpĭzm) *n* [Gk. *sitos* food *trope* turn.] Tendency to turn in direction of food reaction towards stimulating influences of food.

skeletal (skĕl′ĕtăl) *a*. [Gk. *skeletos* dried] *Pert* the skeleton.

skeletogenous (skĕl'ĕtŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *skeleton*, hard; *gennaein*, to produce.] *Appl.* embryonic structures or parts which later become parts of skeleton.

skeleton (skĕl'ĕtŏn) *n.* [Gk. *skeletos*, dried hard.] Hard framework, internal or external, which supports and protects softer parts of plant or animal; bones in their natural arrangement.

skeletoplasm (skĕl'ĕtŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *skeletos*, hard; *plasma*, mould.] Formative material destined t form supporting structures.

skiaphyte (skī'ăfīt) *n.* [Gk. *skia*, shade; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing in the shade, as algae under rocks; skiarophyte.

skin (skĭn) *n.* [A.S. *scinn*, skin.] The external covering of an animal plant, fruit, or seed.

skin-gills,—transparent contractile outgrowths from skin of Asteroidea, with respiratory function.

skin-rings,—annular markings on body of worms.

skiophilous (skīŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *skia*, shade; *philein*, to love.] Shade loving; skiophil, heliophobous.

skotoplankton (skŏt'oplăngk'tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *skotos*, darkness; *plangktos*, wandering.] Plankton living at depths below 500 metres.

skototaxis (skŏt'ŏtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *skotos*, darkness; *taxis*, arrangement.] Positive orientation towards darkness, not negative phototaxis.

skull (skŭl) *n.* [M.E. *skulle*, cranium.] Cranium or hard and bony part of head of vertebrate containing brain.

sliding growth,—of cells when new part of cell wall slides over walls f cells with which it comes in contact; gliding growth. *Opp.* interpositional o intrusive growth.

slime bodies,—cytoplasmic bodies elaborating viscid proteid as in sieve-tube cells.

slime layer,—carbohydrate sheath of certain bacterial cells, capsule when thickened.

slough (slŭf) *n.* [M.E. *slouh*, skin of snake.] The dead outer skin cast off periodically by snakes.

smegma (smĕg'mă) *n.* [Gk. *smegma*, ungent.] Secretion of preputial glands, or of clitoris glands; sebum praeputiale.

smell (smĕl) *n.* [M.E. *smel*, odour.] Sensation and perception induced by stimulation of the olfactory cells by odorous molecules; an odour.

soboles (sŏb'ŏlēz) *n.* [L. *soboles*, offshoot.] A sucker or underground creeping stem.

soboliferous (sŏbŏlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *soboles*, offshoot; *ferre*, to carry.] Having shoots or running stems.

sociation (sōsĭā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *sociare*, to associate.] A minor unit of vegetation; micro-association.

society (sōsī'ĕtĭ) *n.* [L. *societas*, company.] A number of organisms forming community; community of plants other than dominants within an association or consociation.

soft-rayed,—having jointed fin-rays.

soft-shelled,—*appl.* eggs; *appl.* turtles with soft leathery skin.

solaeus,—soleus, *q.v.*

solar (sō'lăr) *a.* [L. *sol*, sun.] Having branches or filaments like rays of sun; dextrorse, *q.v.*

solar plexus,—a network of sympathetic nerves with some ganglia, situated behind stomach and supplying abdominal viscera; coeliac plexus.

solarisation (sō'lărĭzā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *solaris*, solar.] Retardation or inhibition of photosynthesis due to prolonged exposure to intense light.

soleaform (sōl'ēăfôrm) *a.* [L. *solea*, sandal; *forma*, shape.] Slipper shaped.

solenia (sōlē'nĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *solen*, channel.] Endoderm-lined canals, diverticula from coelentera of zooid colony.

solenocytes (sōlē'nŏsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *solen*, channel; *kytos*, hollow.] Slender club-shaped tubular flagellated cells connected with nephridia of some Polychaeta, Trochelminthes and of Amphioxus.

solenostele (sölĕ nöstē'lĕ) *n.* [Gk. *solen* channel *stele* column.] A stage after the siphonostele in fern-stem development.

soleus (sōlē'ŭs) *n* [L. *solea*, sol of foot.] A flat calf muscle beneath gastrocnemius.

soliped (sŏl'ĭpĕd) *a.* [L. *solus* single *pes* foot.] Solid hoofed, as horse.

solitary glands or follicles,—lymphoid nodules occurring singly n intestines, and constituting Peyer' patches when aggregated.

soma (sō'mă) *n* [Gk. *soma*, body] The animal o plant body as a whole with exception of germinal cells.

somactids (sōmăk'tĭdz) *n. plu* [Gk. *soma*, body *aktis* ray] Endoskeletal supports of dermal fin-rays radials.

somacule (sō'măkūl) *n* [Gk. *soma* body] A hypothetical unit *q v*

somaesthesis (sōmēsthē'sĭs) *n* [Gk *soma*, body *aisthesis* sensation] Sensation due to stimuli from skin, muscle or internal organs.

omaesth tic (sō'mēsthĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *soma* body *aisthesis* sensation.] *Appl* sense of pressure cold warmth, pain hunger vertigo etc.

somatic (sŏmăt'ĭk) [Gk. *soma*, body] *Pert* purely bodily part of animal or plant *opp* germinal *appl* mutation occurring i body cell.

somatoblast (sō mătōblăst) [Gk. *soma* body *blastos* bud] A cell which gives rise to somatic cells pecialised micromere in oosperm division of Annulates.

somatocyst (sō mătōsĭst) *n* [Gk. *soma* body *kystis* bladder] A air cavity in pneumatophore of Siphonophores.

somatode m (sō mătōdĕrm) *n* [Gk. *soma* body *derma*, kin] The outer cells in Mesozoa.

somatogamy (sōm ătŏg ămĭ) *n* [Gk. *soma* body *gamos* marriage] Pseudogamy pseudomixis.

s matog nic (sō mătōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk *soma* body *gennaein* to produce] Developing from somatic cells somatogenetic *appl* variation or adaptations arising from external stimuli

somatome (sō mătōm) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body *tome* cutting] A somite or body segment.

somatophyt (sō mătōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body *phyton*, plant.] A plant whose cells develop mainly into adult body tissue.

somatoplasm (sō'mătōplăzm) *n* [Gk. *soma*, body *plasma*, mould.] The substance of a somatic cell.

somatopl ural (sō mătōploor'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *soma* body *pleura*, side] *Pert* the somatopleure.

somatopleur (sō'mătōploor) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body *pleura* side.] The body-wall formed by somatic layer of mesoblast becoming closely connected with surface epiblast.

somatotyp (sō mătōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *soma* body *typo* pattern.] Body type or conformation as rated by measurements.

somatropic (sō mătrŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *soma*, body *trephein* turning] Infl encing or stimulating growth *appl* a pituitary hormone.

somit (sō'mīt) *n.* [Gk. *soma* body] A mesoblastic segment or compart ment body segment of an articulate animal.

soni (sŏn'ĭk) [L. *sonare* to sound.] *Pert* or produced by sound.

Sonoran (sōnō rán) *a.* [*Sonora* Mexican State] *Appl* or *pert* zoogeographical region of southern N rth America including northern Mexico between nearctic and neotropical regions Medio-Columbian.

soral (sō răl) [Gk. *soros* heap] *Pert* a sorus

soredial (sōrē dĭăl) [Gk. *soros* heap] *Pert* or resembling a soredium.

serediate (sōrē dĭăt) [Gk. *soros* heap.] Bearing soredia.

sor dium (sōrē'dĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *soros* heap] A scale lik or globular body consisting of fungal hyphae with some algal cells, on thallus of some lichens and serving for propagation.

soriferous (sŏrĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *soros* heap L. *ferre* to carry] Bearing sori.

sorosis (sōrō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *soros* heap.] A composite fruit formed by fusion of fleshy axis and flowers, as pineapple.

sorption (sŏrp'shŭn) *n* [L. *sorbere* to suck in.] Retention of material at surface, by absorption or by adsorption.

sorus (sō rŭs) *n.* [Gk. *soros* heap.] A collection of small stalked sporangia on under surface of fern pinnule group of antheridia on frond of seaweeds clusters of spores in some Sarcodina.

spadiceous (spādĭsh ĕs) *a.* [L. *spadix* palm-branch.] Arranged like a spadix spadicifloral.

spadiciform (spădĭs'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *spadix* palm branch *forma*, shape.] Resembling a spadix.

spadicose (spăd'ĭkōs) *a.* [L. *spadix* a palm-branch.] Like spadix.

spadix (spā dĭks) *n.* [L. *spadix* palm-branch with fruit.] A racemose inflorescence with elongated axis, sessile flowers, and an enveloping spathe succulent spike endodermal rudiment of developing manubrium of certain Coelentera conoid amalgamation of certain tentacles in Nautilus.

spanandry (spănăn drĭ) *n.* [Gk. *spanos* scarce *anēr* male.] A scarcity of males progressive decrease in number of males, as in some insects.

spanogamy (spănŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *spanos* scarce; *gamos* marriage.] Progressive decrease in number of females.

spasm (spăzm) *n.* [Gk. *spasmos* tension.] Involuntary muscular contraction spastic or spasmodic contraction of muscle fibres.

spasmoneme (spăz mōnēm) *n.* [Gk. *spasmos* tension *nema* thread.] I certain infusorians, stalk muscle formed by union of longitudinal myonemes.

spat (spăt) *n.* [A.S. *spaetan* t spit] The spawn or young of bivalve molluscs.

spathaceous (spăthā shŭs) *a.* [Gk. *spathe* broad blade.] Resembling or bearing spathe spathal.

spathe (spāth) *n.* [Gk. *spathe* broad blade.] A large enveloping leaf green or petaloid, protecting a spadix.

spathed (spāthd) *a.* [Gk. *spathe* broad blade.] Furnished with spathe.

spathella (spăthĕl'ă) *n* [Gk. *spathe* broad blade.] Small spathe surrounding division of palm spadix.

spathose (spā'thōs) *a.* [Gk. *spathe* broad blade.] With or like spathe.

spatia zonularia,—canal of Petit, surrounding marginal circumference of lens of eye.

spatula (spăt'ūlă) *n* [L. *spatula*, spoon.] A breast bone or anchor process of certain dipterous larvae.

spatulate (spăt'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *spatula*, spoon.] Spoon-shaped *appl.* leaf with broad rounded apex thence tapering to base.

spawn (spôn) *n.* [O F *espandre* to shed.] Collection of eggs deposited by bivalve molluscs, fishes, frogs, etc. mycelium of certain fungi. T deposit eggs, as by fishes, etc.

spay (spā) *v* [L. *spado* eunuch.] T deprive of ovaries.

speciation (spēsĭā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *species* particular kind.] The evolution of species development of specific quality, species formation.

species (spē'shēz) *n.* [L. *species* particular kind.] A group of interbreeding individuals not interbreeding with another such group a systematic unit including geographic races and varieties, and included in a genus.

specific (spĕsĭf'ĭk) *a.* [L *species* particular kind *facere* to make.] Second name in binomial nomenclature, *q.v.* *appl.* characteristics distinguishing species *pert.* species.

specific dynamic action,—*see* dynamic.

specificity (spĕs'ĭfĭs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *species* kind *facere* to make.] Condition of being specific being limited to a species restriction of parasites to particular hosts.

spectrum (spĕk'trŭm) *n.* [L. *spectrum* appearance.] A statistical survey of the distribution of species for determination and comparison of biogeographical regions.

spelaeology (spē'lēŏl ojĭ) *n.* [Gk. *spelaion* cave *logos* discourse.] The study of caves and cave lif

sperm (spĕrm) *n* [Gk. *sperma* seed.] The mal fertilising element sper matozoid *q.v* permatozoon *q v* semen, *q.v*

sperm centrosome, — end-knob of axial filament of spermatozoon, situated on middle piece just at base of head according to others th small body at apex of head.

sperm nucleus,—male pronucleus.

spermaduct (spĕr'mădŭkt) [Gk. *sperma* seed L. *ducere* to lead.] Duct for conveying spermatozoa.

spermaphore (spĕr'măfōr) *n.* [Gk. *sperma* seed *pherein* to bear] Placenta of plants.

spermaphyt (spĕr'măfīt) *n* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *phyton* plant.] Seed plant phanerogram, spermatophyte.

spe mary (pĕr mărĭ) *n* [Gk. *sperma* seed.] An organ in which sper matozoa or antheridi are produced spermarium testis.

spermatangium (spĕ mătăn jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma* seed *angeion* vessel] Antheridium of certain algae

spermateleosis (pĕr'mătĕlēō sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *sperma* seed *teleun* to bring t maturity] Development of permatozoon from spermatid perma ogenesis *q*

spermath ca (spĕr'măthē'kă) *n.* [Gk *sperma* seed *thēkē* case.] A receptaculum seminis sac, female or hermaphroditic invert brates, for storing sperma tozoa.

spermati (pĕrmăt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *sperma* seed] *Pert.* spermatozoa or testis.

permatid (spĕr mătĭd) *n* [Gk. *sperma* seed.] A haploid cell arising by divisio of secondary spermatocyt and becoming a spermatozoon.

spermatiferous (spĕrmătĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed L. *ferre* to carry] Bearing spermatia.

spermatiophore (spĕrmă shĭōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *pherein* to bear] A spermatia producing sporophore.

spermatise (spĕr mătīz) *v* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] To impregnate.

spermatium (spĕrmă shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] A non-motile sperm of red algae a small cell or conidium formed by abstriction of spermogonia of wheat rust.

spe matoblast (spĕr'mătōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *blastos* bud.] A spermatid a Sertoli cell, *q.v*

spe matoblastic (spĕr'mătōblăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *blastos* bud] Sperm-producing

spermatocyst (spĕr'mătōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *sperma* seed *kystis* bladder] A seminal sac

spermatocyte (spĕr'mătōsīt) *n* [Gk. *sperma* seed *kytos* hollow] A cell arising by growth from a spermatogonium primary sper matocyte divides to form two secondary spermatocytes, each of which gives rise to two spermatids.

spe matocytogenesis (spĕr'mătōsī'tōjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *sperma* seed; *kytos* hollow *genesis* descent.] First phase of spermatogenesis, preceding spermiogenesis.

spermatogenesis (spĕr mătōjĕn ĕsĭs) [Gk. *sperma*, seed *genesis* origin.] Sperm-formation, from spermatogonium through primary and secondary permatocytes, and spermatid to spermatozoon.

spermatogen tic (spĕr'mătōjĕnĕt'ĭk) [Gk. *sperma* seed *genesis* descent.] *Pert* perm-formation perm-producing spermatogenic, permatogenous.

spe matogonial (pĕr mătōgō nĭăl) *a* [Gk. *sperma* seed *gonos* offspring] *Pert* a permatogonium.

spermatogonium (spĕr'mătŏgō nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *gonos* offspring.] Primordial male germ-cell sperm mother-cell.

permatoid (spĕr'mătoid) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *eidos* form.] Like a sperm.

spermatomerites (spĕr'mătŏm ĕrīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sperma* seed *meros* part.] Chromatin granules formed from sperm-nucleus.

permatophore (spĕr'mătŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *sperma* seed *pherein* to bear.] A capsule of albuminous matter containing a number of sperms spermatiophore, *q.v.*

permatophyte (spĕr'mătŏfīt) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *phyton* plant.] A seed-plant phanerogam, spermaphyte.

spermatoplasm (spĕr'mătŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *plasma*, mould.] Protoplasm of sperm cells.

spermatoplast (spĕr'mătŏplăst) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *plastos* moulded.] A male sexual cell.

spermatosome (spĕr'mătŏsōm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma* seed *soma*, body.] A spermatozoon.

spermatoxin (spĕr'mătŏk'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *toxikon* poison.] Antibodies causing sterility formed after injection of spermatozoa in serum.

spermatozeugma (spĕr mătŏzū gmă) *n.* [Gk. *sperma* seed *zeugma*, union.] Union by conjugation of two or more spermatozoa, as in vas deferens of some insects.

spermatozoa — *plu.* of spermatozoon, *q.v.*

permatozoid (spĕr'mătŏzō'ĭd) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *zoon*, animal *idion*, dim.] An antherozoid free swimming male gamete spermatozooid.

permatozoon (spĕr'mătŏzō'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *zoon* animal.] A male reproductive cell, consisting usually of head, middle piece, and locomotory flagellum.

spermiducal (spĕrmĭdū'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *sperma* seed L. *ducere* to lead.] *Appl.* glands into or near which sperm-ducts open in many vertebrates; *appl.* glands associated with male ducts, or prostates in Oligochaeta.

spermid ct,—spermaduct, *q.v.*

permin (spĕr'mĭn) *n.* [Gk. *sperma* seed.] The hormone of testis.

spermine (spĕr'mēn) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] A substance whose phosphate occurs in semen, also found in pancreas and yeast $C_{10}H_{26}N$

permiocalyptrotheca (spĕr'mĭŏkălĭp'trŏthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *kalyptra*, covering; *theke* case.] The head-cap f a spermatozoon.

permiogenesis (spĕr'mĭŏjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *genesis* origin.] Development of spermatozoon from spermatid spermioteleosis spermatogenesis, *q.v.*

spe mism (spĕr'mĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] Theory held by spermists or animalculists that embryo is derived from spermatozoon alone.

spermium (spĕr mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] Spermatozoon.

perm blast (spĕr'mŏblăst) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *blastos* bud.] A spermatid spermatoblast.

spermocarp (spĕr'mŏkărp) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *karpos* fruit.] An oogonium after fertilisation.

permocentre (spĕr'mŏsĕn'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed L. *centrum*, centre.] The male centrosome during fertilisation.

permoderm (spĕr'mŏdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *derma*, skin.] The seed coat, consisting of inner tegmen and outer testa episperm.

permoduct,—spermaduct, *q.v.*

permog nesis,— spermatogenesis, *q.v.*

spermogoniferous (spĕr'mŏgŏnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sperma* seed *gonos* offspring L. *ferre* to carry.] Having spermogonia.

permogoni m (spĕr'mŏgō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *gonos* generation.] A capsule containing spermatia, in certain fungi and lichens.

spermogonous (spěrmŏg'ŏnŭs) *a* [Gk. *sperma* seed *gonos* offspring.] Like or *pert* a spermogonium.

spermology (spěrmŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *sperma* seed *logos* discourse.] The study of seeds.

spermophyte —spermatophyte

spermotheca (spěr'mŏthē'kă) *n* [Gk. *sperma*, seed *thekē* case.] A chamber for storing sperms received in copulation spermatheca *q.v*

spermotype (spěr'mŏtīp) *n* [Gk. *sperma* seed *typos* pattern.] A plant specimen grown from seed of a type plant.

sperm zeugma (spěrmăzūg'mă) *n* [Gk. *sperma* seed *zeugma*, bond.] A mass of regularly aggregated spermatozoa, for delivery into spermatheca

sphacelate (sfăs'ĕlāt) *a* [Gk. *sphakelos* gangrene.] Decayed withered mortified.

sphacelia (sfăsē'lĭă) *n* [Gk. *sphakelos* gangrene.] Conidial honey dew stage in development of fungus, producing sclerotium or ergot.

sphae —*also* phe

sphaeraphides (sfērăf'ĭdēz) *n plu* [Gk. *sphaira* globe *rhaphis* needle.] Conglomerate raphides globular clusters of minute crystals in plant cells cluster crystals

sphaerenchyma (sfērĕng'kĭmă) *n* [Gk. *sphaira* globe *engchyma* juice.] Tissue of spherical cells

sphaeridia (sfērĭd'ĭă) *n plu* [Gk *sphaira* globe *dim* dim.] Small rounded bodies probably balancing organs, found on echinoderms

sphaeroid (sfē'roid) *a* [Gk. *sphaira* globe *eidos* form.] Globular ellipsoidal or cylindrical *appl* an aggregate of individual protozoa.

sphaeroplast (sfē'rŏplăst) *n* [Gk. *sphaira* globe *plastos* formed.] A bioblast a hypothetical unit *q.v* spheroplast.

sphagnicolous (sfăgnĭk'ŏlŭs) *a* [Gk. *sphagnos* moss L. *colere* to inhabit.] Inhabiting peat mosses.

sphagnous (sfăg'nŭs) *a*. [Gk *sphagnos* moss.] *Pert* peat moss

sphenethmoid (sfēnĕth'moid) *n* [Gk. *sphen* wedge *ethmos* sieve *eidos* form.] Single bone replacing orbitosphenoids in Anura girdle bone.

spheno-ethmoidal (sfē'nŏĕthmoid'ăl) *a*. [Gk. *sphen* wedge *ethmos* sieve *eidos* form.] *Pert* or in region of sphenoid and ethmoid *appl* a recess above superior nasal concha, and a suture.

sphenofrontal (sfē'nŏfrŭn'tăl) *a*. [Gk. *sphen* wedge L. *frons* forehead.] *Pert* sphenoid and frontal bones *appl* a suture.

sphenoid (sfē'noid) *n* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge *eidos* form.] A basal compound skull bone of some vertebrates butterfly bone.

sphenoidal (sfēnoid'ăl) *a*. [Gk. *sphen* wedge *eidos* form.] Wedge-shaped *pert* or in region of sphenoid *appl* fissure processes, rostrum, sinus.

sphenolateral (sfēnŏlăt'ĕrăl) *n*. [Gk. *sphen* wedge L. *latus* side.] One of dorsal pair of cartilages parallel to trabeculae pleurosphenoid.

sphenomandibular (sfē'nŏmăndĭb'ūlăr) *a* [Gk. *sphen* wedge L. *mandibulum* jaw.] *Pert* sphenoid and mandible *appl* ligament.

sphenomaxillary (sfē'nŏmăksĭl'ărĭ) *a*. [Gk *sphen* wedge *maxilla* jaw.] *Pert* sphenoid and maxilla *appl* fissure and (pterygopalatine) fossa.

sphenopalatine (sfē'nŏpăl'ătĭn) *a*. [Gk. *sphen* wedge L. *palatus* palate.] *Pert* sphenoid and palatine *appl* artery foramen, ganglion nerves.

sphenoparietal (sfē'nŏpărī'ĕtăl) *a* [Gk *sphen* wedge L. *paries* wall.] *Pert* sphenoid and parietal *appl* a cranial suture

sphenopterygoid (sfē'nŏtĕr'ĭgoid, ptĕr) *a*. [Gk. *sphen* wedge *pteryx* wing *eidos* form.] *Pert* sphenoid and pterygoid *appl* mucous pharyngeal glands near openings of Eustachian tubes, in birds

sphenosquamosal (sfē'nōskwāmō sāl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen* wedge; L. *squama*, scale.] *Appl.* cranial suture between sphenoid and squamosal.

sphenotic (sfēnŏt'ĭk) *n.* [Gk. *sphen* wedge *ous* ear.] Post frontal cranial bone of many fishes.

sphenoturbinal (sfē'nōtŭr'bĭnăl) *n.* [Gk. *sphen* wedge L. *turbo* whirl.] Laminar process of sphenoid.

sphenozygomatic (sfē'nōzī'gōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sphen* wedge *zygoma*, *zygon* cross-bar] *Appl* cranial suture between sphenoid and zygomatic.

sphær—*also* sphaer

spheraster (sfērăs'tĕr) *n* [Gk. *sphaera*, globe; *aster* star] A many-rayed globular spicule.

sphere-crystals,—sphaeraphides.

spheroidal (sfēroid'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe *eidos* form.] Globular but not perfectly spherical *appl.* glandular epithelium.

spherome (sfē'rōm) *n.* [Gk. *sphairoma* made globular.] Cell inclusions producing oil or fat globules intracellular fatty globules as whole.

spheromere (sfē'rōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe *meros* part.] A segment of radiate animal.

spheroplasts (sfē'rōplăsts) *n plu* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe *plastos* formed.] Chondriosomes bioblasts; bodies found among granulations of protoplasm.

spherula (sfĕr'ūlă) [L. *sphaerula*, small globe.] A spherule or small sphere small spherical spicule.

spherulate (sfĕr'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *sphaerula*, small globe] Covered with small spheres.

sphincter (sfĭngk'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *sphingein* to bind tight.] A muscle which contracts or closes an orifice, as that of bladder mouth anus vagina, etc.

sphragidal (sfră'jĭdăl) *a.* [Gk. *sphragis* seal.] *Appl.* plastic fluid secreted by tubular glands opening into vesicula seminales in male Lepidoptera and forming a sphragis.

sphragis (sfră'jĭs) *n.* [Gk. *sphragis* seal] A structure sealing bursa copulatrix on female abdomen of certain Lepidoptera after pairing and consisting of hardened sphragidal fluid.

sphygmic (sfĭg'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *sphygmos* pulse.] *Pert* pulse *appl.* second phase of systole.

sphygmoid (sfĭg'moid) *a.* [Gk. *sphygmos* pulse *eidos* form.] Pulsating; like pulse.

sphygmus (sfĭg'mŭs) *n* [Gk. *sphygmos* pulse.] The pulse.

spica (spī'kă) [L. *spica*, spike.] Spike calcar of birds.

spicat (spī'kăt) *a.* [L. *spica*, spike.] Spiked arranged in spikes, as an inflorescence bearing spikes with spur like prominence spiciferous, spiciform, spicigerous.

spicose (spī'kōs) *a.* [L. *spica*, spike.] With spikes or ears, as corn.

spicula (spĭk'ūlă) *n.* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] A small spike a needle-like body *plu* of spiculum.

spicular (spĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *picula*, small spike.] *Pert.* or like spicule.

spiculat (spĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] Set with spicules divided into small spikes.

spicul (spĭk'ūl) *n* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] A minute needle-like body siliceous or calcareous, found in invertebrates minute pointed process.

spiculiferous (spĭkūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *spicula*, small spike *ferre* to carry] Furnished with or protected by spicules spiculigenous, spiculigerous, spiculose.

spiculiform (spĭk'ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *spicula*, small spike *forma*, shape.] Spicule-shaped.

spiculum (spĭk'ūlŭm) [L. *spiculum* dart.] A spicular structure the dart of snail.

spider cells,—neuroglia cells with numerous plasmatic and/or fibrillar processes astrocytes, astroglia, macroglia.

Spigelian (spigē'lĭăn) *a.* [*A van den Spieghel* or *Spigelius* Flemish anatomist]. *Appl* a small lobe of liver, originally named lobus exiguus in mammals *appl* caudate lobe.
spigots (spig'ŏts) *n. plu* [L. *spica*, spike.] Conical spinning tubes, in spiders.
spike (spīk) *n* [L. *spica* spik ear of corn.] Inflorescence with sessile flowers along axis.
spikelet (spīk'lĕt) *n* [L. *spica* spike.] A secondary spike of grasses, bearing few flowers locusta.
spina (spī'nă) *n* [L. *spina*, spine.] A spine median apodeme behind furca, as in many Orthoptera.
spinal (spī'năl) *a* [L. *spina* spine] *Pert* backbone, or spinal cord *appl* foramen ganglion nerves etc.
spinal canal,—vertebral canal containing spinal cord.
spinal cord,—nervous tissue contained in spinal or vertebral canal medulla spinalis.
spinalis (spīnā'lĭs) *n* [L. *spina*, spine] Name given to muscles connecting vertebrae
spinate (spī'nāt) *a.* [L. *spina* thorn.] Spine shaped spine bearing spiniferous, spinigerous.
spination (spīnā shŭn) *n* [L. *spina* thorn.] The occurrence development, or arrangement of spines
spindle (spĭn'dl) *n* [A.S *spinnan*, to spin] A structure resembling a spinning machine spindle an elongated ped ncle bearing sessile flowers struct formed of achromatin fibres during mitosis a muscle-spindle *q.v*
spindle fibre locus,—centrosome *q.v*
spine (spīn) *n* [L. *spina* spine] A sharp-pointed process on leaves bones echinoids porcupines the backbone vertebral column pointed process of vertebra scapular ridge fin-ray
spinescent (spīnĕs ĕnt) *a* [L. *spinescere* to become spiny] Tapering tending to become spiny
spiniferous (spīnĭf ĕrŭs) *a* [L. *spina* spine *ferre* to carry] Spine bearing, *appl* pads on ventral side of distal end of leg in Peripatus, spinate spinigerous.
spiniform (spī'nĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *spina* spine *forma* shape.] Spine-shaped.
spinisternite (spī'nĭstĕr nīt) *n* [L. *spina* spine *sternum* breast bone] A small sternite with spiniform apodema, between thoracic segments of insects.
spinneret (spĭn ĕrĕt) *n* [A.S. *spinnan* to spin.] One of organs perforated by tubes connected with glands secreting liquid silk, in spiders one of organs preparing material for puparia, as in Coccidae
spinnerule (spĭn'ĕrūl) *n.* [A.S *spinnan* to spin.] A tube discharging silk secretion of spiders.
spinning glands,—glands which *secrete material for webs in spiders*, and for cocoons in caterpillars.
spino-occipital (spī'nōŏksĭp'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *spina* spine *occiput* back of head.] *Appl* nerves arising in trunk somites which later form part of the skull.
spinose (spī'nōs) *a* [L. *spina* spine.] Bearing many spines.
spinous (spī'nŭs) *a* [L. *spina* spine.] Spiny spine-like *appl* plane of body
spinous process,—median dorsal spinelike process of vertebra a process of sphenoid process between articula surfaces of proximal end of tibia.
spinulate (spĭn ūlāt) *a.* [L. *spinula*, small spine] Covered with small spines.
spinulation (spĭnūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *spinula* small spine.] A defensive spiny covering state of being spinulate
spinule (spĭn ūl) *n.* [L. *spinula* small spine] A small spine.
spinulescent (spĭnūlĕs ĕnt) *a.* [L. *spinula* small spine] Tending to be spiny
spinuliferous (spĭnūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a* [L. *spinula* small spine *ferre* to bear] Bearing small spines spinulose, spinulous.

spiny-finned,—bearing fins with spiny rays for support.

spiny-rayed,—*appl.* fins supported by spiny rays.

spiracle (spĭr'ăkl) *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, air-hole.] First pharyngeal aperture or visceral cleft branchial passage between *mandibular* and hyoid arches in fishes lateral branchial opening in tadpoles nasal aperture of Cetacea respiratory aperture behind eye of skates and rays breathing aperture of insects perture of book lungs any of five openings round mouth of Blastoidea spiraculum.

piracular (spĭrăk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *spiraculum* air-hole.] *Pert.* a spiracle.

piraculate (spĭrăk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *spiraculum* air hole.] H ving spiracles; spiraculiferous.

spiraculiform (spĭrăk ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *spiraculum* air hole *forma*, shape.] Spiracle-shaped.

piracul m,—spiracle, *q.v.*

spiral (spī'răl) *a.* [L. *spira*, coil.] Winding, like screw *appl.* leaves alternately placed *appl.* flowe with spirally inserted parts *appl.* thickening of cell-wall; *appl.* chromatids and chromosomes. A coiled structure coil of th chromosome thread in mitoses and meiosis *cf* internal, relational relic spiral

piral cleavage,—cleavage int unequal parts, arranged in mosaic fashion nd interlocking pper cells rotating t right to alternat with lower oblique or alternating cleavage.

spiral valve,—in fishes, except teleosts, spiral infolding of intestine wall.

piral essels,—first xylem elements of stele, spiral fibres coiled up inside tubes and so adapted for rapid elongation.

spiralia (spīră'lĭă) *n pl.* [L. *pira* coil.] Coiled structures supported by crura, in certain brachiopoda.

spiranthy (spīrăn'thĭ) *n.* [Gk. *speira* coil *anthos* flower] Displacement of flower parts through twisting

spiraster (spīrăs'tĕr) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil *aster* star] A spiral and rayed sponge spicule.

spire (spīr) *n.* [L. *spira* coil.] Totality of whorls of a spiral shell

spireme (spī'rēm) *n.* [Gk. *speirema*, coil.] Thread-like appearance of nuclear chromatin during prophase of mitosis.

spiricles (spĭr'ĭklz) *n. pl.* [L. *spira*, coil.] Thin, coiled, thread-like outgrowths of some seed-coats.

spiriferous (spīrĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *spira*, coil *ferre* to bear.] Having spiral structure.

spirillar (spīrĭl'ăr) *a* [L. *spirillum* small coil.] *Pert* or resembling spirillum.

spirillum (spīrĭl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *spirillum* small coil.] A thread-like curved bacterium motile filament in cryptogam antheridium.

spirivalve (spī'rĭvălv) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil *valvae* folding doors.] A gastropod with spiral shell

spiroid (spī'roid) *a.* [Gk. *speira* coil *eidos* form.] Spirally formed.

spiron m (spī'rŏnēm) *n* [Gk. *speira*, coil *nema*, thread.] Coiling thread in infusorian stalk.

spirulat (spĭr'ūlăt) *a.* [L. *spira* coil.] *Appl* any spiral structure or coiled arrangement.

splanchnic (splăngk nĭk) *a.* [Gk. *splangchnon* entrail.] *Pert.* viscera *appl.* nerves.

splanchnocoel (splăngk nŏsēl) *n.* [Gk. *splangchnon*, entrail *koilos* hollow] The cavity of lateral plates of embryo persisting as visceral cavity of adult.

splanchnocranium,—viscerocranium, *q.v.*

planchnology (splăngknŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *splangchnon* entrail *logos* discourse.] The branch of anatomy dealing with viscera.

planchnopleure (splăngk'nŏploor) *n.* [Gk. *splangchnon* entrail *pleura*, side.] Inner layer of mesoblast, applied to viscera.

spleen (splēn) *n* [Gk. *splēn* spleen.] A vascular organ in which lymphocytes are produced and red blood corpuscles destroyed in vertebrates lien.

splen tic (splĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *splēn* spleen.] *Pert* the spleen.

splenial (plē'nĭăl) *a* [L. *splenium* patch] *Pert* splenius muscle r splenial bone

splenial bon —membrane bone in lower jaw of some vertebrates.

spl nic (splĕn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *splēn* spleen] *Pert* the spleen.

spl nium (plē'nĭŭm) *n* [L. *splenium* patch.] Posterior border of corpus callosum.

spl nius (splē nĭŭ) *n* [L. *splenium* patch] Muscle of upper dorsal region and back f neck

splenocyte (plē nōsīt) *n* [Gk. *splēn* pleen *kytos* hollow] A large monocyte believed to originate n spleen endothelial leucocyte n larg mononuclear leucocyte

spl nophrenic (plē'nōfrĕn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *splēn* pleen *phrēn* midriff] *Pert* pleen and diaphragm.

pondyl (spŏn dĭl) *n* [Gk *sphondylos* rtebra] A vert bra spondyle

pondylou (spŏn dĭlŭs) *a* [Gk. *sphondylos* vertebra] Vertebral.

pondylus (pŏn dĭlŭs) *n* [Gk. *sphondylos* rtebra.] A spondyl vertebra.

spong colous (pŭnjĭk ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *spongia* sponge *colere* to inhabit] Living n ponges

pongin (spŭn jĭn) *n* [L. *spongia* ponge] M terial of skeletal fibres of sponge

spongioblast (pŭn jĭōblăst) *n* [L. *spongia* ponge Gk. *blastos* bud.] A pongin produc g cell

pongi blasts pŭn jĭōblăsts) *n pl* [Gk. *spongia* sponge *blastos* bud] Embryonic epithelial cells which g rise to neuroglia cells and fibres radiating to periphery of spinal cord

spongiocyt (pŭn jĭosīt) *n* [Gk. *spongia* ponge *kytos* hollow] A acuolated cell f ona fasciculata.

spongioplasm (spŭn'jĭōplăzm) *n* [Gk. *spongia* sponge *plasma* mould.] Cytoplasmic threadwork of a cell cytoreticulum mitome.

spongiose (spŭn'jĭōs) *a.* [L. *spongia* sponge.] Of a spongy texture spongoid full of small cavities.

pongoblast,—sponginblast, *q.v*

spongophare (spŏng'gōfăr) *n* [Gk. *spongos* ponge *pherein* to bear] The upper chamber bearing part of a sponge *cf* hypophare.

spongophyll (spŏng'gōfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *spongos* sponge *phyllon* leaf.] A leaf having pongy parenchyma, without palisade tissue, between upper and lower epidermis as in certain aquatics

spongy (spŭn j) *a* [L. *spongia* ponge] Of open texture lacunar *appl* parenchyma f mesophyll *appl* tissue surrounding embryo sac as in gymnosperms.

spontaneous gene ation, — abiogenesis, *q.v*

spoon,—small sclerite at base of balancers in Diptera pinion or tegula.

sporabola (pōrăb'ōlă) *n* [Gk. *spora* seed *bolos* a throw] The trajectory of a spore discharged from sterigma.

poradic (spōrăd'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *sporadikos* scattered.] *Appl* plants confined to limited localities.

poradin (pōrăd'ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *sporadēn* scattered about.] Trophozoite of gregarines moving about in lumen of gut.

porange (porănj') *n* [Gk. *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] A po angium *q v*

sporangia,—*plu* of porangium

sporangial (spōrăn jĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] *Pert* a porangium

sporangiferous (spōrănjĭf'ĕrŭs) *a* [Gk. *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel; L. *ferre* t bear] Sporangia-bearing

sporangiform (pōrăn jĭfôrm) *a* [Gk. *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel L. *forma* shape.] Sporangioid lik porangium

sporangiocarp (spŏrăn'jiŏkârp) *n.* [Gk. *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel *karpos* fruit.] An enclosed collection of sporangia a structure of asci and sterile hyphae surrounded by a peridium an ascocarp

sporangiolum (spŏrăn'jiŏlŭm) *n* [Gk. *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] A secondary or small few-spored sporangium sporangiole.

sporangiophor (spŏrăn'jiŏfŏr) *n* [Gk. *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel *phorein* to bear] A stalk-like structure bearing sporangia.

sporangiospore (spŏrăn'jiŏspŏr) *n.* [Gk. *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel *sporos*] A sporangium spore.

sporangium (spŏrăn'jiŭm) *n* [Gk. *sporos* seed *angeion* vessel.] A spore-case capsule, or cell in which spores are produced.

spore (spŏr) *n.* [Gk. *sporos* seed.] A highly specialised reproductive cell of plants resistant dormant form of certain bacteria falciform cell of Sporozoa

spore formation, — reproduction by encystation followed by division and free-cell liberation endogenous multiplication sporogony sporogenesis, sporulation.

spore mother-cells,—sixteen cells produced by repeated division of an archesporium, each in turn dividing into four spores sporoblasts.

sporetia (spŏrē'tiă, -shiă) *n. plu* [Gk. *sporos* seed.] Idiochromidia chromidia of generative chromatin.

sporidiferous (spŏridif'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos* seed L. *ferre* to bear] Sporidia-bearing

sporidiol (spŏr'idiŏl) *n* [Gk. *sporos* seed.] A protobasidium sporidium arising from promycelium, in rusts; sporidiolum.

sporidium (spŏrid'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos* seed *idion* dim.] Conidium developed by abstriction from conidiophore in fungi ascospore basidiospore.

sporidochium (spŏr'idŏkī'ŭm) *n* [Gk. *sporos* seed *dochaion* holder] Receptacle of certain fungi *cf* sporodochium.

sporiferous (spŏrif'ĕrŭs) *a* [Gk. *sporos* seed L. *ferre* to bear] Spore-bearing

sporification (spŏr'ĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [Gk. *sporos* seed; L. *facere* to make.] Formation of spores.

sporiparity (spŏr'ĭpăr'ĭtĭ) *n* [Gk. *sporos* seed L. *parere* to beget.] Reproduction by spore formation.

sporiparous (spŏrip'ărŭs) *a* [Gk *sporos* seed L. *parere* to beget.] Reproducing by spore formation.

sporoblast (spŏr'ŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *sporos* seed *blastos* bud.] An archespore stage in spore formation, sporoblast giving rise to spores and these to sporozoites.

sporocarp (spŏr'ŏkârp) *n.* [Gk. *sporos* seed *karpos* fruit] An ascocarp structure formed from archicarp and investing hyphae, enclosing spored asci sorus covered by indusium.

sporocladium (spŏr'ŏklādĭŭm, -klădĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos* seed *kladion* small young branch.] Branch of conidiophore, bearing sporangia or conidia.

sporocyst (spŏr'ŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *sporos* seed *kystis* bladder] A stage in spore formation preceding liberation of spores, or protective envelope of spore in protozoa encysted embryo stage of trematoda after degeneration following entry into intermediate host.

sporocystid (spŏrŏsĭs'tĭd) [Gk. *sporos* seed *kystis* bladder *eidos* form.] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when the zygote forms sporocysts.

sporocyte (spŏr'ŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *sporos* seed *kytos* hollow] A spore mother-cell.

sporodochium (spŏr'ŏdŏkī'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos* seed *dochaion*, holder] A hemispherical aggregate of conidiophores, *cf* sporidochium.

sporoduct (spŏr'ŏdŭkt) *n* [Gk. *sporos* seed L. *ducere* to lead.] A special apparatus for dissemination of spores of Sporozoa and of some Fungi.

porogenesis,—spore formation, *q.v.*
sporogenous (sporŏj ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos* seed *gennaein* to produce.] Spore-producing sporiparous.
sporogonial (spōrŏgō niăl) *a.* [Gk. *poros* seed *gonos* offspring.] *Pert* a porogon um.
sporogonium (spōrŏgō nĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *spor* seed *gonos* offspring.] A structure developed from a fertilised oosphere of an archegonium, giving rise to asexual spores, in mosses.
sporogony (spŏrŏg'ŏnĭ) *n* [Gk. *sporos* seed *gonos* birth.] Spore formation sporogenesis.
sporoid (spō roid) *a* [Gk. *spora* seed *eidos* like.] Lik a pore.
sporokin te (spōr'ŏkĭnīt') *n* [Gk. *sporos* seed *kinein* to move.] A motile pore from the oocyst of certain Haemosporidia
spor nt (spŏrŏnt) *n* [Gk. *spor s* seed *on* being] Gametocyte stage n life-history of Sporozoa
por phore (spōr'ŏfōr) *n* [Gk. *por* seed *pherein* to bea] A pore bearing structure n fungi an inflorescence process of plasmodium producing spores on free surface in Mycetozoa.
porophydium (spō ŏfĭd'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk *sporos* seed *phyos* shoot *idi n dim*] The porangium of certain thallophytes.
sporophyll (pŏr'ŏfĭl) *n* [Gk *pora* seed *phyllon* leaf] A sporangium bearing leaf
sporophyte (spŏr'ŏfīt) *n* [Gk *pora* seed *phyton* plant] A stem covered with porophylls leaves each bearing a porangium in ferns the diploid pore-producing phase in alternation of plant generations *Opp* gamet phyte
sporoplasm (pŏr' plăzm) *n* [Gk. *spor* seed *plasma* mould.] Sporozoite binucleate amoebula or central part of pore
spor sac (pŏr'ŏsăk) *n* [Gk *por* seed L. *saccus* sack] An ovoid pouch-like body onsisting of a gonad, a degraded reproductiv ood of a medusoid colony
spor tamium p ămĭ'ŭm
[Gk. *poros* seed *hamation* store.] Cell layer beneath apothecium, as in lichens.
sporozoid (spōrŏzō'ĭd) *n*. [Gk. *spora* seed *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] A motile spore zoospore
sporozoite (pōrŏzō'īt) *n* [Gk. *sporos* seed; *zoon* animal] Spore liberated through dissolving of membrane of sporocyst a phase in life-history of Sporozoa
sport,—a mutation *q.v.*
sporulation (spŏrūlā shŭn) *n* [L. *porula* mall seed.] Brood forma tion by multiple cell-fission spore-formation liberation of spores.
spot fruit,—sorus, as of ferns.
spur (spŭ) *n* [A.S *spora* pu] A calcar cog tooth of malleus rim of sclera outside iridial angle cuticula outgrowth on legs of certain insects a process of petal or of a sepal functioning as nectar receptacle small reproductive boot brachyplast *q.v.*
spurias (spū rĭĕ) *n plu* [L. *purius* false] Feathers f alula or bastard wing
spuri us (spū rĭŭs) *a* [L. *spurius* false] Seemingly true but morphologically false *appl* dissepiment fruit teeth vein ing
squama (skwā mă) *n* [L. *squama*, scale] A squame or scale a part arranged like a scale vertical part of frontal bone part of occipital bone above and behind foramen magnum anterior and upper part of temporal bone antitegula or alyptron, a scal below wing base of Diptera a scale-like body attached to second podomere of antenna of some Crustacea.
squamate (skwā māt) [L *squama* scal] Scaly
quamation (sk āmā shŭn) *n* [L. *squama* scale] Scal arrangement.
quame —squ ma *q.v.*
squamella (skwămĕl ă) *n* [*Dim.* of L *squama* scale] A mall scale or bract palea.
quamellat (kwămĕl āt) *a* [L. *squama* scale] Having small scales or bract squamell ferous.

squamelliform (skwămĕl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale *forma* shape.] Resembling a squamella.

squamiferous (skwămif'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *squama*, scal *ferre* to bear] Bearing scales squamigerous.

squamiform (skwā mifôrm) [L. *squama*, scale *forma* shape.] Scale-like.

quamosal (skwāmō sāl) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] A membrane bone of vertebrate skull forming part of posterior side wall.

squamose (skwā'mōs) *a.* [L. *squama* scale.] Covered with scales squamous.

squamous (skwā mŭs) *a.* [L. *squama* scale.] *Appl* simple epithelium of flat nucleated cells, scaly or pave ment epithelium.

quamula (skwăm ūlă) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] A squamule or small scale minute membranous scale, or lodicule, in grasses tegula of some insects on of small circular areas into which pouch scales of Gymnophiona are div ided.

squamulate (skwăm ūlāt) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Having minute scales squamulose.

squarrose (skwŏr'ōs) *a.* [L.L. *squarrosus* scurfy] Rough with projecting scales rigid leaves.

squarrulose (skwŏr'ūlōs) *a.* [L.L. *squarrosus* scurfy] Tending to become squarrose.

stachyosporous (stăkiōs porŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stachy* ear f corn *sporos* seed.] Bearing sporangia on axis as Selaginella *cf* phyllosporous.

tadium (stā dĭŭm) *n.* [L. *stare* to stand.] A stage in development or life-history of plant or animal stadia interval between two successive ecdyses in insects.

tag horned (stăg'hôrnd) *a.* [Icel. *stiga* to mount A.S *horn*.] Having large branched mandibles, as a stag-beetle.

stagnicolous (stăgnĭk olŭs) *a.* [L. *stagnum* standing water *colere* to inhabit.] Living or growing in stagnant water

stalk-cell,—the barren cell of two into which the antheridial cell of gymnosperms divides.

stalk-eyed,—having eyes at end of a short stalk, as in some Crustacea, *opp* sessile-eyed.

stamen (stā'mĕn) *n.* [L. *stamen* warp] The male organ of flower consisting of stalk or fila ment with anther containing pollen.

staminal (stăm'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *stamen* warp.] *Pert* a stamen.

taminate (stăm'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *stamen* warp.] Producing or consisting f stamens.

staminiferous (stămĭnĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *stamen* warp *ferre* to bear] Staminigerous stamen-bearing

staminod (stăm'ĭnŏd) *n.* (L. *stamen*, warp Gk. *eidos* form.] A foliaceous scale-like body in some flowers, derived from a meta morphosed stamen rudiment ary imperfect, sterile stamen staminodium.

staminody (stăm'ĭnodĭ) *n.* [L. *stamen* warp; Gk. *eidos* form.] Metamorphosis of flower rgans into stamens.

tandard (stănd ărd) *n* [O F *estandart* from L. *stare* to stand.] The vexillum or upper petal in Papilionaceae tree or shrub not supported by wall.

stapedius (stăpē'dĭŭs) *n.* [L.L. *stapes* stirrup] A muscle pulling the head of the stapes.

tapes (stā pēz) *n* [L.L. *stapes* stirrup] Stirrup-shaped innermost bone f middle ear operculum or internal end of columella auris, fitting into and filling fenestra ovalis in amphibians.

starch (stârch) *n.* [A.S. *stear* stiff.] The common carbohydrate formed by plants and stored in seeds $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_n$.

starch sheath,—endodermis with starch grains.

stasimorphy (stās'ĭmôr fĭ) *n.* (Gk. *stasis* standing *morphe* form.] A deviation in form due to arrested development.

stasis (stā sis) *n* [Gk. *stasis* standing] Stoppage o retardation, as of growth, or of movement of animal fluids.

stathmokinesis (stăth mokinē'sis) *n* [Gk. *stathmos* station *kinesis* movement] Inhibition of cell d sion s by colchicine or other agent

static (stăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *statikos* causing to stand] *Pert* system at rest or in equilibrium *appl* postural reactions *opp* kinetic *appl* proprioceptors as otoliths and semicircular canals.

statoblast (stăt'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *statos* stationary *blastos* bud] A specialised bud winter-egg of some Polyzoa, developed on funiculus and set free on death f parent organism.

statocone (stăt'ōkōn) *n.* [Gk *statos* stationary *konis* dust.] A minute structure contained in a statocyst.

statocyst (stăt'ōsist) *n* [Gk. *statos* stationary *kystis* bladder] A esicle of many invertebrates with function of perception f position of body n pace a statocyte o geoperceptn cell containing statoliths

statocyte (stăt ōsīt) *n* [Gk. *statos* stationary *kytos* hollow] A cell containing statoliths

statolith (stăt ōlĭth) *n* [Gk. *statos* stationary *lithos* stone.] A structure of calcium carbonat sand grain or secreted substance contained tatocyst a cell nclusion as oil droplet, starch grain, crystal which changes it intracellular position under the nfluence of gravity

statorhabd stăt'orăbd) *n* [Gk. *statos* stationary *rhabdos* rod] A short tentacular process carrying the statolith n Trachomedusae

statospore (stăt ōspōr) *n* [Gk. *statos* stationary *spora* seed] A resti g pore.

staurophyll (stô rofĭl) *n* [Gk. *stauros* palisad *phyllon* leaf] A leaf having palisade or other compact tissue hroughout

steapsin (stēăp sin) *n* [Gk. *stear* tallow *pepsis* digestion.] A lipolytic enzyme of pancreatic juice.

stearin (stē ărin) *n* [Gk. *stear* tallow] The solid part of fat, held dissolved by olein at body tempera ture a component of many animal and vegetable fats

steganopodous (stĕgănŏp'ōdŭs) *a.* [Gk. *steganos* covered *pous* foot.] Having feet completely webbed totipalmate.

stege (stē'jē stĕg'ē) *n* [Gk. *stege* roof] The inner layer of rods of Corti.

stegocarpous (stĕg'ōkăr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stegein* t cover *karpos* fruit.] Having a capsule with operculum and peristome stegocarpic.

stegocrotaphic (stĕg'ōkrŏt ăfĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stege* roof *krotaphos* the temples.] *Appl* skull whose only gaps on dorsal surface are nares orbits and parietal foramen.

stelar parenchyma,—pith

stelar syst m,—of plants, vascula and associated conjunctive tissue

stele (stēlē) *n* [Gk. *stele* pillar] A bulky strand or cylinder of vascular tissue contained in stem and root of plants, developed from plerome

stellar (stĕl ăr) **stellate** (stĕl'āt) *a* [L *stella* star] Astral radiating star-shaped *appl* leaf sponge spicul cells, ganglion stelliform

stellat ticulum,—enamel pulp of dental germ

stelocyttar us (stē'lōsĭt'ărŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stele* pillar *kyttaros* honey-comb cell.] Building *pert* stalked combs, as of certain wasps *cf* phragmocyttarous.

st m (stĕm) *n* [A.S *stemn* tree stem] Main axis of plant.

stem body,—equatorial part of the pindle between two nuclei at telophase

st m-c ll,—a primordial germ-cell.

stemma (tĕm ă) *n* [Gk *stemma* garland.] A simple eye or ocellus of rthropod l teral ocellus an ocellus of an ommatid m

stenobaric (stĕn'ŏbăr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow *baros* weight.] *Appl.* animals adaptable only to small differences in pressure or altitude *cf.* eurybaric.

stenobathic (stĕn ŏbăth'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow *bathys* deep] Having narrow vertical range of distribution, *opp.* eurybathic.

stenochoric (stĕn'ŏkō'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow *choros* place.] Having narrow range of distribution.

stenocyst (stĕn ŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow *kystis* bladder] One of the auxiliary cells in leaves of certain mosses.

stenohaline (stĕn'ŏhăl'ĭn) *a.* [Gk *stenos* narrow *halinos* saline.] *Appl.* organisms adaptable to narrow range of salinity *opp.* euryhaline.

stenohygric (stĕn'ŏhī'grĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow *hygros* wet.] *Appl.* organisms adaptable to narrow variation in atmospheric humidity

stenomorphi (stĕn ŏmŏr'fĭk) [Gk. *stenos* narrow *morphe* f rm.] Dwarfed smaller than typical form, owing to cramped habitat.

stenonian d ct,—Stensen duct.

stenonotal (stĕn onō'tăl) *a.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow *notos* back.] With very small thorax, as worker insect.

stenopetalous (stĕn ŏpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow *petalon*, leaf] With narrow petals.

stenophagous (stĕnŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow *phagein* to eat.] Subsisting on limited variety of food, *opp.* euryphagous *cf.* monophagous.

stenophyllous (stĕn'ŏfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow; *phyllon* leaf.] Narrow-leaved

stenosepalous (stĕn'ŏsĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow F *sépale* sepal.] With narrow sepals.

stenostomatous (stĕn'ŏstŏm ătŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow *stoma*, mouth.] Narrow mouthed.

stenothermi (stĕn othĕr'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow *therme* heat.] *Appl.* organisms adaptable only to slight variations in temperature *opp.* eurythermic.

stenotopic (stĕn'ŏtŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stenos* narrow, *topos* place.] Having a restricted range of geographical distribution, *opp.* eurytopic.

s t notropic (stĕn ŏtrŏp'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *stenos* narrow *trope* turn.] Having very limited daptation t varied conditions

Stensen s duct [*N Stensen* Danish physiologist] Duct of parotid gland.

stephani n (stĕfăn'ĭŏn) [Gk. *stephanos* crown.] The point where superior temporal ridge is crossed by coronal suture.

s tepp (stĕp) [Russ. *step*] Xerophilous and generally treeless grassland short-grass plains.

stercobilin (stĕrkobĭl'ĭn) *n* [L. *stercus* dung *bilis* bile.] The brown pigment of faeces urobilin $C_{33}H_{45}O_6N$

stercomarium (stĕrkŏmā rĭum) *n.* [L *stercus* dung] Th system of stercom containing tubes of certai Sarcodina.

stercome (stĕr'kōm) *n.* [L. *stercus* dung] Faecal matter of Sarcodina, in masses f brown granules.

s tercoral (stĕr'korăl) *a.* [L. *stercus* dung] *Pert* faeces *appl.* dorsal pocket or sac of proctodaeum in spiders.

stereid (stĕr'ĕĭd) *n* [Gk. *stereos* solid *eidos* form.] A lignified parenchyma cell with pit canals stone cell, *q v*

st eid bundl s,—bands or bundles of sclerenchymatous fibres.

ste blastula (stĕr'eŏblăs'tūlă) *n.* [Gk. *stereos* solid *blastos* bud.] Abnormal form of echinoid larva unable to gastrulate.

stereocilia (stĕr'eosĭl'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *stereos* rigid L. *cilium* eyelash.] Non-motil secretory projections on epithelium of duct of epididymis.

stereognosti (stĕr'eŏgnŏs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stereos* solid L. *gnoscere* to know] *Appl.* sense which ppreciates size, shape weight.

stereokineal (stĕr'ēōkinē sis) *n* [Gk. *stereos* solid *kinesis* movement.] Movement or inhibition of movement in response to contact stimuli thigmotaxis.

stereoma (stĕr'eōm) *n* [Gk. *stereoma* solid body.] Sclerenchymatous and collenchymatous masses along with hardened parts of vascular bundles forming supporting tissue in plants the thick walled elongated cells of the central cylinder in mosses

stereoplasm (stĕr'eōplăzm) *n* [Gk. *stereos* solid *plasma* mould.] The more solid part of protoplasm, *opp* hygroplasm a vesicular substance filling interseptal spaces of certain corals

stereospondylous (stĕr'ēōspŏn dilŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stereos* solid *sphondylos* vertebra.] Having vertebrae each fused into one piece *cf* temnospondylous

stereotaxy (stĕr'eotăk'sĭ) *n* [Gk. *stereo* solid *taxis* arrangement.] The mechanical reaction to continuous contact with a solid.

stereotropism (stĕrēŏt'rŏpĭzm) *n* [Gk *stereo* solid *trope* turn] Tendency of organisms t attach themselves t solid objects, or to live in crannies or tunnels in total contact with solids thigmotaxis

sterigma (stĕrig'mă) [Gk. *sterigma* pport] A slender filament arising from basidium or conidiophore and giving rise to spores by bstriction flange rib-l ke part of d rn t leaf lying along he stem *Plu* sterigmata

sterile (stĕr'īl) *a* [L. *sterilis* barren] Incapabl of propagation septic

sterilise (stĕr'ĭlīz) [L *steril* barren.] T render incapabl of reproduction or of conveyi g infection

sternal (stĕr'năl) *a* [Gk *sternon* chest.] *Pert* sternum, or termite *appl* ribs united to ternum

sternebrae (stĕr'nĕb ē) *n plu* [L *sternum* breast bone *vertebrae* on analogy of vertebrae] Divisions of segmented sternum or breast bone

sternellum (stĕrnĕl'ŭm) *n* [*Dim* of L. *sternum* breast bone.] A sternal sclerite of insects sclerite behind eusternum poststernite

sternite (stĕr'nīt) *n* [Gk. *sternon* breast.] A ventral plate of an arthropod segment a sternal sclerite.

sternoclavicular (stĕr'nōklăvĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sternum* breast bone *clavicula* small key] *Appl* and *pert* articulation between sternum and clavicle.

sternocostal (stĕr'nŏkŏs'tăl) *a* [L. *sternum* breast bone *costa* rib.] *Pert* sternum and ribs *appl* ligament surface of heart.

sternokleidomastoid (stĕr'nŏklī'dōmăs'toid) *a* [Gk. *sternon* chest *kleis* key *mastos* breast *eidos* form.] *Appl* an oblique neck muscle stretching from sternum t mastoid process.

sternopleurite (stĕ nopleo rīt) *n* [Gk. *sternon* chest *pleura* side.] Thoracic sclerite formed by union of episternum and sternum in insects sternopleuron.

sternoscapular (stĕr'noskăp ūlăr) *a* [L. *sternum* breast bone *scapula* shoulder-blade.] *Appl* a muscle connecting sternum and scapula.

sternotribe (stĕr'nŏtrīb) *a.* [Gk. *sternon* chest *tribein* to rub.] *Appl* flowers with fertilising elements so placed as to be brushed by sternites of visiting insects.

st noxiphoid (stĕr'nŏzĭf oid) *a* [Gk. *sternon* chest *xiphos* sword *eid* form.] *Appl* plane through junctio f sternum and xiphoid cartilage.

ste num (stĕr'nŭm) *n* [L. *sternum* breast bone] Breast bone of vertebrates ventral plate of typical rthropod segment.

st ols stĕr ŏlz) *n plu* [Gk *stereos* solid L *oleum* oil] Alcohols of ry be structure including the yclopentenophenanthrene ring) found in pla ts and animals, and ompris g th my osterols phytost rol nd ost rol g

sterraster (stĕrăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *sterros* solid *aster* star.] Aster with actines soldered together by silica.

sterrula (stĕr'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *sterros* solid.] Solid free-swimming larva of Alcyonaria, preceding planula.

tichidium (stĭkĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *stichos* row *idion*, *dim.*] A tetraspore receptacle of some algae.

stichochr me (stĭk'ŏkrōm) *a.* [Gk. *stichos* row *chroma* colour.] With Nissl granules arranged in rows, as in motor neurones.

stigma (stĭg'mă) *n.* **stigmata** (stĭg'mătă) *plu.* [Gk. *stigma*, mark.] P rtion of pistil which receives pollen; eye-spots of some protozoa an arthropod piracle apertures connected with tracheae of insects coloured wing spot of certain butter flies and other insects gill-slit of tunicates spots or stomata formed as artefacts in walls of capillaries.

tigmati (stĭgmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stigma*, mark.] *Appl* lid cell of an archegonium *part* stigma.

stigmatiferous (stĭgmătĭf'ĕrŭs) [Gk. *stigma*, mark L. *ferr* to carry.] Stigma-bearing

stigmatiform (stĭg'mătĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *stigma*, mark L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling stigma stigmatoid.

tile(t),—*see* style(t)

stilt-roots,—buttress-roots *q.v.*

stimulant (stĭm ūlănt) [L. *stimulare* to incite.] A stimulus-producing agent.

stimulation (stĭmūlā shŭn) *n.* [L. *stimulare* to incite.] Excitation or irritation of an organism or part by external or internal influences.

stimulose (stĭm ūlōs) *a* [L. *stimulare* to incite.] Furnished with stinging hairs cells

stimulus (stĭm ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *stimulus* goad.] An agent which causes reaction or change in an organism or in any of its parts stinging hair

sting (stĭng) *n.* [A.S. *stingan* to sting.] Stinging hair or cell spine of sting-ray offensive and defensive organ for piercing also for inoculating with poison.

stipe (stīp) *n.* [L. *stipes* stalk.] The stem bearing pileus in agarics stalk of seaweeds stem or caudex of palms and tree-ferns stem of fern fronds a stipes.

tipel (stī'pĕl) *n.* [L. *stipes* stalk.] An outgrowth of leaflets resembling the stipule of a leaf-base.

stipella (stīpĕl'ă) *n* [*Dim.* from L. *stipes* talk.] Stipule f leaflet in compound leaf.

stipellate (stī'pĕlāt) *a.* [L. *stipes* stalk.] Bearing stipels.

tipes (stī'pĕz) *n* [L. *stipes* stalk.] Peduncl of a stalked eye distal part of protopodite f first maxilla of insects, itself divided into eustipes and parastipes, and the eustipes further into dististipes, proxistipes and basistipes.

tipiform (stī'pĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *stipes* stalk *forma* shape.] Resembling stalk or stem.

stipitat (stĭp'ĭtāt) *a.* [L. *stipes* stalk.] Stalked.

stipit (stĭp'ĭtēz) *plu* [L. *stipes* stalk.] *Plu* of stipes paired part anterior t mentum f gnathochilarium.

stipular (stĭp ūlăr) *a.* [L. *stipula* small stalk.] Like *part* or growing in place of stipules stipellar

stipulate (stĭp'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *stipula*, small stalk.] W th stipules stipuliferous.

tipul (stĭp ūl) [L. *stipula*, small stalk.] One of two foliaceous membranaceous processes developed t base of leaf petiole, sometimes in tendril or spine form paraphyll *q.v.*

stipuliform (stĭp'ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *stipula* small stalk *forma* shape.] In the form of stipul

stipuloid (stĭp ūloid) *n* [L. *stipula*, small stalk Gk *eidos* form.] A unicellular outgrowth from basal nod of branches in Charophyta.

stirp (stĕrp) **stirps** (stĕrps) *n.* [L. *stirps* stock.] The sum-total of germs or gemmules to be found in newly fertilised ovum.

stock (stŏk) *n.* [A.S *stocc* post.] Stem of tree or bush receiving bud, or scion, in grafting a gilliflower an asexual zooid which produces sexual zooids of one sex by gemmation, as in Polychaeta live stock.

stolon (stō'lŏn) *n.* [L. *stolo* shoot.] A creeping stem o runner capable of developing rootlets and stem, and ultimately forming a ew individual a cylindrical stem of some Polyzoa from which individuals grow out at intervals a horizontal tubular branch of some coelenterates from which new zooids arise by budding the cadophore and bud-forming ventral outgrowth of tunicates.

stolonate (stō'lŏnāt) *a.* [L. *stolo* shoot.] Having stolons resembling a stolon developing from a stolon *appl* plants and animals which develop by means of stolons stoloniferous.

st ma (stō mă) *n.* **stomata** (stŏm ătă) *plu.* [Gk. *stoma* mouth] A small orifice minute penings, with guard cells, in epidermis of plants, especially on under surface of leaves, or the stomatic pores only pertures in endothel um f serous membranes part of alimentary canal between mouth opening and oesophagus in nematodes.

st ma b (stŏm ăk) [Gk. *stomachos* throat, gullet.] Ventriculus sac lik portion of food canal beyond gullet in vertebrates correspond ng part, or entire digestive cavity of invertebrates.

st machic (stŏmăk'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stomachos* gullet.] *Pert* the stomach.

st matal (stōm ătăl) *a* [Gk. *stoma* mouth] *Pert* or lik a stoma stomatic.

stomat (stō māt) *a* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] With stoma or stomata.

stomatic (stōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stoma* *Pert* or lik stoma *appl* pore stomatal

stomatife ous (stōmătĭf'ĕrŭs) [Gk. *stoma* mouth L. *ferre* to carry] Bearing stomata.

tomatogastric (stōm'ătōgăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth *gaster* stomach.] *Pert* mouth and stomach *appl* visceral system of nerves supplying anterior part of alimentary canal *appl* recurrent nerve from frontal to stomachic ganglion in insects.

stomatose, stomatous,—stomate.

stomidium (stōmĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth , *idion*, *dim.*] Aper ture representing terminal pore of degenerated tentacles of Actiniaria.

stomions (stōm'ĭŏnz) *n. plu* [Gk. *stomion*. mall mouth.] Dermal pores or ostia perforating dermal membrane of developing sponge.

st mi m (stō'mĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *stomion* small mouth.] Group of thin walled cells in fern porangium where rupture of mature capsule takes place slit of dehiscing anther

stomocoel (stōm'ŏsēl) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth *koilos* hollow] System of cavities in lips.

st modaeal canal,—in Ctenophora, canal given off by each per radial canal, and situate parallel to tomodaeum.

st modaeum (stōm'ŏdē ŭm) *n* [Gk. *stoma* mouth *odaios pert.* way] Anterior ectoderm-lined portion of alimentary canal anterior pitted-in portion of embryonic gut.

ston canal,—madreporic canal an S-shaped cylinder extending from madreporite to near mouth border in echinoderms hydrophoric canal.

stone cells, — sclerotic cells or rounded sclerenchymatous elements fou d in pear b rachysclereids.

strangulated (străng'gūlātĕd) *a.* [L. *strangulare* to throttle.] Constricted n places contracted and expanded irregularly

strata,—*plu* of stratum.

tratification (străt'ĭfĭkā hŏ) *n.* [L. *stratum* layer *facere* to make.] Arrangement in layers superimposition of layers of epithelium cells vertical groupi g within a comm nity

tratified epithelium,—epithelium cells arranged in many superimposed layers.

stratiform (străt'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *stratum*, layer; *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* fibrocartilage coating osseous grooves or developed in some tendons.

stratose (stră'tōs) *a.* [L. *stratum*, layer.] Arranged in layers.

stratum (stră'tŭm) *n.* [L. *stratum*, layer.] A layer as of cells, or of tissue; group of organisms inhabiting vertical division of an area; vegetation of similar height in a plant community as trees, shrubs, herbs, and mosses; a layer of rock. *Plu.* strata.

stratum compactum,—surface layer of decidua vera.

stratum corneum,—horny external layer of epidermis.

stratum cylindricum,—inner ectodermal layer surrounding mesodermal pulp of feather.

stratum fibrosum,—external fibrous tissue of articular capsule.

stratum germinativum,—Malpighian layer or rete Malpighii *q.v.*

stratum granulosum,—superficial layer of rete mucosum of skin.

stratum lucidum,—layer of cells between stratum corneum and stratum granulosum of skin.

stratum opticum,—layer of nerve fibres constituting innermost layer of retina; layer of multipolar nerve cells of anterior corpora quadrigemina, *cf.* stratum zonale.

stratum spongiosum,—deeper three fourths of decidua vera.

stratum synoviale,—internal stratum of articular capsule; synovial membrane, *q.v.*

stratum zonale, cinereum, opticum, lemnisci,—strata of anterior corpora quadrigemina, from surface inwards.

strepsinema (strĕp sĭnē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *strepsis*, twisting; *nema*, thread.] Chromosome thread at the strepsitene stage.

strepsitene (strĕp sĭtēn) *a.* [Gk. *strepsis*, twisting; *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* stage in meiosis where the diplotene threads appear to be twisted.

streptostylic (strĕp tŏstĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *streptos*, pliant; *stylos*, column.] Exhibiting streptostyly or having quadrate in movable articulation with squamosal; *cf.* monimostylic.

stria (strī'ă) *n.* [L. *stria*, groove, channel.] A narrow line, streak, band, groove or channel.

striated (strī'ātĕd) *a.* [L. *striatus*, grooved.] Marked by narrow lines or grooves, usually parallel.

striated muscle,—voluntary muscle, fibres presenting transverse striations; bundles of fibres enclosed in sheath continuous with tendons.

striatum (strīā'tŭm) [L. *striatus*, grooved.] Corpus striatum *q.v.*

stridulating organs,—a special apparatus on metathoracic and anterior abdominal segments for producing song of cicadas; sound producing organs of various other Arthropoda.

striga (strī'gă) *n.* [L. *striga*, ridge, furrow.] A band of upright, stiff pointed hairs or bristles; bristle like scale.

strigate (strī'gāt) *a.* [L. *striga*, ridge.] Bearing strigae.

strigilis (strĭj'ĭlĭs) *n.* [L. *strigilis*, curry-comb.] A mechanism for cleaning antennae, at junction of tibia and tarsus on first leg of bees.

strigilose (strĭj'ĭlōs) *a.* [L. *strigilis*, small ridge.] Minutely strigose.

strigose (strī'gōs) *a.* [L. *striga*, ridge.] Covered with stiff hairs; ridged; marked by small furrows.

striola (strīŏ'lă) *n.* [L. *striola*, small channel.] Fine narrow line or streak.

striolate (strī'ŏlāt) *a.* [L. *striola*, small channel.] Finely striate.

stripe of Hensen,—*see* Hensen stripe.

strobila (strŏb'ĭlă) [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone.] Stage in development of some Scyphozoa, where from a succession of annular discs embryos take form of a pile of discs separated off in turn; chain of proglottides of tapeworms.

strobilaceous (stròb'ĭlā shŭs) *a* [Gk. *strobilos* fir cone.] Cone-shaped *pert* or having strobiles.

strobilation (stròb'ĭlā shŭn) *n* [Gk. *strobilos* fir cone.] Reproduction by body-segmentation into zooids as in coelenterates, or into proglottides as in tape-worms strobilisation.

str bile (stròb'ĭl) *n*. [Gk. *strobilos* fir cone.] A strobila, or strobilus a spik formed of persistent mem branous bracts, each having a pistillate flower a cone an assemblage of sporophylls.

str biliferous (stròbĭlĭf érŭs) *a*. [Gk. *strobilos* fir cone L. *ferre* to carry] Producing strobiles.

str biloid (stròb'ĭloid) *a* [Gk. *strobilos* fi cone *eidos* form.] Strobiliform resembling shaped like a strobilus or cone.

strobilus (stròb'ĭlŭs) *n* [Gk. *strobilos* fi cone] A strobile cone

str ma (strō mă) *n*. [Gk. *stroma* bedding] Transparent filmy framework of red blood corpuscles protoplasmic body of a plastid connective tissue bindi g and supporting an organ in ovary a soft, vascular reticular framework in meshes f which ovarian follicles are imbedded in *plu* stromata, short protrusions from sclerotium each composed of hyphae in which perithecia are developed some thallophytes

str mati (strōmăt'ĭk) *a* [Gk *stroma* beddi g] *Pert* like in form or nature of stroma stromat form stromatous stromated

stromatolys s (strō măt ŏl'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *stroma* bedding *lysis* loosing] Continued action of haemolysin on ll stroma after haemoglobin ha been l berated

strombuliferou (strŏmbūlĭf érŭs) *a* [D m f L *trombus* piral snail *ferr* to carry] Having spirally coiled rgans tructures

strombuliform (strŏm'būlĭfŏrm) *a* [*Dim* of L. *trombus* spiral snail *forma* shape] Spirally coiled

strongyl (strŏn jĭl) strongylon (strŏn jĭlŏn) *n* [Gk. *strongyle* rounded.] A two-rayed rod sponge picule rounded at both ends a nematode

strophiolate (strŏf'ĭōlăt) *a*. [L. *strophiolum* small garland.] Having excrescences round hilum.

str phioles (strŏf'ĭōlz) *n* *plu* [L. *strophiolum* small garland.] Small excrescences arising from various parts of a seed testa never developed before fertilisation caruncles.

str photaxis (strŏfŏtăk sĭs) *n* [Gk. *strophe* twisted *taxis* arrangement] Twisting movement or tendency in response to an external stimulus.

struma (stroom ă) *n* [L. *struma* scrofulous tumour] A swelling on a plant organ.

strumiferous (stroomĭf'ĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *struma* tumour *ferr* to carry] H ving a struma or strumae.

strumiform (stroom'ĭfŏrm) *a*. [L. *struma* wen *forma* shape] Cushion-like.

strumose (stroomōs') strumulose (stroom ūlōs) *a* [L. *struma* wen.] Having small cushion-like wellings.

strut roots,—buttress roots, *q.v*

stupeous (stū pĕŭs) stupose (stū pōs) *a* [L *stupa* tow] Tow-like having a tuft of matted filaments.

stupulose (stū pūlōs) *a* [L. *stupa* tow] Covered with short filaments.

stylar (stī'lăr) *a* [L. *stylus* pricker] *Pert* styl

stylate (stī'lăt) *a* [L *stylus* pricker] H ving a styl or styles.

styl (stīl) *n* [Gk *stylos* pillar L. *stylus* pricker] Slender pper part of pist l supporting st gma a rod-like ponge picule poi ted at on end calcareous projection from pore tabula in some Millepora abdom nal bristle-l ke p ocess on male mes an ta *q* embol of pal r

stylet (stī'lĕt) *n* [L *stylus* pricker] Small pointed bri tl lik appendge lancet of trachea or sting held in posit n by tylet sheath.

stylifer (stī'lifĕr) *n.* [L. *stylus* pricker; *ferre* to carry.] Portion of clasper which carries style.

styliferous (stīlif'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *stylus* pricker; *ferre* to carry.] Bearing style; having bristly appendages.

styliform (stī'lifôrm) *a.* [L. *stylus* pricker; *forma* shape.] Pricker or bristle-shaped.

styloconic (stī'lōkŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *stylos* pillar; *kōnos* cone.] Having terminal peg on conical base; *appl.* type of olfactory sensilla in insects.

styloglossal (stī'lōglŏs'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *stylos* pillar; *glōssa*, tongue.] *Pert.* styloglossus muscle connecting styloid process and tongue.

stylogonidium (stī'lōgŏnĭd'ĭŭm) *n.*,—conidium, *q.v.*

stylohyal (stī'lōhī'ăl) *n.* [Gk. *stylos* pillar; *hyoeidēs* Y-shaped.] Distal part of styloid process of temporal bone; small interhyal between hyal and hyomandibular.

stylohyoid (stī'lōhī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *stylos* pillar; *hyoeidēs* Y-shaped.] *Appl.* ligament attached to styloid process and lesser cornu of hyoid; *appl.* a muscle; *appl.* a branch of facial nerve.

styloid (stī'loid) *a.* [Gk. *stylos* pillar; *eidos* form.] *Appl.* processes of temporal bone, fibula, radius, ulna.

stylomandibular (stī'lōmăndĭb'ūlăr) *a.* [Gk. *stylos* pillar; L. *mandibulum* jaw.] *Appl.* ligamentous band extending from styloid process of temporal bone to angle of lower jaw.

stylomastoid (stī'lōmăs'toid) *a.* [Gk. *stylos* pillar; *mastos* breast; *eidos* like.] *Appl.* foramen between styloid and mastoid processes, also an artery entering that foramen.

stylopharyngeus (stī'lōfărĭn'jēŭs) *n.* [Gk. *stylos* pillar; *pharynx* pharynx.] A muscle extending from the base of styloid process downwards along side of pharynx.

stylopodium (stīlōpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *stylos* pillar; *pous* foot.] A conical swelling surrounding bases of divaricating styles of Umbelliferae; upper arm, or thigh.

stylospore (stī'lōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *stylos* pillar; *sporos* seed.] A stalked spore, as in Coniomycetes; conidium.

stylosporous (stīlŏs'pōrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *stylos* pillar; *sporos* seed.] *Pert.* stylospore or conidium.

stylostegium (stī'lōstē'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *stylos* pillar; *stegē* roof.] Inner corona of milk weed plants.

stylostome (stī'lōstōm) *n.* [L. *stylus* pricker; Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] A tube in skin produced by tissue reaction of host to insertion of chelicerae of a mite.

stylus (stī'lŭs) *n.* [L. *stylus* pricker.] A style; stylet; simple pointed spicule; molar cusp; pointed process.

subabdominal (sŭb'ăbdŏm'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *abdomen* belly.] Nearly in abdominal region.

subacuminate (sŭb'ăkū'mĭnāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *acumen* point.] Somewhat tapering.

subaduncate (sŭb'ădŭng'kāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *aduncus* hooked.] Somewhat crooked.

subaerial (sŭb'āē'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *aer* air.] Growing just above surface of ground.

subalpine (sŭbăl'pīn) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *alpinus* alpine.] *Appl.* zone below timber line, or to plants or animals growing or living there.

subalternate (sŭb'ăltĕr'nāt, -ŏl') *a.* [L. *sub* under; *alternus* one after another.] Tending to change from alternate to opposite.

subanconeus (sŭb'ăngkōnē'ŭs) *n.* [L. *sub* under; Gk. *ankōn* elbow.] Small muscle extending from triceps to elbow.

subapical (sŭbăp'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *apex* extremity.] Nearly at the apex.

subarachnoid (sŭbărăk'noid) *a.* [L. *sub* under; Gk. *arachnē* spider's web; *eidos* form.] *Appl.* a cavity filled with cerebrospinal fluid between arachnoid and pia mater; *appl.* cisternae of brain, and longitudinal septum in region of spinal medulla.

subarborescent (sŭb ărbŏrĕs ent) *a.* [L. *sub* under *arborescens* growing into a tree.] Somewhat like a tree.

subarcuate (sŭbăr'kūăt) *a.* [L. *sub* under *arcus* bow] *Appl.* a blind fossa which extends backwards under superior semicircular canal in infant skull.

subatrial (sŭbā'trĭăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *atrium* hall.] Below the atrium *appl.* longitudinal ridges on inner side of metapleural folds uniting to form ventral part of atrium in development of lancelet.

subauricular (sŭb'ŏrĭk ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub* under *auricula* external ear] Below the ea

subaxillary (sŭbăks'ĭlărĭ) *a.* [L. *sub* under *axilla*, arm pit.] *Appl.* outgrowths just beneath the axil.

sub-basal (sŭb-bā săl) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *basis* foundation.] Situated near the base

sub-branchial (sŭb-brăng'kĭăl) *a* [L. *sub* under Gk *brangchia* gills] Under the gills

sub-bronchial (sŭb-brŏng'kĭăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *brongchia* windpipe.] Below the bronchials

subcalcareous (sŭb-kălkā rĕŭs) *a.* [L. *sub* under *calx* lime] Somewhat limy

subcalcarine (sŭbkăl'kărĭn) *a* [L. *sub* under *calcar* spur] Under the calcarine fissure *appl.* lingual gyrus of brain.

subcallosal (sŭb'kălō'săl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *callus* hard skin] *Appl.* a gyrus below corpus callosum.

subcampanulate (sŭb'kămpăn ūlăt) *a.* [L. *sub* under *campanula* little bell] Somewhat bell-shaped.

subcapsular (sŭbkăp sūlăr) *a* [L. *sub* under *capsula* little chest] Inside capsule

subcardinal (sŭbkăr'dĭnăl) *a* [L. *sub* under *cardo* hinge] *Appl.* pair of veins between mesonephros

subcarinate (sŭbkăr'ĭnăt) *a* [L. *sub* under *carina* keel] Somewhat keel-shaped

subcartilaginous (sŭb'kărtĭlăj'ĭnŭs) *a* [L. *sub* under *cartilago* gristle.] Not entirely cartilaginous.

subcaudal (sŭbkŏd'ăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *cauda* tail.] Situate under tail as a shield or plat

subcaudate (sŭbkŏd'ăt) *a.* [L. *sub* under *cauda* tail.] Having a tail-like process.

subcaulescent (sŭb'kŏlĕs'ent) *a* [L. *sub* under *caulis* stalk.] Borne on very short stem.

subcellular (sŭbsĕl ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub* under *cellula* small cell.] *Appl.* functional units within the cell as chloroplasts chromosomes etc.

subcentral (sŭbsĕn'trăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *centrum* centre.] Nearly central

subchela (sŭbkē'lă) *n.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *chele* claw] A prehensile claw of which last joint folds back on preceding as in Squilla.

subchelate (sŭbkē'lăt) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *chele* claw] Having subchelae having imperfect chelae

subcheliceral (sŭb'kēlĭs'ĕrăl) *a* [L. *sub* under Gk. *kel* claw *keras* horn.] Beneath the chelicerae *appl.* plat or epistome f attachment of pharyngeal dilators in certain Acarina.

subchordal (sŭbkŏr'dăl) *a* [L. *sub* under *chorda* cord.] Under the notochord.

subcingulum (sŭbsĭng'gūlŭm) *n* [L. *sub* under *cingulum* girdle.] The lower l p part of cingulum or girdle of rotifers

subclavate (sŭbklā văt) *a* [L. *sub* under *clavus* club] Somewhat cl b-shaped.

subclavian (sŭbklā vĭăn) *a* [L. *sub* under *clavis* key] Below clavicle *appl.* artery vein nerve m scle

subclimax (sŭbklī'măks) *n* [L. *sub* under Gk. *klimax* ladder] Stage in plant succession preceding final tage proclimax, *q v*

subcoracoid (sŭbkŏr'ăkoid) *a* [L. *sub* nder Gk *korax* crow *eidos* f k] Below the oracoid.

subcordate (sŭbkôr'dāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *cor* heart.] Tending to be heart-shaped.

subcorneous (sŭb'kôr'nēŭs) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *cornu* horn.] Under horny layer; slightly horny.

subcortical (sŭbkôr'tĭkăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *cortex* bark.] Under cortex, or cortical layer; *appl.* cavities under dermal cortex of sponges.

subcosta (sŭbkŏs'tă) *n.* [L. *sub* under; *costa*, rib.] An auxiliary vein joining costa of insect wing.

subcostal (sŭbkŏs'tăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *costa* rib.] Below ribs; *appl.* zone, muscles, arteries, plane; *pert.* subcosta.

subcoxa (sŭbkŏk'să) *n.* [L. *sub* under; *coxa*, hip.] Basal ring or segment, articulated distally with coxa of arthropod leg; praecoxa, pretrochantin.

subcrenate (sŭbkrē'nāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under; L.L. *crena*, notch.] Tending to have rounded scallops, as leaf margin.

subcrureal (sŭbkroor'ēăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *crus* leg.] *Appl.* subcrureus or articularis genus muscle extending from lower femur to knee.

subcubical (sŭbkū'bĭkăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *cubus* cube.] *Appl.* cells not quite so long as broad, as those lining alveoli of thyroid.

subcutaneous (sŭb'kūtā'nēŭs) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *cutis* skin.] Under the cutis or skin; *appl.* parasites living just under skin; *appl.* in guinal or external abdominal ring.

subcuticular (sŭb'kūtĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *cuticula*, cuticle.] Under the epidermis or outer skin.

subcutis (sŭbkū'tĭs) *n.* [L. *sub* under; *cutis* skin.] A loose layer of connective tissue between corium and deeper tissues of skin; tela subjunctiva.

subdentate (sŭbdĕn'tāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *dens* tooth.] Slightly toothed or notched.

subdermal (sŭbdĕr'măl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; Gk. *derma*, skin.] Beneath the skin; beneath derma.

subdorsal (sŭbdôr'săl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *dorsum*, back.] Situated almost on dorsal surface.

subdural (sŭbdū'răl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *durus* hard.] *Appl.* the space separating spinal dura mater from arachnoid.

subepiglottic (sŭb'ĕpĭglŏt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *sub* under; Gk. *epi* upon; *glotta* tongue.] Beneath epiglottis.

subepithelial (sŭb'ĕpĭthē'lĭăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; Gk. *epi* upon; *thallein* to grow.] Below epithelium; *appl.* plexus of cornea; *appl.* endothelium; Debove's membrane, *q.v.*

suber (sū'bĕr) *n.* [L. *suber* cork tree.] Cork tissue.

subereous (sūbē'rēŭs) *a.* [L. *suber* cork-tree.] Of corky texture.

suberic (sūbĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *suber* cork-tree.] *Pert.* or derived from cork.

suberiferous (sūbĕrĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *suber* cork-tree; *ferre* to bear.] Cork-producing.

suberification (sū'bĕrĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *suber* cork-tree; *facere* to make.] Conversion to cork tissue.

suberin (sū'bĕrĭn) *n.* [L. *suber* cork tree.] The waxy substance developed in thickened cell-wall, characteristic of cork tissues.

suberisation (sū'bĕrĭzā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *suber* cork-tree.] Modification of cell walls due to suberin formation.

suberose (sū'bĕrōs) *a.* [L. *suber* cork tree.] With corky waterproof texture. (sŭbĕrōs) [L. *sub* under; *erosus* gnawed.] As if somewhat gnawed.

subgalea (sŭbgā'lēă) *n.* [L. *sub* under; *galea*, helmet.] Part of maxilla, at base of stipes, of insects.

subgeniculate (sŭb'jĕnĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *geniculum* little knee.] Somewhat bent.

subgenital (sŭbjĕn'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *genitalis* genital.] Below reproductive organs; *appl.* shallow pit or pouch beneath gonad in Aurelia; *appl.* portico formed by fusion of subgenital pouches of Discomedusae.

subglenoid (sŭbglē noid) *a*. [L. *sub* under Gk. *glene* socket *eidos* form.] Beneath glenoid cavity

subglossal (sŭbglŏs'ăl) *a*. [L. *sub* under Gk. *glossa* tongue.] Beneath the tongue.

subharpal (sŭbhâr'păl) *a* [L. *sub* under Gk. *harpe* sickle] *Appl* plate in area below harpe in insects.

subhyaloid (sŭbhī'ăloid) *a* [L. *sub* under Gk. *hyalos* glass *eidos* like.] Beneath hyaloid membrane or fossa of eye.

subhymenium (sŭb'hīmē nĭŭm) *n*. [L *sub* under Gk. *hymen* membrane] Layer of small cells between trama and hymenium in gill of agarics.

subhyoid (sŭbhī'oid) *a*. [L. *sub* under Gk. *hyoeides* T-shaped.] Below hyoid at base of tongue

subiculum (sŭbĭk'ūlŭm) *n* [L. *subiculum* under layer] Filamentous mycelium f certain fungi part f th h ppocampus bordering the hippocampal fissure bony ridge bounding oval opening n interior wall f middle ear

subimago (sŭb'ĭmā gō) *n* [L. *sub* under *imago* likeness.] A stage between pupa and imago in life history of some insects pseudimago

subinguinal (sŭbĭn gwĭnăl) *a* [L. *sub* under *inguen* groin] Situated below a horizontal line at level of great saphenous vein termination *appl* lymph-glands.

subj gal (sŭbjoog'ăl) *a* [L *sub* under *jugum* yok] Below jugal or cheek bone

subjugular (sŭbjoog'ūlăr jŭg') *a* [L. *sub* under *jugulum* collar bone] *Appl* ventral fish-fin nearly far enough forward to be jugular

sublanceolate (sŭblăn ĕŏlāt) *a*. [L. *sub* under *lanceolatus* peared] Tending to be narrow and to taper towards both ends.

sublaryng al (sŭblărĭn jĕăl) *a*. [L. *sub* under Gk. *larynx* larynx] Situate below larynx

sublenticula (ŭblĕntĭk ūlăr) *a* [L. *sub* under *lenticula* small lentil.] Somewhat lens-shaped

subliminal (sŭblĭm ĭnăl) *a* [L. *sub* under *limen* threshold.] Inadequate for perceptible response *appl* stimuli of limen.

sublingua (sŭblĭng'gwă) *n* [L. *sub* under, *lingua* tongue.] A single or double projection or fold beneath tongue in some mammals.

sublingual (sŭblĭng'gwăl) *a*. [L. *sub* under *lingua*, tongue.] Beneath tongue *appl* gland artery etc, *appl* ventral pharyngeal gland in Hymenoptera.

sublitoral (sŭblĭt'ŏrăl) *a*. [L. *sub* under *litus* sea-shore] Below litoral *appl*. shallow water zone to about 100 fathoms sublittoral.

subl bular (sŭblŏb ūlăr) *a* [L. *sub* under *lobus* lobe.] *Appl* veins at base of lobules of liver

sublocular (sŭblŏk ūlăr) *a*. [L. *sub* under *loculus* compartment.] Somewhat locular or cellular

submalleate (sŭbmăl ĕāt) *a*. [L. *sub* under *malleus* hammer] Somewhat hammer-shaped *appl* trophi of rotifer mastax.

submarginal (sŭbmâr'jĭnăl) *a* [L. *sub* under *margo* margin.] Placed nearly at margin.

submarginate (sŭb mâr'jĭnāt) *a* [L. *sub* under *margo* margin.] *Appl* bordering structure near margin

submaxilla (sŭb măksĭl ă) *n* [L. *sub* under *maxilla* jaw] Mandible

submaxillary (sŭb măksĭl'ărĭ) *a* [L. *sub* under *maxilla* jaw] *Appl*. duct ganglion, gland triangl beneath lower jaw

subm dian (sŭbmē dĭăn) *a* [L. *sub* under *med us* middle] *Appl*. tooth vein next median.

submental (sŭbmĕn tăl) *a* [L. *sub* under *mentum* chin] Beneath chi *appl* artery glands, triangle vibrissae *pert* submentum.

submentum (sŭbmĕn tŭm) *n* [L. *sub* under *mentum* chin.] Basal part of labium of nsects.

submersed (sŭbmĕrsd') *a* [L. *submergere* to submerge] *Appl*. plants growi g ent rely under water

submicron (sŭbmĭk'rŏn) *n.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *mikros* small.] A particle seen as a separate disc only with aid of ultramicroscope *cf* amicron.

submucosa (sŭb mūkō'să) *n.* [L. *sub* under *mucosus* mucous.] Layer of tissue under mucous membrane

subnasal (sŭbnā zăl) [L. *sub* under *nasus* nose.] Beneath the nose.

subneural (sŭbnū răl) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* blood vessel in annelids *appl.* gland and ganglion of nervous system of tunicates.

subnotochordal (sŭb nōtōkŏr dăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *notos* back *chorde* cord.] *Appl.* a rod, the hypochord ventral to true notochord.

suboccipital (sŭb ŏksĭp'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *occiput* back of head.] *Appl.* muscles, nerve, triangle under occipitals of skull.

subocular shelf,—ingrowth from suborbitals supporting eyeball of fishes.

suboesophageal (sŭbēsŏfăj ēăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *oisophagos* gullet.] Below the gullet sub-esophageal.

subopercular (sŭb'ōpĕr'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *sub* under *operculum* cover] Under operculum of fishes or shell-lid of molluscs.

suboperculum (sŭb'ōpĕr'kūlŭm) *n.* [L. *sub* under *operculum*, cover] The subopercle, membrane bone of operculum f fishes.

suboptic (sŭbŏp'tĭk) *a* [L. *sub* under Gk. *optikos* relating to sight.] Below the eye.

suboral (sŭbō răl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *os* mouth.] Below or near mouth.

suborbital (sŭbŏr'bĭtăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *orbis* circle.] *Appl.* structures below orbit.

subovat (sŭbō'vāt) *a* [L. *sub* under *ovum* egg] S boval suboviod somewhat oval or egg shaped.

subpalmate (sŭbpăl'māt) *a.* [L. *sub* under *palma* palm.] Tending to become palmate *appl.* leaves.

subparietal (sŭb părī'ĕtăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *paries* wall.] Beneath parietals *appl* sulcus which is lower boundary of parietal lobe.

subpectinate (sŭbpĕk'tĭnāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under *pecten* comb.] Tending to be comb-like in structure.

subpedunculat (sŭb pĕdŭng'kūlăt) *a.* [L. *sub* under L. L. *pedunculus* little foot.] Resting on very short stalk.

subpericardial (sŭb pĕrĭkăr'dĭăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *peri* round *kardia* heart.] Under pericardium.

subperitoneal (sŭb pĕrĭtōnē'ăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk *peritonaion* some thing stretched round.] *Appl* connective tissue under peritoneum.

subpetiolar (sŭbpĕt'ĭōlăr) *a.* [L. *sub* under *petiolus* little foot.] Within petiole or leaf-stalk.

subpetiolate (sŭbpĕt'ĭōlāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under *petiolus* small foot.] Almost sessile.

subpharyngeal (sŭb'fărĭn'jēăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *pharyngx* pharynx.] Below the throat.

subphrenic (sŭbfrĕn'ĭk) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *phren*, midriff.] Below the diaphragm.

subpial (sŭbpī'ăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *pia*, kind.] Under th pia mater

subpleural (sŭbploor'ăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *pleura*, side.] Beneath inner lining of thoracic wall.

subpubic (sŭbpū'bĭk) *a.* [L. *sub* under *pubes* adult.] Below the pubic region *appl.* arcuate ligament.

subpulmonary (sŭbpŭl mŏnărĭ) *a.* [L. *sub* under *pulmo* lung] Beneath the lungs.

subradius (sŭbrā'dĭŭs) *n.* [L. *sub* under *radius* ray] In radiate animals, radius of fourth order that between adradius and perradius, or between adradius and interradius.

subradular (sŭbrăd ūlăr) *a* [L. *sub* under *radere* to scrape.] *Appl.* organ containing nerve endings situated at anterior end f odontophore.

subramose (sūbrā mōs) *a* [L. *sub* under *ramus* branch.] Slightly branching

subreniform (sūbrĕn'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *sub* under *renes* kidneys *forma* shape.] Slightly kidney shaped.

ubretinal (sūbrĕt'ĭnăl) *a* [L. *sub* under *r te* net.] Beneath retina.

subrostral (sūbrŏs'trăl) *a* [L. *sub* under *rostrum* beak.] Below the beak or rostrum *appl* a cerebral fissure

subsacral (sūbsā'krăl) *a.* [L *sub* under *sacrum* sacred] Below the sacrum.

subsartorial (sūb sărtō rĭăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *sartor* tailor] *Appl* plexus under sartorius of thigh

subscapular (sūbskăp'ūlăr) *a* [L. *sub* under *scapula* shoulder blade.] Beneath the scapula *appl* artery muscles, nerves etc.

subscle oti (sūb sklĕrŏt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk *sklēr* hard] Beneath sclera between sclerotic and choroid layers of eye

sub cutal (ūbskūtăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *scum* hield.] Under scutum *appl* ephalic gland o Géné' organ, *q* m ticks.

subser (sūb ĕ) *n* [L. *sub* under *serere* to put row] Plant uccession on denuded area secon dary succession

subse us (ūbsē rŭs) *a.* [L. *sub* under *serum* whey] Beneath serous membrane *appl* reolar tissue.

subs rrat (ūbsĕr'ăt) *a.* [L. *sub* under *serra* saw] Somewhat notched or saw-toothed.

subsessile (sūbsĕs'ĭl) *a* [L. *sub* nder *sedere* to sit] Nearly sessile with almost no stalk.

subsidiary lls,—additional modified epidermal cells lying outside guard-cell

subspatulate (sūbspăt ūlăt) *a* [L. *sub* under *patula* spoon.] Somewhat spoon-shaped

subspinous (sūbspī ŭ) *a* [L. *sub* under *spina* spine.] Tending to become spiny

substantia (sŭbstăn shĭă) *n* [L. *substantia* substance.] Substance matter

substantia adamantina, burnea, ossea,— enamel dentine and cement of teeth, respectively

substantia g latinosa,—gelatinous neuroglia, with some nerve cells, in spinal cord.

substantia nigra,—a semilunar layer of grey cells f mid brain.

substantia reticularis,—anterior and lateral reticular formations in medulla oblongata.

substantia spongiosa,—cancellous tissue of bone

substantive variation,—changes in actual constitution or substance of parts *cf* meristic ariation.

sub ternal (sūbstĕr'năl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *sternum* breast bone] Below the sternum.

substomatal,—hypostomatic

substrat (sūb străt) *n* [L. *sub* under *stratum* layer] The substance upon which an enzyme acts, zymolyte a substance undergoing oxidation utilised in plant respiration, respiratory substrat substratum.

substratose (sūbstrā'tōs) *a.* [L. *sub* under *stratum* layer] Sl ghtly or indistinctly stratified.

substratum (sūbstrā'tŭm) *n.* [L. *sub* nder *stratum* layer] The base to which stationary animal or a plant is fixed nert substance containing or receiving nutrient solution ubstrate

ubtectal (sūbtĕk tăl) *a* [L. *sub* under *tectum* roof] *Pert* alisphenoid f fish skull.

ubt gminal (sūbtĕg'mĭnăl) *a* [L. *sub* under *tegmen* covering] Under the tegmen or ner coat of a seed.

subtentacular canals,—two prolongations of echinoderm coelom.

subthalamus, hypothalamus *q.v* part of hypothalamus ex luding optic thalamus nd egion of mamillary bodies

subthoracic (sŭb'thōrăs'ĭk) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *thorax* breast.] Not so far forward as to be called thoracic *appl.* certain fish-fins.

subtrapezoidal (sŭb'trăpēzoid'ăl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under Gk. *trapezion* small table *eidos* form.] Somewhat trapezoid-shaped.

subtruncate (sŭbtrŭng'kāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under *truncatus* maimed] Terminating rather abruptly

subtypical (sŭbtĭp'ĭkăl) [L. *sub* under *typus* image.] Deviating slightly from type.

subulate (sū'būlāt) *a.* [L. *subula*, awl] Awl-shaped narrow and tapering from base to a fine point *appl.* leaves, as of onion.

subumbellate (sŭbŭm'bĕlāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under *umbella* small shade.] Tending to an umbellat arrangement with peduncles arising from common centre.

subumbonal (sŭbŭm'bōnăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *umbo* boss.] Beneath or anterior to umbo of bivalve shell.

subumbrella (sŭb'ŭmbrĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *sub* under *umbra*, shade.] Concave inner surface of medusoid bell.

subuncinate (sŭbŭn'sĭnāt) *a.* [L. *sub* under *uncus* hook.] Having somewhat hooked process some what hook-shaped.

subungual (sŭbŭng'gwăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *unguis* nail.] Under nail, claw or hoof hyponychial.

subunguis (sŭbŭng'gwĭs) *n.* [L. *sub* under *unguis* nail.] The ventral scale of a claw

subvaginal (sŭbvăj'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under; *vagina*, sheath.] Within or under sheath.

subvertebral (sŭbvĕr'tĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *sub* under *vertebra*, turning joint.] Under the spinal column.

subzonal (sŭbzō'năl) *a* [L. *sub* under *zona*, belt.] *Appl* layer of cells internal to zona radiata.

subzygomatic (sŭbzī'gōmăt'ĭk) *a.* [L. *sub* under Gk. *zygon* yoke.] Under the cheek-bone.

succession (sŭksĕsh'ŏn) *n* [L. *successio* succession.] A geological ecological or seasonal sequence of species; the development of plant communities chronological distribution of organisms in a given area lagging of sex-chromosomes behind euchromosomes in moving t the poles after meiosis

succiferous (sŭksĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *succus* sap *ferre* to carry] Sap-conveying

succiput (sŭk'sĭpŭt) *n* [L. *sub* under *caput* head.] Area below f ramen of neck in insects.

succise (sŭksīz') *a.* [L. *succisus* lopped off.] Abrupt appearing as if a part were cut off

succubous (sŭk'ūbŭs) *a.* [L. *sub* under *cubare* to lie down.] With each leaf covering part of that under it.

succulent (sŭk'ūlĕnt) *a.* [L. *succus* sap.] Full of juice or sap.

succus (sŭk'ŭs) *n.* [L. *succus* juice sap] The juice of a plant fluid secreted by glands.

sucker (sŭk'ĕr) *n.* [A.S. *sucan* to suck.] A stem-branch first subterranean and then aerial which may ultimately form an independent plant haustorium, *q.v.* an organ adapted for creating vacuum, in some animals for purposes of ingestion others to assist in locomotion or attachment.

sucking disc,—a disc assisting in attachment, as at end of echinoderm tube-foot.

sucrose (sū'krōs) *n* [F *sucre* sugar] Cane sugar $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$

suctorial (sŭktō'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *sugere* to suck.] Adapted for sucking; furnished with suckers *appl* a pad f fat in relation with buccinator supposed to assist in sucking

sudor (sū'dŏr) *n.* [L. *sudor* sweat.] Perspiration.

sudoriferous (sūdŏrĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *sudor* sweat *ferre* to carry] Conveying producing or secreting sweat *appl.* glands and their ducts.

sufflaminal (sŭflă'mĭnăl) *a.* [L. *sufflamen*, blast.] *Appl.* plat partly forming gill-chamber in certain extinct fishes.

suffrutex (sŭf'rootĕks) *n* [L. *sub* under *frutex* shrub.] An under shrub

suffruticose (sŭfroot'Ikōs) *a* [L. *sub* under *frutex* shrub] Somewhat shrubby

s gent (sū jĕnt) **sugescent** (sūjĕs ĕnt) *a*. [L. *sugere* to suck.] Suctorial.

sulcate (sŭl'kāt) *a*. [L. *sulcus* furrow] Furrowed grooved.

sulcation (sŭlkā shŭn) *n* [L. *sulcatus* ploughing] Fluting formation of ridges and furrows, as in elytra

sulcus (sŭl'kŭs) *n* [L. *sulcus* furrow] A groove *appl* cerebral grooves those of heart, tongue cornea, bones etc. stomodaeal groove of Anthozoa longitudinal flagellum groove of Dinoflagellata leulus.

summation (sŭmā shŭn) *n* [L *summa* sum total.] Combined action of either simultaneous or successive subliminal stimuli or impulses which produces an excitatory or inhibitory response

summer gg—thin-shelled quickly developing egg of some fresh-water forms, laid in spring or ummer *cf* winter egg

supercarpal (sūpĕ kăr păl soo-) *a* [L *super* over *carpus* wrist.] Upper carpal or above the carpus.

supe cilia (sūpersil'Iă, soo-) *n plu* [L. *supercilia* eyebrows] The eyeb ows.

superciliary (sūpĕrsil'Iări soo-) *a*. [L *super* over *cilia* eyelids] *Pert* eyebrows above orbit.

upe ciliary arches,—two arched elevations below frontal eminences.

superficial (sūpĕrfish ăl soo-) *a*. [L. *super* over *facie* face] On or near the surface *appl* arteries veins etc

superfoetati sū perfĭtā shŭn) *n* [L. *per* ove *foetus* big with.] Fertilisatio of ov s by mor than one kind of pollen suc essive fertilisation of t ov of different oestrous period the same uterus perfetation hypercyesis

supe glottal (sūpe glŏt ăl soo-) [L. *super* over Gk. *glotta* tongue] Above the glottis.

superior (sūpē rĭŏ soo-) *a*. [L. *superior* upper] Upper higher growing or arising above another organ anterior

sup rlinguae (sū pĕrlĭng'gwē soo-) *n plu* [L. *super* over *lingua* tongue.] Paired lobes of hypopharynx in certain insects.

superparasit ,—hyperparasite *q.v.*

supersacral (sūpĕrsā'krăl soo-) *a*. [L. *super* over *sacrum* sacred.] Above the sacrum.

supersonl (sū pĕrsŏn'Ik, soo-) *a*. [L. *super* over *sonar* to sound.] *Appl* sounds of h gh frequency inaudibl by human ear as emitted by certain animals.

supersphenoidal (sū pĕrsfēnoid ăl, soo-) *a*. [L *super* over Gk. *sphen* wedge *eidos* form.] Above sphenoid bone

supervolute (sūpĕrvŏlūt soo-) *a*. [L *super* ove *volver* to roll.] Having a plaited and rolled arrangement n the bud.

supinat (sū pināt) *a* [L. *supinus* bent backwards] Incl ning or leaning backwards.

supination (sūpinā shŭn) *n* [L. *supinus* bent backward] Move ment of arm by which palm of hand is turned upwards *cf* pronation

supinator brevis and longus,—two arm muscles used in supination.

uppl mental air—volume of air which can be expelled from the lungs after normal breathing out reserve air

upplementary type ypotype *q.v*

suppr ssion sŭpre-h ŭ *n* [L. *suppre* f om *sub* under *pressus* pressed] Non development of an organ part

supra-acr mial (sū prā ăkrō miăl, soo-) *a* [L. *supra* bove Gk *akr* summ t *omos* shoulder] Above the acromion of he shoulder blade

upra-anal (ū prā ā năl soo-) [L. *supra* bov *anus* anus] Su anal bov anus or nal region

supra angular — surangular *q.v*

supra-auricular (sū prä-ôrĭk'ūlă soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above *auris* ear] Above the auricl or ear; *appl* feathers.

suprabranchial (sū prăbrăng'kĭăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *branchiae* gills.] Above the gills.

suprabuccal (sū prăbŭk'ăl soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above *bucca*, cheek] Above cheek and mouth.

supracalloseal (sū prăkălō'sĕăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above *callosus* hard.] *Appl.* gyrus on upper surface of corpus callosum of brain.

supracaudal (sū prăkôd'ăl soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above *cauda*, tail.] Above the tail or caudal region.

supracellular (sū prăsĕl'ūlăr soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above *cellula*, small cell.] *Appl.* structures, fibrous or laminar originating from many cells.

supracerebral (sūprăsĕr'ĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *supra*, above *cerebrum* brain.] *Appl.* lateral pharyngeal glands, as in Hymenoptera.

suprachoroid (sū prăkō roid, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above Gk. *chorion*, skin.] Over the choroid between choroid and sclera *appl* lamina suprachorioid.

supraclavicl (sū prăklă 'vĭkl, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above *clavicula*, small key] Supracleithrum, bone of shoulder girdl f fishes.

supraclavicular (sū prăklăvĭk'ūlăr soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *clavicula*, small key] Above or over the clavicle *appl* nerves.

supracleithrum (sū prăklī'thrŭm, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above Gk. *kleithron* key] Supraclavicle.

supracondylar (sū'prăkŏn dĭlăr soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above Gk. *kondylos* knob.] Above a condyle *appl.* ridge and process.

supracostal (sū'prăkŏs'tăl soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *costa*, rib.] Over or externally to the ribs.

supracranial (sū'prăkrā nĭăl soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above Gk. *kranion* skull.] Over or above the skull.

supradorsal (sū prădôr săl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *dorsum* back.] On or over th back *appl.* small cartilaginous elements i connection with primitive vertebral column.

supra-ethmoid (sū prä-ĕth moid, soo-) *n* [L. *supra* above Gk. *ethmos* sieve *eidos* form.] Dermethmoid bone external to mesethmoid.

supraglenoid (sū prăglē'noid, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above Gk. *glene* socket.] Above the glenoid cavity *appl.* tuberosity at apex of glenoid cavity

suprahyoid (sū'prăhī'oid, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above Gk. *hyoeides* T shaped.] Over the hyoid bon *appl.* poneurosis, glands, muscles.

supralabial (sū'prălā'bĭăl soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above *labium* lip] On the lip *appl.* scutes or scales.

supralitoral (sū'prălĭt'ŏrăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *litus* seashore.] *Pert.* seashore bove high water mark or spray one supralit toral.

supraloral (sū prălō'răl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above *lorum* thong] Above the loral region, as in birds, snakes.

supramastoid crest,—ridge at upper boundary of mastoid region of temporal bone temporal line.

supramaxillary (sū prămăksĭl'ărĭ soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above *maxilla*, jaw] *Pert* pper jaw

suprameatal (sū'prămēā'tăl soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above *meatus* passage.] *Appl* triangle and spine over ex ternal acoustic meatus.

supranasal (sū prănā săl soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above *nasus* nose.] Over nasal bone or nose.

supraoccipital (sū prăŏksĭp'ĭtăl, soo-) *n* [L. *supra*, above *occiput* back of head.] A large median bone of upper occipital region.

supraocular (sū prăŏk'ūlăr soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above *oculus* eye.] Over or above the eye *appl.* scales.

supraoesophageal (sū prăēsŏfăj'ēăl soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above Gk. *oisophagos* gullet.] Above or over the gullet supraesophageal.

supraorbital (sū prăôr'bĭtăl soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *orbis* circle.] Above orbital cavities *appl.* process artery foramen, nerve vein etc. *n.* A skull bone in certain fishes

suprapharyngeal (sū prăfarĭn'jēal soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above Gk. *pharyngx* pharynx.] Above o over pharynx.

suprapubic (sū prăpū'bĭk, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *pubes* adult.] Above the pubic bone.

suprapygal (sū prăpī'găl soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above Gk. *pyge* rump.] Above the pygal bone

suprarenal (sū prărē'năl soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *renes* kidneys.] Situated above kidneys adrenal *appl.* rteries, glands veins plexus.

suprarenal bodies capsules, or **glands,**—paired endocrine glands situate near or apposed to, kidneys of vertebrates adrenals.

suprar nin (sū prărĕ nĭn) *n.* [L. *supra* above *renes* kidneys.] Synthetic adrenaline

suprarostral (sū prărŏs'trăl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *rostrum* beak.] *Appl.* a cartilaginous plate anterior t trabeculae in Amphibia.

suprascapula (sū prăskăp ūla, soo-) *n* [L. *supra* above *scapula* shoulder blade] A cartilage of dorsal part of pectoral girdle in rays an incompletely ossified extension of scapula of amphibians and certain reptiles.

suprascapular (sū prăskăp ūlăr soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *scapula* shoulder blade] Above the shoulder-blade *appl.* artery ligament nerve

supraseptal (sū prăsĕp'tăl soo-) *a* [L *supra* above *septum* partition.] *Appl.* tw plates diverging from interorbital septum

suprasphenoid (sū prăsfē noid soo-) *n* [L. *supra* bove Gk. *phen* wedge] Membrane bone dorsal to sphenoid cartilage.

suprasphenoidal (sū prăsfēnoid'ăl soo-) *a* [L. *supra* above Gk *phen* wedge.] Above sphenoid bone of skull.

supraspinal (sū prăspī'năl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *spina* spine.] Above or over spinal column *appl.* a ligament above ventral nerve cord, in insects *appl.* a cord of connective tissue and pulsating vessel

supraspinatous (sū prăspĭnā'tŭs soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *spina* pine.] *Appl.* scapular fossa and fascia for origin of supraspinatus.

supraspinatus,—shoulder muscle inserted into proximal part of greater tubercle of humerus.

suprastapedial (sū prăstăpē dĭăl soo-) *n* [L. *supra*, above *stapes* stirrup.] The part of columella of ear above stapes, homologous with mammalian incus.

suprasternal (sū prăstĕr'năl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *sternum* breast bone.] Over or above breast bone *appl.* a slit-like space in cervical muscle *appl.* supernumerary sternal elements in some mammals *appl.* body-plane.

suprastigmal (ū'prăstĭg'măl soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *stigma* mark.] Above stigma or breathing-pore of insects

supratemporal (sū prătĕm pŏrăl, soo-) *a* [L *supra* above *tempora* temples.] *Pert* upper temporal region of skull *appl.* bone arch, fossa.

suprathoracic (sū'prăthŏrăs'ĭk, soo-) *a* [L. *supra* above Gk. *thorax* breast.] Above thoracic region.

supratidal (sū prăt'ĭdăl) *a* [L. *supra* above A.S *tid* time] Above h gh-tide mark *appl.* pray one or t rganisms living there.

supratonsillar (sū prătŏn sĭlăr soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* bove *tonsillae* tonsils] *Appl.* a small depression in lymphoid mass of palatine tonsil.

supratrochlear (sū prătrŏk'lēăr soo-) *a* [L. *supra* above Gk. *trochlea* pulley] Over trochlear urface; *appl.* nerve foramen lymph glands.

supratympani (sū prătĭmpăn'ĭk soo-) *a.* [L. *supra* above *tympanum* drum.] Above the ear-drum.

sural (sū răl) *a* [L. *sura*, calf of leg] *Pert.* calf of leg; *appl* arteries and nerves.

suranal,—supra-anal, *q v*

surangular (sŭrăng'gūlar) *n* [L. *supra* above *angulus* angle.] Supra-angular a bone of lower jaw of som fishes, reptiles, and birds.

urculose (sŭr'kūlōs) *a.* [L. *surculus* shoot.] Surculous surculigerous *appl.* plants producing suckers first underground, thence aerial and forming independent plants bear ing suckers stoloniferous.

urculus (sŭr'kūlŭs) [L. *surculus* shoot.] Underground shoot, ultimately aerial and independent sucker

urrenal,—suprarenal.

suscept (sŭs'sĕpt) [L. *suscipere* to undergo.] A plant or animal susceptible to disease species harbouring virus.

suspensor (sŭspĕn sŏ) *n.* [L. *suspendere* to hang down.] A chain of cells developed from hypobasal segment f angiosperm zygote, attaching embryo to embryo sac occurring in modified form in other plants terminal filament of ovariole.

suspensorium (sŭspĕnsō'rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *suspendere* to hang down.] The upper part f hyoid arch from which lower j w is suspended suspensory structure of hypopharynx the skeletal support of gonopodium.

susp nsory (sŭspĕn sŏrĭ) *a.* [L. *suspendere*, to hang down.] *Pert.* suspensorium serving for suspension *appl* various ligaments.

sustentacular (sŭstĕntăk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *sustentaculum* prop support.] S pporting *appl.* connective tissue acting as a supporting framework for an organ *appl* cells fibres.

sust ntaculum li nis,—fold of peritoneum supporting spleen.

uste taculum tali,—projection f calcaneus supporting middl artic ular surface for ankle bone.

sust tator (sŭs tĕntā'tŏ) *n.* [L. *sustinere* to sustain.] Sustentor or hooked cremaster of Lepidoptera.

sutural (sū'tūrăl soo-) *a.* [L. *sutura*, seam] *Pert.* suture *appl.* dehiscence taking place at suture.

utural bones,—irregular isolated bones occurring in the course of sutures especially in lambdoidal suture and posterior fontanelle ossa suturarum Wormian bones.

suture (sū'tūr soo-) *n.* [L. *sutura* seam.] Line of junction of two parts immovably connected line of union of shell-wall and edge of septum, as in ammonites line of junction between sclerites an immovabl articulation of bone as in skull dehiscence line.

Swammerdam glands [*J Swammerdam*, Dutch naturalist]. Periganglionic glands, *q.v*

Swammerdam s vesicle,—the spermatheca of gastropods.

warm (swôrm) *n.* [A.S *swearm*, swarm.] A large umber of small motile organisms viewed collec tively departure of number of bees from one hive to form another

swarm spore,—zoospore, *q.v*

swimmerets,—paired abdominal ppendages of crustaceans, functional partly for swimming

swimming bells,—nectocalyces of siphonophores, serving to propel the colony

swimming or wim bladder — ai bladder of fishes, developed as diverticulum of the alimentary canal.

swimming funnel,—tube of Dibranchiata through which water is expelled from mantle cavity expulsion providing means of propulsion.

swimming ovaries,—groups of ripe ova of Acanthocephala, detached from ovary and floating in body cavity

swimming plat s,—in Ctenophora, eight equidistant bands of ciliated comb-like plates or comb-ribs propellers of the organism.

syconium (sīkō nīūm) *n* [Gk. *sykon* fig] A syconus a composite succulent, receptacula fruit.

sylva (sil'vă) *n* [L. *sylva* forest.] Forest of a region forest-trees collectively

sylvian (sil viăn) *a* [F *Sylvius* o *de la Boe* French anatomist]. *Appl* structures described by Sylvius as aqueduct (*q.v.*) fissure (lateral cerebral fissure) fossa veins etc.

symbiont (sim'bīŏnt) *n* [Gk. *syn* with *bioein* to live.] One of the partners in symbiosis symbion, symbiote

symbio is (simbīō sis) *n* [Gk. *syn* *bioein* t live together] A condition in which two animals two plants, or plant and animal symbiotes or symbionts, live in mutually beneficial partnership the living together of organisms belonging to more than one species

symbiote —symbiont *q.v.*

symbiotic (simbīŏt'ik) *a.* [Gk *syn* *bioein* to live together] Living in beneficial partnership living together whether in actual contact not, with mutual benefit or antagonism.

symmetrical (simĕt rikăl) *a* [Gk *syn* with *metron* measure] Regularly shaped divisible t exactly similar part

symmetry (sim ĕtrĭ) *n* [Gk *syn* with *metron* measure.] State f divisibility into similar halves regularity of form similarity of structure on each sid of an axis central dorsoventral or anteroposterior *See* bilateral and radial symmetry

sympathetic (simpăthĕt'ik) *a* [Gk. *syn* with *pathos* feeling] *Appl* system of nerves supplyi g viscera and blood essel and intimately connected with pinal and some cerebral nerves *appl* segmental nerves supplyi g paracles in in sects *appl* coloration in imitation of surroundings.

sympathin (sim'păthin) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with, *pathos* feeling] Substance yielded by sympathetic nerves and having physiological properties of adrenaline.

sympathoblast (sim păthōblăst) *n* [Gk. *syn* with *pathos* feeling *blastos* bud.] A cell which develops nto a neurone of sympathetic ganglia.

sympathomimeti (sim păthōmimĕt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with *pathos* feeling *mimetikos* imitating] *Appl* substances which produce effects like those produced by sympathetic stimulation.

sympatric (simpăt'rik) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with *patra* native land.] Having the same or overlapping areas f geographical distribution. *Opp* allopatric

sympetalous (simpĕt'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with *petalon* leaf] Having a tubula corolla formed by union of petals gamopetalous.

symphily (sim fĭlĭ) *n* [Gk. *syn* with *philein* to love] Commensalism, of symphiles with mutual liking

symphoresis (simfŏr'ēsis) *n* [Gk. *syn* with *pherein* to bear] Conveyance collectively as movement of spermatid group to Sertoli cell

symphyanth ous — synantherous, *q.v.*

symphyllodium (sim fĭlō diŭm) *n.* [Gk *syn* with *phyllon* leaf *eidos* form] A structure formed by coalescence of external coats of two or more ovules compound ovul ferous scale

symphyll us,—gamophyllous *q.v.*

symphyogenesis (sim fioj ēsis) *n* [Gk *symphyein* to grow together *genesis* descent] Development of an organ from union of two others

symphysial (simfĭz iăl) *a* [Gk. *syn* *phyein* a g owing together] Symphyseal symphysian *pert* symphysis

symphysis (sim'fisis) *n.* [Gk. *symphysis* growing together.] The coalescence of parts the line of junction of two pieces of bone separate in early life as pubic symphysis slightly movable articulation with bony surfaces connected by fibrocartilage.

symplast (sim plăst) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with *plastos* formed.] Multinucleate body formed by nuclear fragmentation of a single energid coenocyte, *q.v.*

symplastic (simplăs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *symplassei* to mould together.] Being formed with co-ordinated development of parts *appl.* growth of contiguous cells without displacement f cell-walls.

symplectic (simplĕk'tik) *n.* [Gk. *symplektos* plaited.] A bone of fish skull between quadrate and hyomandibular.

symplex (sim plĕks) *n.* [Gk. *symplektos* plaited.] The combination of the active substance and protoplasmic protein which constitutes an enzyme *cf.* agon, pheron.

sympodial (simpō'dĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with *pous* foot.] *Pert* or resembling sympodium in principle *appl.* branching growth of axillary shoots when apical budding has ceased.

sympodite (sim podīt) [Gk *syn* with *pous* foot.] The protopodite of Crustacea.

sympodium (simpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with *pous*, foot.] A primary axis consisting of line connecting bases of consecutive branchings.

synacme (sinăk mē) *n.* [Gk *syn* with *akme* prime.] Condition when stamens and pistils mature simultaneously ynanthesis synacmy.

synaesthesia (sinēsthē'zĭă) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with *aisthesis* sensation.] The accompaniment of a sensation due to stimulation of the appropriate recepto as sound, by a sensa tion characteristic of another sense as colour.

synangium (sinăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with *angeion* vessel.] A compound sporangium in which spor angia are coherent, as in some ferns anterior portion of truncus arteriosus.

synantherous (sinăn thērŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with *antheros* flowery.] Hav ing anthers united to form tube.

ynanthesis,—synacme, *q.*

synanthous (sinăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with *anthos* flower.] Having flowers and leaves appearing simul taneously having flowers united together.

synanthy (sinăn'thĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with *anthos* flower.] Adhesion f flowers usually separate.

synaporium (sinăpō rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *aporia*, want.] An animal associatio formed owing to unfavourabl environmental conditions or disease.

synaposematic (sinăp'ōsēmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with *apo* from *sema* sign.] Having warning colours in common *appl.* mimicry of more powerful species as means of defence.

synapse (sinăps') *n.* [Gk. *synapsis* union.] Th connection of one nerve cell and another through the medium of terminal branchings of dendrons or axons the area f contiguity between two nerve cells *cf.* ephapse.

synapsid (sinăp sĭd) *a.* [Gk. *synapsis* union.] *Appl.* skulls with supra- and infra-temporal fossae united in single fossa.

synapsis (sinăp sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *synapsis* union.] Stage or period from contraction of ucleus to segmentation of spireme into chromosomes; syndesis, *q.v.* synapse *q.v.*

synaptene (sinăp'tēn) *a.* [Gk. *synapsis* union *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* zygotene stage in meiosis synaptotene.

synapti membrana,—a membrane intervening between nerve-ending and muscle fibre supplied by it, also between processes of one neurone and those of another.

synapticula (sĭnăptĭk'ūlă) *n.* [Gk. *synaptos* united.] One of small rods connecting septa of mushroom coral or like structure.

synaptospermous (sĭnăptŏspĕr'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *synaptos* joined; *sperma* seed.] Having seeds germinating close to the parent plant.

synaptychus (sĭnăp'tĭkŭs) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *a*, together; *ptyche* plate.] Aptychus in which paired plates are permanently united.

synarthrosis (sĭn'ărthrō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with; *arthron* joint.] An articulation in which bone surfaces are in almost direct contact, fastened together by connective tissue or hyaline cartilage with no appreciable motion.

synascus (sĭnăs'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *syn* together; *askos* bag.] An ascogonium containing a number of asci.

syncarp (sĭn'kărp) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with; *karpos* fruit.] A syncarpium; an aggregate fruit with united carpels.

syncarpous (sĭnkăr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with; *karpos* fruit.] Bearing a collective fruit; with carpels united.

syncarpy (sĭnkăr'pĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with; *karpos* fruit.] Condition of having carpels united to form compound ovary.

syncerebrum (sĭnsĕr'ĕbrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with; L. *cerebrum* brain.] A secondary brain formed by union with brain of one or more of ventral cord ganglia, in some arthropods.

synchimadia (sĭnkĭmā'dĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *syn* with; *cheimadion* winter dwelling.] Societies overwintering together.

synchondrosis (sĭn'kŏndrō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with; *chondros* cartilage.] A synarthrosis in which the connecting medium is cartilage.

synchorology (sĭn'kŏrŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with; *choros* place; *logos* discourse.] Study of the distribution of plant or animal sociations; geographical distribution of communities.

synchronic (sĭnkrŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with; *chronos* time.] Contemporary; existing at the same time, *appl.* species etc. *Opp.* allochronic.

syncomium (sĭnkō'nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with; *konos* cone.] Hollow inflorescence axis of fig; syconium, *q.v.*

syncraniate (sĭnkrā'nĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with; *kranion* skull.] Having vertebral elements fused with skull.

syncranterian (sĭnkrăntē'rĭăn) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with; *kranter* wisdom teeth.] With teeth in a continuous row.

syncryptic (sĭnkrĭp'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with; *kryptos* hidden.] *Appl.* animals alike, though unrelated, through common protective resemblance to surroundings.

syncytiotrophoblast,—syncytium.

syncytium (sĭnsĭt'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with; *kytos* hollow.] A multinucleated mass of protoplasm without differentiation into cells; outer stratum of trophoblast of mammalian ovum; the syncytiotrophoblast; plasmodium; coenocyte.

syndactyl (sĭndăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with; *daktylos* digit.] With fused digits as in many birds.

syndactylism (sĭndăk'tĭlĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with; *daktylos* digit.] Whole or part fusion of two or more digits.

syndesis (sĭn'dĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syndesis* binding together.] Conjugation or fusion of homologous chromosomes in meiosis; synapsis.

syndesmology (sĭn'dĕsmŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syndesmos* ligament; *logos* discourse.] The branch of anatomy dealing with ligaments and articulations.

syndesmosis (sĭn'dĕsmō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syndesmos* ligament.] A slightly movable articulation with bony surfaces connected by an interosseous ligament, *cf.* symphysis.

syndrome (sĭn'drōm) *n.* [Gk. *syn* together; *dromein* to run.] A group of concomitant symptoms.

synecology (sĭnēkŏl'ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn* together *oikos* household *logos* discourse.] Ecology of plant or of animal communities.

synecthry (sĭnĕk'thrĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with; *echthros* hatred.] Commensalism of synecthrans with mutual dislike.

synema (sĭnē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with *nema*, thread.] Synnema, *q.v.*

syneresis (sĭnĕr'ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syn* together *ereidein* to press.] Contraction of gel with expression of liquid contraction of clotting blood and separation of serum.

synergic (sĭnĕr'jĭk) *a.* [Gk. *synergos* co-operator.] Operating together synergetic *appl.* muscles which combine with prime movers and fixation muscles in movement *appl.* system of muscles and nerves affecting particular movement *appl.* certain hormones.

synergid (sĭnĕr'jĭd) *n.* **sinergida** (sĭnĕr'jĭdē) *plu.* [Gk. *synergos* co-operator.] Two help-cells lying beside ovum at micropylar end of embryo-sac of an ovule.

syngamy (sĭn'gămĭ) [Gk. *syn* with *gamos* marriage.] Sexual reproduction fusion of gametes.

syngenesi ous (sĭn'jĕnē'sĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with *genesis* descent.] Having stamens united in cylindrical form by anthers with anthers united.

syngenesis (sĭnjĕn'ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with; *genesis* descent.] Sexual reproduction theory that germs of all human beings, past present, and future, were created simultaneously and that there are germs within germs *ad infinitum* coenogenesis, *q.v.*

syngenetic (sĭn'jĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with *genesis* descent.] Sexually reproduced descended from the same ancestors.

syngnaths (sĭn'gnăths) *n. plu.* [Gk. *syn* with *gnathos* jaw.] Paired jaws or mouth plates of Stelleroids.

syngonic (sĭngŏn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with *gone* seed.] Producing male and female gametes in the same gone.

syngynous,—epigynous, *q.v.*

synhesma (sĭnhĕs'mă) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with *hesmos* swarm.] A swarm a swarming society

synizesis (sĭnĭzē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *synizesis* contraction.] The attraction-figure associated with synde sis contracted phase of nucleus during synapsis myosis or contraction of pupil.

synkaryon (sĭnkăr'ĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with *karyon*, nucleus.] Zygote nucleus resulting from fusion of pronuclei.

synkaryophyte (sĭnkăr'ĭōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with *karyon*, nucleus *phyton*, plant.] Diploid plant sporophyte.

synnema (sĭn nē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with *nema*, thread.] Bundle column of fused thread-like structures as of conidiophores the united stamen filaments of monadelphous flower

synochreate, synocreate (sĭnŏk'rēāt) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with L. *ocrea*, legging.] With stipules united enclosing stem in sheath.

synoecious (sĭnē'sĭŭs) **synoicous** (sĭnoik'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *syn* with *oikos* house.] Having antheridia and archegonia on same receptacle, or stamens and pistils on same flower or male and female flowers on same capitulum.

synoekete (sĭnē'kēt) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with *oiketes* dweller.] A tolerated guest in colony

synosteosis (sĭn ŏstēō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with *osteon*, bone.] Ossification from two or more centres in the same bone, as from diaphyses and epiphyses in long bones anchylosis, *q.v.*

synostosis,—synosteosis.

synoti tectum,—in higher vertebrates, cartilaginous arch between otic capsules representing cartilaginous roof or tegmen of cranium in lower vertebrates.

synovia (sĭnō'vĭă) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with L. *ovum*, egg.] Viscid, glairy secretion of synovial membrane

synovial m mbrane,—inner strat m of articular capsule connective tissue secreting lubricating fluid for joints.

synoviparous (sin'ŏvip ărŭs) *a*. [Gk. *syn* with L. *ovum* egg *parer* to beget.] Secreting synovia.

synp lmous (sinpĕl'mŭs) *a*. [Gk. *syn* with *pelma*, sole.] H ving two tendons united before they go to separate digits.

synp lydesmic (sin pŏlĭdĕs mĭk, -dēz) *a*. [Gk. *syn* with *poly* many *desmos* bond] *Appl* cyclomorial scales mad p f fused monodesmic scales with continuous dentine layer

synsacrum (sinsā'krŭm) *n* [Gk. *syn* with L. *sacrum* sacred.] A mass of fused vertebrae supporting the pelvic girdle f birds

synsepalous (sinsĕp'ălŭs) *a*. [Gk *syn* with F *sépale* sepal.] With calyx composed of fused united sepals.

synspermous (sinspĕr mŭs) *a*. [Gk. *syn* with *sperma*, seed.] Having several seeds united.

synsporous (sinspŏ'rŭs) *a*. [Gk *syn* with *sporos* seed.] Propagating by cell conjugation, as i algae.

syntechnic (sintĕk nĭk) *n*. [Gk. *syn* with *techne* skill.] Resemblance in unrelated animals du to environment convergence.

syntelome (sintĕl'ōm) *n*. [Gk. *syn* with *telos* end.] A compound telome

synt osis (sintĕnō'sĭs) *n* [Gk. *syn* with *tenon* sinew] Tendinous articulation.

syntrophoblast (sintrŏf'ŏblăst) *n* [Gk. *syn* together *trephein* to nourish *blastos* bud] Trophoblastic yncytium plasmoditrophoblast.

syntropi (sintrŏp'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *syn* together *trope* turn] Turning or arranged in the same direction as ribs on one side.

syntype (sĭ 'tīp) *n* [Gk. *syn* with *typos* pattern] Any one specimen f series used t designat species when holotype nd paratypes have not been selected cotype.

synusia (sinoo sĭă) *n*. [Gk. *synousia*, living together] A plant community f relatively uniform composition living in particular environment and forming part of phytocoenosis, *q.v*

synzoospore (sinzō'ŏspōr) *n*. [Gk. *syn* with *zoon* animal *sporos* seed.] A group of zoospores which d not separate.

syringeal (sĭrĭn'jĕăl) *a* [Gk. *syringx* pipe.] *Pert* the syrinx.

syringium (sĭrĭn'jĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *syringx* pipe.] A syringe like organ for ejection of disagreeable fluid of some insects.

syringograde (sĭrĭng'gŏgrād) *a*. [Gk. *syringx* pipe L. *gradus* step.] Jet-propelled, moving by alternate suction and ejection of water through siphons, as Salpa.

syrinx (sĭr'ĭngks) *n* [Gk. *syringx* pipe.] Vocal organ of birds, at base of trachea.

systemic circulation,—course of blood from left ventricle through the body to right atrium, *opp* pulmonary or lesser circulation.

systemic heart,—heart of invertebrates, and auricle and ventricle f left sid of heart of higher vertebrates. *Opp* respiratory heart.

systilii s,—systylius *q.v*

systol (sĭs'tŏlē) *n*. [Gk. *systole* drawing together] Contraction of heart causing circulation of blood contraction of any contractil ca ty *Opp* diastole.

systrophe (sĭs'trŏfĕ) *n* [Gk. *sys* *trophe* gathering] An aggregation of starch grains in chloroplasts, induced by ill mination.

systylius (sĭstĭl'ĭŭs) [Gk. *sy* with *stylos* col mn] The columella lid f some mosses.

systylous (sĭst'ĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *syn* with *styl s* col mn.] With coherent tyles with fixed columella lid as mosses.

syzygi m (sĭzĭj'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *syn* with *zygon* yoke.] Group of sociated gregarines.

syzygy (sĭz'ĭjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *syn* with; *zygon* yoke.] A close suture of two adjacent arms, found in crinoids; number of individuals, two to five, adhering in strings in association of gregarines; reunion of chromosome fragments at meiosis.

T

tables (tā'blz) *n. plu.* [L. *tabula*, board.] Outer and inner layers of flat compact bones, especially of skull.

tabula (tăb'ūlă) *n.*, tabulae (tăb'ūlē) *plu.* [L. *tabula*, table.] Horizontal partitions traversing vertical canals of Hydrocorallinae and of tabulate corals.

tabulare (tăb'ūlā'rē) *n.* [L. *tabula*, table.] Skull bone posterior to parietal in some vertebrates.

tachyauxesis (tăk'ĭôksē'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *tachys* quick; *auxesis* growth.] Relatively quick growth; growth of part at faster rate than that of the whole; *opp.* bradyauxesis.

tachygenesis (tăk'ĭjĕn'ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *tachys* quick; *genesis* descent.] Development with omission of certain embryonic stages, as in some crustaceans, or of nymphal stages, as in some insects; accelerated development in phylogeny; *opp.* bradygenesis.

tachysporous (tăkĭspō'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tachys* quick; *sporos* seed.] Dispersing seeds quickly.

tachytelic (tăk'ĭtĕl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tachys* quick; *telos* fulfilment.] Evolving at rate faster than the standard rate; *opp.* bradytelic; *cf.* horotelic.

tactic (tăk'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *taktos* arranged.] *Pert.* taxis, *q.v.*; *appl.* movements from place to place in response to stimuli; *appl.* stimuli inducing locomotion.

tactile (tăk'tĭl) *a.* [L. *tangere* to touch.] *Appl.* capsular corpuscles or cones constituting special sense end-organs of touch.

tactor (tăk'tŏr) *n.* [L. *tactus* touch.] Tactile end-organ; tangoreceptor.

tactual (tăk'tūăl) *a.* [L. *tactus* touch.] *Pert.* sense of touch.

taenia (tē'nĭă) *n.* [L. *taenia*, ribbon.] A band of nerve or of muscle; ligula, *q.v.*

taeniate (tē'nĭāt) *a.* [L. *taenia*, ribbon.] Ribbon-like; striped.

taenidium (tēnĭd'ĭŭm) *n.*, taenidia *plu.* [Gk. *tainia* ribbon; *idion* dim.] Spiral threads strengthening the chitinous layer of insect tracheae.

taenioid (tē'nĭoid) *a.* [Gk. *tainia*, ribbon; *eidos* form.] Ribbon-shaped; like a tape-worm.

taeniolae (tēnĭ'ōlē) *n. plu.* [L. *taeniola*, small ribbon.] Four longitudinal gastric ridges of a scyphula.

tagmata (tăg'mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tagma*, corps.] Units; parts; segments; groups of segments; molecular groups.

taiga (tī'gă) *n.* [Russ.] Northern coniferous forest zone, especially in Siberia.

talocalcaneal (tăl'ōkălkā'nĕăl) *a.* [L. *talus* ankle bone; *calcaneum* heel.] *Pert.* talus or astragalus and calcaneum; *appl.* articulation, ligaments.

talon (tăl'ŏn) *n.* [F. from L. *talus* ankle.] Claw of bird of prey; posterior heel of molar tooth.

taloscaphoid (tăl'ōskăf'oid) *a.* [L. *talus* ankle; Gk. *skaphe* boat; *eidos* form.] *Pert.* astragalus and scaphoid bone.

talus (tā'lŭs) *n.* [L. *talus* ankle.] The ankle-bone; astragalus.

tandem,—*appl.* satellites (*q.v.*) separated from each other by constriction.

tangoreceptor (tăng'gōrēsĕp'tŏr) *n.* [L. *tangere* to touch; *receptor* receiver.] A receptor sensitive to slight pressure differences.

tapetal (tăpē'tăl) *a.* [L. *tapetum* carpet.] *Pert.* tapetum; *appl.* cells.

tapetum (tăpē'tŭm) *n.* [L. *tapetum* carpet.] Outer and posterior part of choroid; pigment layer of retina; main body of fibres of corpus callosum; special nutritive layer investing sporogenous tissue of sporangium.

taphrophyt (tăf'rōfīt) *n* [Gk *taphr* ditch *phyton* plant.] Ditch-dwelling plant.

tap-root (tăp root) *n* [M.E. *tappe* short pipe A.S. *wyrt* root.] An elongated parent root with second ary roots | acropetal succession persistent primary root.

tarsal (tăr'săl) *a* [Gk. *tarsos* sole of foot.] *Pert* tarsus of foot and eyelid *appl* arteries, bones glands.

tarsale (tărsā'lē) *n*. tarsalia (tărsā'lĭă) *plu* [Gk. *tarsos* sole of foot.] Ankle-bones.

tarsi (tăr-sī) *n plu* [Gk. *tarsa* sole of foot.] *Plu* of tarsus two thin elongated plates of dense connec tive tissue helping t support the eyelid.

ta omeres (tăr somērz) *n plu* [Gk. *tarsos* sole of foot *meros* part.] The two parts of dactylopodite in spiders, basitarsus and telotarsus.

tarsometatarsal (tăr'sōmĕt'ătăr'săl) *a* [Gk. *tarsos* sole of foot *meta* beyond.] *Pert* an articulation of tarsus with metatarsus.

tarsom tatarsus (tăr'somĕt ătăr'sŭs) *n* [Gk. *tarsos* sole of foot *meta* beyond.] A short straight bone of bird leg formed by fusion f distal row of tarsal with second to fifth metatarsals.

tarsophalangeal (tăr'sōfălăn jēăl) *a*. [Gk. *tarsos* sole of foot *phalangx* l ne of battle.] *Pert* tarsus and phalanges.

tarsus (tăr'sŭs) *n*. [Gk. *tarsos* sol of foot.] Ankle-bones, usually consisting of two rows segment of leg distal to tibia, in insects t lotarsus or second dactylopodite in piders fibrous connect ve tis plat f eyel d.

tartareo (tărtā rēŭs) *a* [L.l *tartarum* acid salt.] Having rough and crumbling surface.

ta sel (tăsl) *n* [O F *tasel* clasp] Male inflorescence f maiz plant appendi colli of goat sheep pig etc

taste-bud —an end-organ of taste consisting of flask-shaped group of gustatory and supporting cells found on tongue and adjacent parts a gustatory calyculus.

tauidion (tōĭd'ĭŏn) *n*. [Gk. *tau* T; *idion* dim.] Part of cranial floor of Palaeospondylus.

tautomeric (tō'tōmĕr'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *tauto* the same *meros* part.] *Pert* the same part; *appl*. cells, eurones with axis cylinders passing into white matter of same side of spinal cord.

tautonym (tô'tŏnĭm) *n*. [Gk. *tauto* the same *onyma* name.] The same name given to a genus and one of its species or subspecies.

taut type (tô totīp) *n* [Gk. *tautos* the same *typos* pattern.] A genotype by virtue f tautonymy

taxeopodous (tăk'sēŏp'ŏdŭs) *a*. [Gk. *taxis* arrangement *pous* foot.] Having proximal and distal tarsal bones | straight lines parallel to limb axis.

taxi (tăk'sis) *n*. [Gk. *taxis* arrangement.] A tendency of an organism towards (positive) or away from (negative) a source of stimulus; directed reaction f a motile animal *f* tropism.

taxonomy (tăksŏn ŏmĭ) *n*. [Gk. *taxis* arrangement, *nomos* law] The laws of classification as ppl ed to natural history

taxy —taxis.

t ctology (tĕktŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *tekton* builder *logos* discourse.] Mor phology in which an organism is considered as a group of morphological as distinct from physiological units or individuals.

t ctorial (tĕktō rĭăl) *a*. [L. *tectus* covered.] Covering *ppl* membrane covering the spiral organ of Corti

t ctorium (tĕktō'rĭŭm) *n* [L. *tectus* covered.] Membrane of Corti the coverts of birds

t ctosp dylic (tĕk'tōspŏndĭl'ĭk) *a*. [L *tectu* covered Gk. *sphondylos* vertebra.] Having vertebrae with several concentric rings of calcifica tion, as in some lasmobranchs tectospondylous.

tectotype (tĕk tŏtīp) *n* [Gk. *tekton* builder *typos* pattern] Description of a species, based on microscopical examination of a prepared section the section used.

tectrices (tĕktrī' ēz, tĕk'trisēz) *n plu*. [L. *tectus* covered.] Wing-coverts; small feathers covering bases of remiges.

tectum (tĕk'tŭm) *n*. [L. *tectum* roof.] A roof like structure, as corpora quadrigemina forming roof of mesencephalon dorsal wall of capitulum in Acarina.

teeth (tēth) *n. plu*. [A.S. *toth*, tooth.] Hard bony growths on maxillae premaxillae and mandibles of mammals growths of similar of chitinous or of horny formation borne on jaws, tongue or pharynx.

tegmen (tĕg'mĕn) *n*. [L. *tegmen*, covering] The integument, endopleura, or inner seed-coat calyx covers of Crinoidea ninth abdominal tergite of male insects anterior wing of Orthoptera thin plate of bone over tympanic antrum.

tegmen cranii,—roof of chondrocranium.

tegmentum (tĕgmĕn'tŭm) *n*. [L. *tegmen*, covering] A protective bud-scale dorsal part of cerebral peduncles tegmen.

tegula (tĕg'ūlă) *n*. [L. *tegula*, tile.] A small sclerite on mesothorax over hanging articulation of wings in Lepidoptera and Hymenoptera small lobe at wing-base of Diptera.

tegular (tĕg'ūlăr) *a*. [L. *tegula*, tile.] *Pert* tegula consisting of a tile-like structure.

tegumen (tĕg'ūmĕn) *n*. [L. *tegumen*, cover] Tegmen ninth abdominal tergite, as in Lepidoptera.

tegument,—integument.

tela (tē'lă) *n*. [L. *tela*, web.] A web-like tissue *appl*. choroidea, folds of the pia mater forming membranous roof of third and fourth ventricles *appl*. interlacing fibrilliform or hyphal tissue of fungi, tela contexta.

telamon (tĕl'ămŏn) *n*. [Gk. *telamon*, supporting strap.] Chitinised curved plate in lateral wall of cloaca in male nematodes.

telarian (tēlā'rĭăn) *a*. [L. *tela* web.] Web-spinning

teleceptor (tĕlĕsĕp'tŏr) *n*. [Gk. *tele* far; L. *capere* to take.] A sense organ which receives stimuli originating at a distance; distance receptor distoceptor telereceptor teloreceptor

telegamic (tĕlĕgăm'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *tele* far *gamos* marriage] Attracting females from distance, *appl* scent-apparatus of butterflies.

telegenesis (tĕlĕjĕn ĕsĭs) *n*. [Gk. *tele* afar *genesis* descent.] Artificial insemination.

telegony (tĕlĕg'ŏnĭ) *n*. [Gk. *tele* far *gonos* offspring] The supposed influence of a male parent on offspring subsequent to his own, f the same femal parent by another sire.

teleianthous (tĕlīăn'thŭs) *a*. [Gk. *teleios* complete *anthos* flower] *Appl* flower having both gynoecium and androecium.

telemetacarpal (tĕl'ĕmĕtăkăr'păl) *a*. [Gk. *tele*, far *meta*, after; *karpos* wrist.] *Appl*. condition f retaining distal elements of metacarpals, as in some Cervidae. *Opp* plesiometacarpal.

telencephalon (tĕl'ĕnkĕf'ălŏn, -sĕf) *n*. [Gk. *tele* far *enkephalos* brain.] The anterior part of fore brain, including the cerebral hemispheres lateral ventricles, optic part of hypothalamus, and anterior portion of third ventricle endbrain.

teleodont (tĕl ēŏdŏnt) *a*. [Gk. *teleos* complete *odous* tooth.] *Appl* forms of stag beetles with largest mandible development.

teleology (tĕl ēŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *teleos* complete *logos* discourse.] Th doctrine of adaptation to definit purpose and that evolution is purposive.

teleophore (tĕl'ēōfōr) *n*. [Gk. *teleos* complete *pherein* to bear] A gonotheca, or transparent case enclosing medusae of Hydrozoa.

teleoptile (tĕl ĕŏtĭl ptĭl) *n* [Gk *teleos* complet *ptilon* feather] A feather of definitiv plumage; *cf* neoptile neossoptile a pennaceous feather *cf* mesoptile metaptile.

teleorganic (tĕl ĕôrgăn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *teleos* complete *organon* instrument.] *Appl.* functions vital to an organism.

t leosis (tĕl ĕōsis) *n.* [Gk. *teleos* complet] Purposive development o evolution.

t lereceptor —teleceptor *q v*

telescopiform (tĕlĕskŏp'ĭfôrm) [Gk. *tele* far *skopein* to view L. *forma* shape.] Having joints that telescope into each other

telethmoid,—prenasal *q.v*

teleutosorus (tĕlū'tosō'rŭs) *n.* [Gk. *teleute* completion *soros* heap] A group of developing teleutospores sorus of last summer-stage of certain rust fungi telium

teleutospor (tĕlū'tospōr) *n* [Gk. *teleute* completion *sporos* seed.] In Uredinales, a winter-spore formed in autumn, germinating in following spring teliospore, teleutobud or winter bud teleutogonidium, brand spore.

teleutosporiferous (tĕlū'tŏspŏrĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *teleute* completion *spora* seed L. *ferr* to carry] *Appl* rusts bearing teleutospores teliosporiferous

telic (tĕl'ĭk) [Gk *telos* end] Purposn *perf* teleous

t liosorus,—teleutosorus *q.v*

t liospore —teleutospore, *q.v*

teliostage (tĕl'ĭŏstāj) *n* [Gk. *tele* end F *étage* stage, from L. *stare* to tand] Last summer-stage of certai fungi in which telia are produced teleutoform stage.

teli m (tĕ'lĭŭm) *n* [Gk *telos* end] A teleutosorus.

teloblast (tĕl ōblăst) *n.* [Gk *tel* end *blastos* bud.] A stage derived from tritoblast and dividing into sporoblasts in Neosporidia large cell which buds forth rows of smaller cells, as in annelid embryos

t locentric (tĕl ōsĕn'trĭk) *a* [Gk. *telos* end *kentron* centre] With terminal centromere, *appl* chromosomes *cf* acrocentric, metacentric.

telocoel (tĕl ōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end *koilos* hollow] First, or second, ventricle of brain lateral ventricle telencephalic vesicle

telodendrion (tĕl'ōdĕn drĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *tele* end *dendrion* dim of *dendron* tree.] The terminal arborization of an axon.

t lokinesis (tĕl'ōkĭnē sĭs) *n* [Gk. *telos* end *kinesis* movement.] Last stage of mitosis when daughter nuclei are re-formed changes in cell after telophase.

telolecithal (tĕl'ōlĕs'ĭthăl) *a.* [Gk. *telos* end *lekithos* yolk.] Having yolk accumulated in one hemisphere as in mesolecithal and polylecithal eggs.

telolemma (tĕl olĕm ă) *n.* [Gk. *telos* end *lemma* skin.] A capsul containing a nerve-fibre termination in neuromuscular spindles end-sheath.

telome (tĕl'ōm) *n.* [Gk. *telos* end.] Morphological unit, consisting of stalk and sporangium, in cormophytes porophytic unit terminal part of mesome

telom re (tĕl'ōmēr) *n* [Gk. *telos* end *meros* part.] End of each chromosome arm distal to centromere

telomitic (tĕl'ōmĭt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *telos* end *mitos* thread] Having chromosomes attached endwise to spindle-fibres having centromere terminal.

t lophase (tĕl'ōfāz) [Gk *telos*, end *phasis* aspect.] Final phase of mitosis with cytoplasm division.

telophragma (tĕl'ōfrăg mă) *n* [Gk. *tele* end *phragma* fence] The Z-disc Krause's membrane separating sarcomeres of muscle fibrils.

telosynapsis,—telosyndesis *q.v*

telosyndesis (tĕl'ōsindē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *telos* end *syndesis* binding together] End to end union f chromosome halves in meiosis.

telotarsus (tĕl'ōtăr'sŭs) *n.* [Gk. *telos* end; *tarsos* sole of foot.] Distal part or tarsus of dactylopodite f spiders. *Cf* tarsomeres.

telotaxis (tĕl'ōtăk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *telos* end *taxis* arrangement.] Movement along line between animal and source of stimulus goal orientation.

telotroch (tĕl'ōtrŏk) *n* [Gk. *telos* end *trochos* wheel.] Pre-anal tuft of cilia of trochosphera.

telotrocha,—trochosphere, *q.v*

telotrophic (tĕl'ōtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *telos* end *trophe* nourishment.] Acrotrophic, *appl.* ovarioles.

telson (tĕl'sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *telson* extremity] The unpaired terminal abdominal segment of Crustacea and Limulus, bearing caudal spine or sting in scorpions twelfth abdominal segment in Protura and in some insect embryos.

telum (tē'lŭm) *n.* [Gk. *telos* end.] Last abdominal segment of insect.

temnospondylous (tĕm nōspŏn dĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *temnein*, to cut *sphondylos* vertebra.] With vertebrae not fused but in articulated pieces *cf* stereospondylous.

temperatur coefficient,—quotient of two growth rates at temperatures differing by 10° C.

t mporal (tĕm pŏrăl) *a.* [L. *tempora*, temples.] *Pert.* or in region of temples.

temporalis,—broad radiating muscle arising from whole of temporal fossa and extending to coronoid process f mandible.

t mporomalar (tĕm pŏrōmā'lăr) *a.* [L. *tempora*, temples *mala*, cheek.] *Appl.* branch of maxillary nerve supplying temple and cheek, zygomatic nerve.

t mporomandibular articulation,—the hinge f the jaws.

t mporomaxillary (tĕm pŏrōmăksĭl'ărĭ) *a.* [L. *tempora*, temples *maxilla* jaw] *Pert* temporal and maxillary region; *appl* posterior facial vein.

t naculum (tĕnăk ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *tenax* holding] Holdfast of algae an ectodermal area modified for adhesion of sand-grains in certain sea-anemones; in teleosts, fibrous band extending from eye-ball to skull

tendines,—tendons *plu* of tendo.

tendinou (tĕn dĭnŭs) *a.* [L. *tendere* to stretch.] Of the nature of tendon having tendons.

t do calcan us, tend Achillis,—the tendon of the heel.

tendon (tĕn dŏn) *n.* [L. *tend* tendon, from *tendere* t stretch.] A white glistening fibrous cord connecting a muscle with movable structure.

t ndon reflex, — contraction of muscles in state of slight tension by tap on their tendons.

tendril (tĕn drĭl) *n.* [O F *tendrillon*, tender sprig] A specialised twining stem or leaf by which creepers support themselves.

tendril-fibres, — cerebellar fibres with branches adhering to dendrites of Purkinje's cells clinging fibres *cf* basket cells.

tendrillar (tĕn drĭlăr) *a.* [O F *tendrillon*, tender sprig] Acting as tendril twining

tenent (tĕn ĕnt) *a.* [L. *tenere* to hold.] Holding *appl* tubular hairs with expanded tips, of arolium.

teneral (tĕn'ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *tener* tender] Immature *appl.* stage on emergence from nymphal integument.

tenia,—taenia, *q.v*

tenofibrils (tĕn'ōfĭbrĭlz) *n. plu.* [L. *tenere* t hold *fibrilla*, small fibre] Delicate fibrils connecting epithelial cells and passing through intercellular bridges.

T on, capsul of [*J R Tenon* French anatomist]. The fibro-elastic membrane surrounding the eye-ball from optic nerve to ciliary region fascia bulbi.

te receptor (tĕn ŏrē-ĕp tō) *n* [Gk. *tenon* tendon L. *re pere* to receive] A proprioceptor tendon reacting to contraction.

tensor (tĕn sŏr) *a.* [L. *tendere* to stretch.] *Appl* muscles which stretch parts of body

tentacles (tĕn'tăklz) *n. plu* [L.L. *tentaculum* feeler] Slender flexible organs on head of many invertebrate animals, used for feeling exploration prehension or attachment adhesive structures of insectivorous plants, as of sundew *cf* antenna.

tentacular (tĕntăk'ūlăr) *a.* [L.L. *tentaculum* feeler] *Pert* tentacles *appl* a canal branching from per radial canal to tentacle base in Ctenophora.

tentaculiferous (tĕntăk ūlĭf'erŭs) *a.* [L.L. *tentaculum* feeler L. *ferre* to carry] Bearing tentacles.

tentaculiform (tĕntăk ūlĭfŏrm) *a.* [L.L. *tentaculum* feeler L *forma* shape.] Like a tentacle in shape or structure.

tentaculocyst (tĕntăk ūlŏsĭst) *n.* [L.L. *tentaculum* feeler Gk. *kystis* bladder] A sense organ of Trachylinae club-shaped body on umbrella margin containing one or more lithites.

tentaculozooids (tĕntăk ūlŏzō oĭdz) *n plu* [L.L. *tentaculum* feeler Gk *zoon* animal *eidos* f rm.] Long slender tentacular individuals t outskirts of hydrozoan colony

tentaculum (tĕntăk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L.L. *tentaculum* feeler] A tentacle or feeler

tentilla (tĕntĭl ă) **tentillum** (tĕntĭl' ŭm) *n.* [L. *tentare* to feel.] A tentacle branch.

tentorium (tĕntō rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *tentorium* tent] A chitinous framework supporting brain of insects a *transverse fold of dura mater* ossified in some mammals, between cerebellum and occipital lobes of brain.

tepal (tĕp ăl) *n.* [F *tépale* from *pétale*] A perianth segment which is sepaloid or petaloid.

teratology (tĕr'ătŏl ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *teras* monster *logos* discourse] Science treating of malformations and monstrosities of plants and animals.

tercine (tĕr sĭn) *n.* [L. *tertius* third.] The third coat of an ovule or a layer of th second.

terebra (tĕr'ĕbră) *n.* [L. *terebra*, borer] An ovipositor modified for boring sawing or stinging as in certain Hymenoptera.

terebrate (tĕr'ĕbrāt) *a.* [L. *terebra* borer] Furnished with a boring organ adapted for boring

teres (tē rēz) *n* [L. *teres*, rounded.] The round ligament of liver two muscles, teres major and minor extending from scapula to humerus.

terete (tĕrēt') **te etial** (tĕrē shĭăl) *a.* [L. *teres* rounded.] Nearly cylindrical in section as stems.

tergal (tĕr'găl) *a.* [L. *tergum* ba k.] Situated at back *pert* tergum.

tergeminate (tĕrjĕm'ĭnāt) *a* [L. *ter* thrice *gemini* twins.] Thrice forked with twin leaflets.

tergit (tĕr'jĭt) *n* [L. *tergum* back.] Dorsal chitinous plat of each segment of most Arthropoda a tergal sclerite.

tergosternal (tĕr'gōstĕr'năl) *a.* [L. *tergum* back *sternum* breast bone.] Connecting tergite and corresponding sternite *appl* muscles in insects.

tergum (tĕr'gŭm) *n.* [L. *tergum* back.] Dorsal portion of arthropod somite notum back generally dorsal plate of barnacles.

terminal (tĕr'mĭnăl) *a.* [L. *terminus* end] *Pert* or situated at th end as terminal bud at end of twig *appl* cranial nerve ending in nasal mucosa the nervus terminalis or preoptic nerve *appl* filament, slender prolongation of ovariole; *appl* chiasma at extreme end of chromatid *appl* gene at end of telomere

terminalia (tĕrmĭnā'lĭă) *n plu* [L. *terminus* end.] External genitalia, or hypopygium in Diptera.

terminalisation (tĕr'minălĭzā shŭn) *n.* [L. *terminus* end.] Movement of chiasmata towards chromosome ends during diplotene and diakinesis.

termitarium (tĕr'mĭtā rĭŭm) *n.* [L. *termes* wood worm.] An elaborately constructed nest of a termite colony

termitophil (tĕr mĭtŏfĭl) *a.* [L. *termes* wood-worm Gk. *philein* to love.] Living in termit nest *appl.* certain insects.

termones (tĕr'mōnz) *n plu.* [Gk. *termon*, limit.] Sex-determining substances or hormones, as in certain protozoa.

ternary (tĕr'nărĭ) ternate (tĕr'nāt) *a.* [L. *terni* three each.] Arranged in threes having three leaflets to leaf trifoliolate trilateral *appl* symmetry

ternatopinnate (tĕr'nātŏpĭn'āt) *a.* [L. *terni* three each; *pinna*, feather] Having three pinnate leaflets to each compound leaf.

terraneous (tĕrā nēŭs) *a.* [L. *terra*, earth.] *Appl.* land vegetation.

terrestrial (tĕrĕs'trĭăl) *a.* [L. *terra*, earth.] *Appl.* organisms living on land; *cf* aerial, aquatic.

terricolous (tĕrĭk ŏlŭs) [L. *terra* earth *coler* to inhabit.] Inhabiting the soil terrestrial, *q.v*

terrigenous (tĕrĭj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [L. *terra*, earth; *gignere* to produce.] Derived from land; *appl.* deposits.

territory (tĕr'ĭtŏrĭ) *n.* [L. *territorium* domain.] An area defended by a bird shortly before and during the breeding season an area sufficient for food requirements of an animal or aggregation of animals; foraging area.

tertial (tĕr'shăl) *n.* [L. *tertius* third.] A scapular or tertiary wing-feather.

tertiary (tĕr'shĭărĭ) *a.* [L. *tertius* third.] *Appl.* roots produced by secondary roots *appl.* inner wall of some wood fibres tertial, *appl.* wing feathers of humerus, otherwise scapulars.

Tertiary *Appl* era following the Mesozoic and preceding Quaternary earlier period of Caenozoic era, Eocene to Pliocene epochs.

tessellated (tĕs ĕlātĕd) *a.* [L. *tessella*, small stone cube.] Checkered *appl* markings or colours arranged in squares *appl.* epithelium.

tesserae (tĕs ĕrē) *n. plu* [L. *tessera*, square block.] Prisms of lime in calcification of cartilage.

test (tĕst) *n.* [L. *testa* shell.] A shell or hardened outer covering

testa (tĕs'tă) *n.* [L. *testa*, shell.] Test outer coat of seed o episperm.

testaceous (tĕstā sēŭs) *a.* [L. *testa*, shell.] Protected by shell-like outer covering

testicl (tĕs'tĭkl) *n.* [L. *testis* testicle.] Testis

testicular (tĕstĭk ūlăr) *a.* [L. *testis* testicle.] Having two oblong tubercles, as in some orchids testicle-shaped testiculate *part.* testis.

testis (tĕs'tĭs) *n.* testes (tĕs'tēz) *plu* [L *testis* testicle.] Male reproductive glands producing spermatozoa.

testosteron (tĕs'tŏstĕ'rōn) *n.* [L. *testis* testicl Gk. *stear* suet.] Testicular hormone $C_{19}H_{28}O_2$.

testudinat (tĕstū'dĭnāt) *a* [L. *testudo* tortoise.] Having a hard protective shell, as in tortoise.

tetaniform (tĕt'ănĭfŏrm) *a.* [Gk. *tetanos* stretched L. *forma*, shape.] Like tetanus tetanoid.

tetanise (tĕt'ănīz) *v.* [Gk. *tetanos* stretched.] To cause a muscl to contract by series of induction shocks.

tetanus (tĕt'ănŭs) *n.* [Gk. *tetanos* stretched.] State of muscl undergoing continuous fused series of contractions due to electrical stimulation rigid state of plant tissue caused by continued stimulus.

tethelin (tĕth'ĕlĭn) *n.* [Gk. *tethelos* swelling] Growth-promoting principl isolated from pituitary body

tetrabranchiat (tĕt'răbrăng'kĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four; *brangchia*, gills.] H ving four gills.

t tracarpellary (tĕt'rákár pĕlárĭ) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *karpos* fruit.] Having four carpels.

tetracerous (tĕtrăs ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *keras* horn.] Four horned

t trachaenium (tĕtrăkē nĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *tetras* four *a* not *chain ei* to gape.] Four adherent achenes, as constituting fruit f Labiatae.

tetrachotomous (tĕt'răkŏt'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetracha*, fourfold *tome* cut ting] Divided up into fours.

tetracoccus (tĕt'răkŏk'ŭs) *n* [Gk. *tetras* four *kokkos* kernel.] Any minute organism found in groups of four

tetracotyledonous (tĕt răkŏtĭlē'dŏnŭs) *a* [Gk. *tetras* four *kotyledon* cup-like hollow] With four cotyledons.

tetracrepid (tĕt răkrĕp'ĭd) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *krepis* edge] *Appl* min te caltrop four rayed spicule.

t tract (tĕt răkt) *n.* [Gk. *tetras* fou *aktis* ray] A four rayed spic ule.

tetractine (tĕtrăk tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *tetras* four *aktis* ray] A spicule of fou equal nd similar rays meeting at equal angles tet raxon

tetracyclic (tĕt răsĭ'klĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *kyklos* circle.] With four whorls.

t tr cyte (tĕt răsīt) [Gk. *tetras* fou *kytos* hollow] One of fou daughter-cells formed from mother-cell by meiosis.

tetrad (tĕt răd) *n.* [Gk. *tetras* fou] A group of fou *appl* fou spores formed by first and second meiotic divisions of spore mother-cell fou -cell stage in dev lopment of bryophytes and pteridophytes quadruple group of hromatids meiosis quadrangular ma or loop f chromosomes in stage of mitosis *cf* quartet.

tetradactyl (tĕt rădăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* fou *daktylos* finger] Having fou digit

tetradynam us (tĕt rădĭn'ămŭs) [Gk. *tetras* four *dynamis* power] H ving four long stamens and two short.

tetragenic (tĕt rajĕnĭk) [Gk. *tetras* fou *genos* descent.] Controlled by four genes.

tetragonal (tĕtrăg'ŏnăl) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *gonia*, angle.] Having fou angles quaternary

t tragynou (tĕtrăj'ĭnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *gyne* female.] With four carpels to gynoecium.

tetralophodont (tĕt'rălŏf'ŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *lophos* crest *odous* tooth.] *Appl* molar teeth with four ridges.

t tralophous (tĕt rălŏf'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *lophos* crest.] *Appl* a spicule with four rays branched or crested.

t tram rous (tĕtrăm ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *meros* part.] Composed of fou parts in multiples of four

tetramitе (tĕt rămīt) *n.* [Gk. *tetras* four *mitos* thread.] A tetrad formed by four parallel chromatids prior to diakinesis.

tetramorphic (tĕt rămŏr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* fou *morphe* form.] Ha ing fou forms of four different lengths, as basidia.

tetrandrous (tĕtrăn drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *aner* man.] H ving four stamens.

tetrapetalous (tĕt'răpĕt ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *petalon* leaf.] H ving four petals.

tetraploid (tĕt răploid) *a.* [Gk. *tetraple* fourfold.] With four times the normal haploid number of chromosomes. *n.* A organism with four chromosome sets.

tetrap eumon us (tĕt răpū mŏnŭs, pnū) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *pneumon*, lung] H ving four lung books, as certain spiders.

tetrapod (tĕt răpŏd) *n* [Gk. *tetras* fou *pous* foot.] A fou -footed animal quadruped.

tetrapter us (tĕtrăp'tĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *pteron* wing] Having fou wings

tetrapyre ous (tĕt ăpīrĕ nŭs) *a* [Gk. *tetras* four *pyren*, fruit-stone.] Having four fruit-stones being four-stoned fruit.

t traq etrous (tĕtrăkwĕt rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four L. *quadratus* squared.] Having four angles, as some stems.

tetrarch (tĕt'rărk) *a* [Gk. *tetras* four *arche* beginning] With four protoxylem bundles.

tetraselenodont (tĕt'răsēlē'nōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *selene* moon *odous* tooth.] Having four crescentic ridges on molar teeth.

tetrasepalous (tĕt'răsĕp'ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four F *sépal* sepal] Having four sepals.

tetrasom (tĕt răsōm) *n* [Gk. *tetras* four soma, body] Association f four homologous chromosomes in meiosis.

tetrasomi (tĕt răsō'mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *soma*, body] *Pert* or having four homologous chromosomes. *n.* An organism with four chromosomes of one type.

otraspermous (tĕt răspĕr'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *sperma*, seed] Having four seeds.

tetrasporangium (tĕt răspōrăn jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *tetras* four *spora* seed *angeion*, vessel.] Sporangium producing tetraspores, as in red algae.

tetraspore (tĕt'răspōr) *n.* [Gk. *tetras* four *sporos* seed.] One of group f four non-motile spores produced by sporangium of certain algae.

tetrasporocystid (tĕt răspō'rosĭs'tĭd) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *sporos* seed *kystis* bladder] *Appl* oocyst of Sporozoa when four sporocysts are present.

tetrastichous (tĕtrăs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *stichos* row] Ar ranged in four rows

tetrathecal (tĕt'răthē'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *theke* case.] Having four loculi quadrilocular

tetraxon (tĕtrăk sŏn) [Gk. *tetras* four *axon* axis.] A tetractine.

tetrazoic (tĕt'răzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tetras* four *zoon* animal.] H ving four sporozoites *appl.* spores of Coccidia.

tetrazooid (tĕt răzō oid) *n* [Gk. *tetras* four *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] Zooid developed from each of four parts constricted from stolon process of embryonic ascidian.

thalam ncephalon (thăl'ămĕnkĕf' -ĕlŏn, -sĕf) *n* [Gk. *thalamos* chamber *enkephalos* brain.] The part of the fore-brain comprising thalamus, corpora geniculata and epithalamus.

thalam mamillary (thăl'ămōmăm ĭlărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *thalamos* chamber L. *mamilla*, nipple.] *Appl.* fasciculus or bundl of Vicq-d'Azyr from corpus mamillare to thalamus.

thalamus (thăl'ămŭs) *n.* [Gk. *thalamos* chamber] The receptacle or torus of flower ovoid gang lionic mass on either side of third ventricl of brain.

thalassl (thălăs'ĭn) *n.* [Gk. *thalassa*, sea] A toxin of sea anemone tentacles.

thalassoid (thălăs oid) *a.* [Gk. *thalassa*, sea *eidos* form.] *Pert.* fresh-water rganisms resembling or originally marine forms pseudomarine halolimnic.

thalassophyte (thălăs ofīt) *n* [Gk. *thalassa*, sea *phyton*, plant.] Any marine alga.

thalassoplankton (thălăs'ōplăngk' tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *thalassa*, sea *plangktos* wandering] Marine plankton.

thallin (thăl'ĭn) *a.* [Gk. *thallo* young shoot.] Consisting f thallus thalloid.

thalloid (thăl oid) *a.* [Gk. *thallos* young shoot *eidos* form.] Resembling thallus *appl* excipl formed by thalloid hyphae.

thall me (thăl'ōm) *n.* [Gk. *thallos* young shoot.] A thallus like structure thallus.

thallophyte (thăl'ōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *thallos* young shoot *phyton* plant.] A plant not differentiated into stem and root, varying widely in form as algae fungi, and lichens. *Opp* cormophyte.

thallospor (thăl'ŏspŏr) *n* [Gk. *thallos* young shoot *sporos* seed.] Spore cell in vegetative part f a fungus.

thallus (thăl'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *thallo* young shoot.] A combination f cells presenting no differentiation of leaf and stem as in Thallophyta.

thanatoid (thăn ătoid) *a.* [Gk. *thanatos* death *eidos* form] Deadly *appl.* poisonous snakes resembling death.

thanatology (thăn ătŏl'ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *thanatos* death *logos* discourse.] Theories concerning death.

thanatosi (thănătō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *thanatos* death.] Habit act of feigning death death of part.

thebesian (thēbē'zĭăn) *a.* [*A C Thebesius* German anatomist] *Appl* valve of coronary sinus.

theca (thē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *theke* case.] A spore or pollen case a sporangium capsule structure serving as protective covering for organ or organism as of spinal cord follicle pupa, proboscis, tube-animal.

th cacyst (thē'kăsĭst) *n.* [Gk *theke* case *kystis* bladder] Sperm envelope or spermatophore formed by permatheca.

thecaphore (thē'kăfŏr) *n.* [Gk. *theke* case *pherein* to bear] A struc ture on which theca is borne.

thecasporous (thēkăspŏ rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *theke* case *poros* seed.] H ving spores enclosed.

thecate (thē'kāt) *a.* [Gk. *theke* case.] Covered protected by theca thecaferous thecigerous.

thecium (thē sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk *theke* case] That part of a fungus lichen containing the sporules.

thecodont (thē'kŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk *theke* case *odous* tooth.] H ving teeth in sockets.

theelin (thē'lĭn) *n.* [Gk. *thelys* female.] Follicular hormone follicultn oestrin oestrone C $H_{18}O$

th elol (thē'lŏl) *n.* [Gk. *thely* female.] Hydrated theelol occu ring in femal urine oestriol $C_{18}H_{24}O$

thelyblast (thē'lĭblăst) *n* [Gk. *thelys* femal *blastos* bud.] A matured female germ cell.

thelygenic (thē'lĭjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *thelys* female *genos* producing] Producing offspring preponderantly or entirely female thelytocous.

thelyotoky (thē'lĭŏt'ŏkĭ) *n* [Gk. *thelys* female; *tokos* offspring] Parthenogenesis in case where females only are produced; thelytoky

thelyplasm (thē'lĭplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *thelys* female *plasma*, mould.] Female plasm *cf* arrhenoplasm.

thenal (thē năl) *a.* [Gk. *thenar* palm of hand.] *Pert* or in region of palm of hand.

th nar (thē năr) *n.* [Gk. *thenar* palm of hand.] The muscular mass forming ball of thumb

th rmium (thĕrmĭ'ŭm) *n* [Gk. *thermai* hot springs.] Plant community in warm or hot springs.

thermocleistogamy (thĕr'mŏklīstŏg ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *therme* heat; *kleistos* closed *gamos* marriage.] Self pollination of flowers when unopened owing to unfavourable temperature.

th rmocline (thĕr'mŏklīn) *n* [Gk. *therme* heat *klinein* to swerve] More or less brupt change in water temperat re in relation to depth *appl* layer between upper nd deep layers, also to seasonal temperature change within the upper mixed layer

therm genesis (thĕr'mŏjĕn ĕsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *therme* heat *genesis* produc tion.] Body-heat production by oxid ation heat production by bacteria.

the molysis (thĕrmŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *therme* heat *lysis* loosing] Loss f body heat.

th rmonasty (thĕr mŏnăs'tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *therme* heat *nastos* close pressed.] Plant movement in response to variations of temperature

thermoperiodicity (thĕr'mŏpēr'ĭŏdĭs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *therme* heat; *periodos* period.] Effects of temperature difference between light nd dark period upon plants.

thermophase (thĕr'mōfāz) *n.* [Gk. *thermē* heat; *phainein*, to appear.] First developmental stage in some annual and perennial plants, and which can be partly or entirely completed during seed ripening if temperature and humidity are favourable; vernalisation phase.

thermophil (thĕr'mōfĭl) *a.* [Gk. *thermē*, heat; *philein*, loving.] Thriving at relatively high temperatures, above 40° C., *appl.* certain bacteria; thermophilic. *n.* Thermophile.

thermophylactic (thĕr'mōfĭlăk'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *thermē* heat; *phylaktikos* fit for preserving.] Heat resistant; tolerating heat, as certain bacteria.

thermophyte (thĕr'mōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *thermē* heat; *phyton* plant.] A heat-tolerant plant; therophyte, *q.v.*

thermoscopic (thĕr'mōskŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *thermē* heat; *skopein*, to view.] Adapted for recognising changes of temperature, as special sense-organs of certain cephalopods.

thermotactic (thĕr'mōtăk'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *thermē* heat; *taxis* arrangement.] *Pert.* thermotaxis; *appl.* optimum, the range of temperature preferred by an organism.

thermotaxis (thĕr'mōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *thermē* heat; *taxis* arrangement.] Locomotor reaction to temperature stimulus.

thermotropism (thĕrmŏt'rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *thermē* heat; *tropē* turn.] Curvature in plants in response to temperature stimulus.

therophyllous (thĕr'ōfĭl'ŭs) *a.* [Gk. *theros* summer; *phyllon* leaf.] Having leaves in summer; with deciduous leaves.

therophyte (thĕr'ōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *theros* summer; *phyton*, plant.] A plant which completes life-cycle within a single season, being dormant as seed during unfavourable period; an annual.

thesocytes (thē'sōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thesis* deposit; *kytos* hollow.] Sponge cells storing reserve material.

theta (θ) factor,—the thyrotropic hormone.

thiamine,—aneurin or vitamin B_1, antineuritic or antiberiberi vitamin, found in rice polishings, cereals, and yeast; $C_{12}H_{18}N_4OSCl_2$.

thigmocyte (thĭg'mōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *thigema*, touch; *kytos* hollow.] A corpuscle which undergoes cytolysis on contact with foreign substance.

thigmomorphosis (thĭg'mōmŏr'fōsĭs, -mŏrfō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *thigema*, touch; *morphosis* form.] Structural change due to contact; swelling at ends of contacting zygophores.

thigmotaxis (thĭg'mōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *thigema*, touch; *taxis* arrangement.] The tendency of minute organisms to attach themselves to objects on contact; locomotor reaction to touch stimulus.

thigmotropism (thĭgmŏt'rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *thigema*, touch; *tropē* turn.] The tendency to respond to mechanical contact by clinging and curving, as in tendrils; response to stimulus of contact.

thinophyte (thĭ'nōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *this* sand-heap; *phyton*, plant.] Dune plant.

thiogenic (thīōjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *theion*, sulphur; *gennaein* to produce.] Sulphur producing; *appl.* bacteria utilising sulphur compounds.

thiophil (thī'ōfĭl), **thiophilic** (thīōfĭl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *theion* sulphur; *philein* to love.] Thriving in the presence of sulphur compounds; *appl.* bacteria.

thoracic (thōrăs'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *thōrax* chest.] *Pert.* or in region of thorax.

thoracic index,—one hundred times depth of thorax at nipple level divided by breadth.

thoracolumbar (thō'răkōlŭm'băr) *a.* [Gk. *thōrax* chest; L. *lumbus* loin.] *Pert.* thoracic and lumbar part of spine; *appl.* nerves, the sympathetic system.

thorax (thō′răks) *n.* [Gk. *thorax* chest.] I higher vertebrates that part of body between neck and abdomen containing heart lungs etc. body region behind head of other animals.

thr ad cells,—stinging cells or cnidoblasts in coelenterates in skin of myxinoids, cells whose long threads form a network in which mucous secretion of ordinary gland cells is entangled.

thre d press—the muscular portion of a spanning tube.

three-nerved leaf—a leaf with three distinct primary veins.

thr mmatology (thrĕm ătŏl ojĭ) *n.* [Gk. *thremma* nursling *logos* discourse.] The science of breeding animals and plants under domestic conditions.

threshold,—limen, *q v*

thr mbin (thrŏm′bĭn) *n.* [Gk. *thrombos* clot.] F brin-ferment which converts fibrinogen into fibrin.

thrombocytes (thrŏm′bosīts) *n. plu* [Gk. *thrombos* clot *kytos* hollow] Blood-platelets in non-mammalian vertebrates nucleated spindle shaped cells concerned with clotting of blood.

thr mbogen (thrŏm′bŏjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *thrombos* clot *genes* producing] Prothrombin.

thrombokinase (thrŏm′bŏkĭnās′) *n* [Gk. *thrombos* clot *kinein* to move] A factor which, with calcium activates prothrombin to form thrombin found in tissues and blood platelets thromboplastin.

thr mboplastid (thrŏm′bŏplăs tĭd) *n* [Gk. *thrombos* clot *plastos* moulded] A blood platelet.

thromboplastin (thrŏm′bŏplăs′tĭn) *n* [Gk. *thrombos* clot *plastos* moulded] Thrombokinase or thromboplastic factor thrombozyme cytozyme.

thrombosis (thrŏmbō sĭs) *n* [Gk *thrombo* clot] Clotting as of blood.

thrombozyme (thrŏm′bŏzīm) *n* [Gk *thrombos* clot *zyme* leaven] Thrombokinase

thrum-eyed—short-styled with long stamens extending to mouth of tubular corolla. *Opp* pin-eyed.

thyloses (thī′lōsēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thylakos* pouch.] Masses of parenchyma formed insid wood vessels through pressure in secondary wood tylosis, *q.v*

thymocyte (thī′mŏsīt) *n.* [Gk. *thymos* thymus *kytos* hollow] A small lymphocyte i cortex of thymus.

thymovidin (thīmŏ vīdĭn) *n.* [Gk. *thymos* thymus L. *ovum* egg] A thymus hormone of birds which influences egg albumin and shell formation

thymus (thī′mŭs) *n.* [Gk. *thymos* thymus.] An endocrine gland in lower anterior part of neck, or surrounding heart, in man regressing fter maximum development at puberty

thyreo,—*see* thyro-

thyreoid (thī′rĕoid) *a.* [Gk. *thyreos* oblong shield *eidos* form.] Shield shaped peltat thyroid. *n.* An endocrine gland, the thyroid *q.v*

thyridium (thīrĭd′ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *thyra* door *idion dim.*] Hairless whitish area on certain insect wings.

thyro-arytaenoid (thī′rŏărĭtē′noid) *n.* [Gk. *thyra* door *arytaina*, pitcher; *eidos* form.] A muscle of larynx.

thyroepiglottic (thī′rŏĕp′ĭglŏt′ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door *epi* upon *glotta*, tongue.] *Appl* l gament connect ing epiglottis stem and angle of thyroid cartilage

thyroglossal (thī′rŏglŏs ăl) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door *glossa* tongue.] *Pert.* thyroid and tongue *appl* an embryonic duct, the ductus thyreoglossus.

thyrohyals (thī′rŏhī′ălz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thyra* door *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] Greater cornua of hyoid bone.

thyrohyoid (thī′rŏhī′oid) *a.* [Gk. *thyra* door *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] *Appl* muscle extending from thyroid cartilage to hyoid cornu.

thyroid (thī′roid) *a.* [Gk. *thyra* door *eidos* form.] Shield-shaped *appl* ductless highly vascular gland at front and ides f neck also t

arteries, cartilage and eins. The thyroid gland

thyrotrophi (thī'rōtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *thyra* door *trophe* nourishment.] *Appl.* prepituitary hormone which stimulates growth and function of thyroid gland thyrotropic.

thyroxin (thī'rŏks) *n.* [Gk. *thyra* door; *oxys* sharp.] A compound isolated from thyroid gland, with properties resembling those of iodo-thyroglobulin; $C_{15}H_{11}O$ NI

thyrsoid (thĕr'soid) *a.* [Gk. *thyrsos* wand *eidos* form.] Resembling thyrsus in shape

thyrsus (thĕr'sŭs) *n.* [Gk. *thyrsos* wand.] A mixed inflorescence with main axis racemose, later axes cymose, with cluster almost double-cone shaped hypha-bearing lateral chlamydospores pens.

thysanuriform (thĭs'ănū rĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *thysanos* fringe *oura*, tail L. *forma*, form.] Campodeiform *appl* a larva resembling Thysanura.

tibia (tĭb'ĭă) *n.* [L. *tibia*, shin.] Shin-bone, inner and larger of leg-bones between knee and ankle fourth joint of insect and arachnid leg

tibial (tĭb'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *tibia* shin.] *Pert* or in region f tibia.

tibiale (tĭbĭă'lē) *n* [L. *tibia* shin.] Embryonic structure partly represented by astragalus sesamoid bon in tendon of posterior tibial muscle.

tibiofibula (tĭb'ĭofĭb'ūlă) *n.* [L. *tibia*, shin *fibula*, buckle.] Bone formed of fused tibia and fibula.

tibiofibular (tĭb'ĭofĭb'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *tibia* shin *fibula*, buckle.] *Pert* tibia and fibula *appl.* articulation, syndesmosis *pert* tibiofibula.

tibiotarsal (tĭb'ĭotăr'săl) *a.* [L. *tibia*, shin Gk. *tarsos* sole of foot.] *Pert* tibia and tarsus *pert* or in region of tibiotarsus.

tibiotarsus (tĭb'ĭotăr'sŭs) [L. *tibia* shin Gk. *tarsos* sole of foot.] Tibial bone to which proximal tarsals are fused, in birds.

tidal (tī'dăl) *a.* [A.S *tid* time] *Pert* tides bbing and flowing *appl* air volume of a normally inhaled and exhaled at each breath *appl* wave main flow of blood during systole.

Ti d man s vesicles [*F Tiedemann* German anatomist]. Small rounded glandular chambered bodies at neck of Polian vesicles racemose vesicles of Asteroidea.

tige (tēzh tĭj) *n* [F *tige* stem.] Pauron, *q v*, stem.

tigellum (tĭjĕl'ŭm) *n* [F *tigelle dim* of *tige* stem.] The central embryonic axis, consisting of radicle and plumule

tigroid (tī'groid) *a.* [Gk. *tigroeides* spotted.] *Appl.* granules or bodies, chromophil substance or Nissl granules of the neurocyton.

tigrolysis (tĭgrŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *tigroeides* spotted *lysis* loosing] Chromatolysis of tigroid granules

timbal (tĭm'băl) *n.* [F *timbale* kettle drum.] Sound-producing rgan in cicadas.

tiph phyte (tĭf'ofīt) *n* [Gk. *tiphos* pool *phyton*, plant] Pond plant.

tissue (tĭs ū, tĭsh'ū) *n.* [F *tissu* woven.] The fundamental structure of which animal and plant organs are composed an organisation of like cells

tocopherol (tŏkŏf'erŏl) [Gk. *tokos* birth *pherein* t carry] tocopherol vitamin E present wheat germ etc. anti-sterility vitamin $C_{29}H_{50}O_2$.

tokocytes (tŏk'ŏsīts) *n pl* [Gk. *tokos* offspring *kytos* hollow] Reproductive cells of sponges.

tokostome (tŏk'ŏstōm) *n.* [Gk. *tokos* birth *stoma* mouth] Female genital perture as in mites, etc.

t m ntose (tōmĕn'tōs) *a.* [L. *tomentum*, stuffing] Covered closely with matted hairs, as leaf.

t mentum (tōmĕn'tŭm) *n.* [L. *tomentum* stuffing] The closely matted hair on leaves or stems.

T mes fibres [Sir *J Tomes* English dentist]. Dentinal fibres, processes of odontoblasts in dentinal tubules.

Tomes granular layer —a layer of interglobular spaces in dentine.

tomite (tōmīt) *n.* [Gk. *tome* cutting; *mitos* thread.] Free-swimming non-feeding stage following protomont stage in life cycle of Holotricha.

tomium (tō'mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *tomos* cutting.] The sharp edge of a bird beak.

t mont (tōmōnt') *n.* [Gk. *tome* cutting; *onta*, beings.] Stage in lif cycle of Holotricha when body divides, usually in a cyst.

tongue (tŭng) *n.* [A.S. *tunge* tongue.] An organ on floor of mouth, usually movable and protrusible; any tongue-like structure as radula, ligula; hypopharynx, in some insects; lingua.

tonicity (tŏnĭs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk. *tonos* tension.] Normal ton or tensi n; tonus.

tonofibrillae (tō ŏfĭbrĭl'ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tonos* tension; L. *fibrilla* small fibre.] Epitheliofibrillae, *q.v.*, regarded as skeletal or supporting structures rather than as myofibrillae; supporting fibrils as of cilia.

t noplast (tŏn'ōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *tonos* tension; *plastos* modelled.] A vacuolar membrane; a plastid with distinct vacuole walls; special form of vacuole-producing plastid.

tonotaxis (tŏnōtăk sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *tonos* tension; *taxis* arrangement.] Response to change in density of surrounding medium.

tonsil (tŏn sĭl) *n.* [L. *tonsilla* tonsil.] One f aggregations of lymphoid tissue in pharynx or near tongue base.

t nsill (tŏnsĭl ă) [L. *tonsilla* tonsil.] A tonsil; a rounded structure within midus h rundinalis or vis of erebellum.

tonus (tō ŭs) [Gk. *tonos* ten sion.] Tonicity or condition of being slightly stretched, as of muscles.

topa sthesia (tŏp ĕsthē sĭă) *n.* [Gk. *topos* place; *aisthesis* sensation.] Appreciation f locus of a tactile sensation.

t pochemical (tŏp'ōkĕm'ĭkăl) *a.* [Gk. *topos* place; *chemeia*, transmutation.] *Appl.* sense: the perception of odours i relation to track or place as in ants.

topodeme (tŏp'ōdēm) *n.* [Gk. *topos* place; *demos* people.] Deme occupying a particular geographical area.

topotaxis (tŏp'ōtăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *topos* place; *taxis* arrangement.] Movement induced by spatial differences in stimulation intensity and orientation in relation to sources of stimuli; as telotaxis, tropotaxis, menotaxis, mnemotaxis, *q.v.*; tropism.

topotype (tŏp ōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *topos* place; *typos* pattern.] A specimen from locality of original type.

torcular (tôr'kūlăr) *n.* [L. *torcular* wine-press.] Occipital junction of venous sinuses of dura mater; confluens sinuum; torcular Herophili.

torma (tôr'mă) *n.* [Gk. *tormos* socket.] A thickening at junction f labrum and clypeus.

tormogen (tôr'mōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *tormos* socket; *genos* producing.] A cell secreting the socket of a bristle, in insects.

tornaria (tôrnā rĭă) *n.* [L. *tornare* to turn.] The free larval stage in development of Balanoglossida.

tornote (tō nōt) *a.* [L. *tornare* to turn.] With blunt extremities, as spicule.

torose (tō rōs) *a.* [L. *torus* swelling.] Having fleshy swellings; knobbed.

torques (tôr-kwēz) *n.* [L. *torques* necklace.] A necklace-like arrangement of fur, feathers, or the like.

torsio (tôr'shŭn) *n.* [L. *torquere* to twist.] Spiral bending; the twisting round of a gastropod body as it develops.

tortic ne (tôr'tĭkōn) *n.* [L. *torquere* to twist; *conus* cone.] A turreted, spirally-twisted shell.

torula condition,—yeast-lik isolated cells resulting from growth of blue mould conidia in saccharine solution.

toruloid (tŏr'ūloid) *a.* [L. *torulus* small swelling Gk. *eidos* form.] *Appl.* structure plasmatoōnkosis storage organ of zoosporangium in Peronosporales.

torulose (tŏr'ūlōs) *a.* [L. *torulus* small swelling.] With small swellings beaded moniliform.

torulus (tŏr'ūlŭs) *n.* [L. *torulus* small swelling.] The insect antenna insertion socket antennifer *q.v.*

torus (tō rŭs) *n.* [L. *torus* swelling.] Axis bearing floral leaves receptacle or thalamus; thickened centre of bordered pit membrane, firm prominence or marginal fold or ridge; ridge bearing uncini in Polychaeta pedicel in Diptera.

totipalmate (tŏ'tĭpăl'māt) *a.* [L. *totus* all *palma*, palm of hand.] Having feet completely webbed steganopodous.

totipotent (tŏtĭp'ŏtĕnt) *a.* [L. *totus* all *potens* powerful.] *Appl.* blastomeres which can develop into complete embryos when separated from aggregate of blastomeres *appl.* meristematic cells capable of specialisation in response to hormones from growth centres totipotential.

toxaspire (tŏk ăspīr) *n.* [Gk *toxon* bow; L. *spira* coil.] A spiral spicule of rather more than one revolution.

toxic (tŏk sĭk) *a.* [Gk. *toxikon* poison.] *Pert* caused by or of the nature of poison poisonous.

toxicity (tŏksĭs'ĭtĭ) *n.* [Gk *toxikon* poison.] The nature of poison the virulence of poison or of poisonous agency.

toxicology (tŏk'sĭkŏl ŏjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison *logos* discourse.] The science treating of poisons and their effects.

toxiferous (tŏksĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [Gk. *toxikon* poison L. *ferre* to carry.] Holding or carrying poison; toxicophorous.

toxigenic (tŏksĭjĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *toxikon* poison *genos* producing.] Producing poison toxicogenic.

toxin (tŏk'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *toxikon* poison.] Any poison derived from plant or animal phytotoxin or zootoxin.

toxoid (tŏk soid) *n.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison *eidos* form.] A toxin deprived of its toxic but not of its antigenic capacity anatoxin.

toxon (tŏk'sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *toxon*, bow.] A toxa or bow-shaped spicule.

toxophores (tŏk sŏfōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *toxikon* poison *pherein*, to carry.] The poisoning qualities of toxin molecules *cf.* haptophores.

trabant (trăbănt') *n.* [Ger *Trabant* satellite.] Short chromosome segment constricted from the rest satellite, *q.v.*

trabecula (trăbĕk'ūlă) *n. plu.* [L. *trabecula* little beam.] Plates of sterile cells extending across sporangium of pteridophytes row of cells bridging cavity two curved bars of cartilage embracing hypophysis cerebri of embryo; small fibrous bands forming imperfect septa or framework of organs.

trabecular (trăbĕk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *trabecula*, little beam.] *Pert* or of nature of trabecula, having cross-barred framework trabeculate.

trabs cerebri —corpus callosum.

trace-elements,—elements occurring in minute quantities as natural constituents of living organisms or tissues, as Ag Cd, Co, Cu Fe, Li Mn, N Pb S V

trace-elements,—isotopes used for tracing chemical elements and compounds in living tissue tracers

trachea (trăkē'ă, trā'kēă) *n.* [L.L. *trachea* windpipe.] The windpipe; respiratory tubule of insects and other arthropods spiral or annular vascular tissue of plants wood-vessel.

tracheal (trăkē'ăl trā'kēăl) *a.* [L.L. *trachea*, windpipe.] *Pert.* resembling or having tracheae tracheate *appl.* tissue, as of xylem *appl.* ectodermal cavities opening into pneumatophore of certain Siphonophora.

tracheal gills,—small wing-like respiratory outgrowths from the abdomen of aquatic larvae of insects.

tracheary—tracheal tracheate

tracheate (trā'kēāt) *a.* [L.L. *trachia* windpipe.] H ving tracheae trachean.

tracheid (trăk ĕd) *n.* [L.L. *trachia* windpipe.] One of the cells with piral thickening or bordered pits, conducting water and solutes, and forming woody tissue.

tracheidal cells,—pericycle cells resembling tracheids.

trachein (trăk'ēin) *n.* [L.L. *trachia* windpipe.] Colloid substance of tracheal air sacs contracting or expanding according to degree of moisture, in certain buoyant insect larvae.

trach late (trăk'ēlāt) *a.* [Gk. *trachelos* neck.] Narrowed as in neck formation.

trachel mastoid (trăk ĕlōmăs'toid) *a* [Gk. *trachelos* neck *mastos* breast *eidos* form.] *Pert* neck region and mastoid process *appl* muscle longissimus capitis.

tra h nchyma (trăkĕng'kimă) *n.* [L. *trachia* windpipe Gk. *engchyma* infusion.] Tracheal vascular tissue.

trache bro chial (trăk'ēōbrŏng'kiăl) *a.* [L. *trachea* windpipe Gk. *brongchos* bronchial tube.] *Appl* lymph-glands *appl* syrinx formed of lower end of trachea and upper bronchi

tracheole (trăk ēōl) [L. *trachia* windpipe.] An ultimat branch of tracheal system.

tra heophyt (trăk ēōfit) [L.L. *trachia* windpipe] Any vascular plant pteridophyt or a spermatophyte

trachyglossate (trăk'iglŏs'ăt) *a.* [Gk *trachys* rough *glossa* tongue] *With rasping or toothed tongue.*

tract (trăkt) [L. *trahere* to draw] A region or area or ystem considered as a whole as alimentary tract a band, bundle or system of nerve fibres

tractellum (trăktĕl ŭm) *n.* [L. *trahere* to draw] A flagellum of forward end of Mastigophora, or of zoospores, with circumductory motion.

tragus (trā gŭs) *n.* [Gk. *tragos* goat.] A small pointed eminence in front of concha of ear its hai

tram (trā mă trămă) *n.* [L. *trama* woof] A central core f interwoven hyphae of fungal gill or conidiophore.

transad (trăn săd) *adv* [L. *trans* across *ad* to.] *Appl* organisms of the same or closely related species which have become separated by an environmental barrier as European and American reindeer

transapical (trăn săp'ikăl) *a.* [L. *trans* across *apex* summit.] *Appl* transverse axis and plane of diatom alve.

transect (trăn sĕkt) *n.* [L. *trans* across *secar* to cut.] A line, strip r profile as of vegetation, chosen for study and charting

transectio (trănsĕk shūn) *n* [L. *trans* across *sectio* a cut.] Cross section section across longitudinal axis.

transformation (trăns'fŏrmā shŭn) *n.* [L. *transformare* to change in shape.] Change of form, as in metamorphosis metabolism.

transfusi n tissu —tissue of gymnosperm leaves, consisting of parenchymatous and tracheidal cells.

transgenation,—point mutation r genovariation.

transili nt (trănsil'iĕnt) *a.* [L. *transilir* to leap over] *Appl.* nerve fibres connecting brain convolutions not adjacent. *n.* A m tation

transiti nal (trănsish'ŏnăl) *a.* [L. *transire* to go across.] *Appl* epithelium occurring in ureters and urinary bladder renewing itself by *mitotic division of third* and innermost layer of cells.

translocation (trăns'lokā shū) *n.* [L. *trans* across *locus* place] Removal to different place or habitat diffusion as of food material change in position of

chromosome segment to another part of the same chromosome or of a different chromosome.

translocation quotient,—ratio of chemical content of shoot to that of root, measure of mobility or relative translocation, *q.v.* of manganese.

transmedian (trănsmē'dĭăn) *a.* [L. *trans* across; *medius* middle.] *Pert.* or crossing the middle plane *appl.* muscles.

transmutation theory,—theory that one species can evolve from another.

transpalatine (trănspăl'ătĭn) *n.* [L. *trans* across; *palatus*, the palate.] A cranial bone of crocodiles, connecting pterygoid with jugal and maxilla.

transpinalis (trănspĭnā'lĭs) *n.* [L. *trans* across; *spina*, spine.] A muscle connecting transverse processes of vertebrae.

transpiration (trănspĭrā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *trans* across; *spirare* to breathe.] Exhalation of vapour through pores or stomata.

transplant (trănsplănt', trănsplănt') *v.* [L. *trans* across; *plantare* to plant.] To transfer tissue from one part to another part of the body of the same or that of another individual. (trăns'plănt, trănz'plănt) Tissue transferred to another part; graft.

transpyloric plane,—upper of imaginary horizontal planes dividing abdomen into artificial regions.

transudate (trănsū'dāt) *n.* [L. *trans* beyond; *sudare*, to sweat.] Any substance which has oozed through membrane or pores.

transversal (trănsvĕr'săl) *a.* [L. *transversus* across.] Lying across or between, as transversal wall.

transverse (trănsvĕrs') *a.* [L. *trans versus* across.] Lying across or between, as artery, colon, ligament, process; heterotropous.

transversum (trănsvĕr'sŭm) *n.* [L. *transversus* across.] In most reptiles, cranial bone extending from pterygoid to maxilla.

transversus (trănsvĕr'sŭs) *n.* [L. *transversus* across.] A transverse muscle, as of abdomen, thorax, pinna, tongue, foot, perinaeum.

trapeziform (trăpē'zĭfôrm) *a.* [Gk. *trapezion* small table; L. *forma* shape.] Trapezium-shaped.

trapezium (trăpē'zĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *trapezion* small table.] The first carpal bone, at base of first metacarpal; greater multangular bone; portion of pons Varolii.

trapezius (trăpē'zĭŭs) *n.* [Gk. *trapezion* small table.] A broad, flat, triangular muscle of neck and shoulders.

trapezoid (trăpē'zoid, trăp'ĕzoid) *a.* [Gk. *trapezion* small table; *eidos* form.] Trapezium-shaped; *appl.* ligament, nucleus, ridge. *n.* Lesser multangular bone.

traumatic (trômăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound.] *Pert.* or caused by a wound or other injury.

traumatin (trô'mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *trauma* wound.] Substance occurring in injured plant cells, which is capable of causing uninjured cells to divide; wound hormone; $C_{11}H_{19}O_2N$.

traumatonasty (trômătōnăs'tĭ) *n.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound; *nastos* close pressed.] Curvature response to stimulus of wounding.

traumatotropic (trômătōtrŏp'ĭk) [Gk. *trauma*, wound; *trope* turning.] *Appl.* curvature of plant organ in response to wounding influence; traumatropic.

traumatropism (trômăt'rōpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound; *trope* turn.] Curving of plant parts in response to wounds.

traumotaxis (trômotăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound; *taxis* arrangement.] Reaction after wounding, as in nuclei and protoplasts.

trefoil (trē'foil) *n.* [L. *trifolius* three-leaved.] Flower or leaf with three lobes.

tremelloid (trĕm'ĕloid) *a.* [L. *tremere* to tremble.] Gelatinous in substance or appearance.

trephocyte (trĕf'ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *trephein* to nourish; *kytos* hollow.] A cell nourishing adjacent cells; nurse cell; sustentacular cell.

trephones (trĕf'ōnz') *n. plu.* [Gk. *trephein* to nourish.] Nutritive substances formed on breaking down of cells and which stimulate cell-division.

triactinal (trīăk'tĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *treis* three; *aktis* ray.] Three-rayed.

triadelphous (trī'ădĕl'fŭs) *a.* [Gk. *treis* three; *adelphos* brother.] Having stamens united by their filaments into three bundles.

triaene (trī'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *triaina* trident.] A somewhat trident-shaped spicule.

triandrous (trīăn'drŭs) *a.* [Gk. *treis*, three; *aner* man.] Having three stamens.

triangle (trī'ăng'gl) *n.* [L. *triangularis* three-sided.] A three-sided structure or area.

triangularis (trī'ăngūlā'rĭs) [L. *triangularis* three-cornered.] Muscle from mandible to lower lip which pulls down corner of mouth; depressor anguli oris; muscle and tendinous fibres between dorsal surface of sternum and costal cartilages; transversus thoracis, which assists expiration.

trianthous (trīăn'thŭs) *a.* [Gk. *treis* three; *anthos* flower.] Having three flowers.

triarch (trī'ārk) *a.* [Gk. *treis*, three; *archē* beginning.] Having three xylem bundles uniting to form the woody tissue of root.

triarticulate (trī'ārtĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *tres* three; *articulus* joint.] Three-jointed.

Triassic (trīăs'ĭk) [Gk. *treis* three.] *Appl.* the early period of the Mesozoic era.

triaster (trīăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *treis* three; *aster* star.] Three chromatin masses resulting from tripolar mitosis, as in cancer cells.

triaxon (trīăk'sŏn) *n.* [Gk. *treis* three; *axōn* axis.] A sponge spicule with three axes.

tribe (trīb) *n.* [L. *tribus* tribe.] In classification, subdivision of a family and differing in minor characters from other tribes.

triboluminescence (trĭb'ōlūmĭnĕs'ĕns) *n.* [Gk. *tribein* to rub; L. *luminescere* to grow light.] Luminescence produced by friction.

tribracteate (trībrăk'tēāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *bractea* thin plate of metal.] With three bracts.

trica (trī'kă) *n.* [F. *tricoter* to knit.] A lichen apothecium with ridged spherical surface.

tricarpellary (trīkār'pĕlărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *treis*, three; *karpos* fruit.] With three carpels.

tricentric (trīsĕn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *treis*, three; *kentron* centre.] Having three centromeres, *appl.* chromosomes.

triceps (trī'sĕps) *n.* [L. *tres* three; *caput* head.] *Appl.* a muscle with three heads or insertions.

trichidium (trĭkĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *thrix* hair; *idion* dim.] A sterigma.

trichilium (trĭkĭl'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *ilē* crowd.] A pad of matted hairs at base of certain leaf petioles.

trichites (trĭk'īts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thrix* hair.] Fine rod-like structures found in oral basket of certain infusoria; silicious spicules in certain sponges; hypothetical amylose crystals constituting a starch granule.

trichoblast (trĭk'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *thrix* hair; *blastos* bud.] A cell of plant epidermis which develops into a root hair.

trichobothrium (trĭk'ōbŏth'rĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *thrix* hair; *bothros* pit.] A conical protuberance with sense-hair on each side of anal segment in certain myriopods; a vibratory sense-hair or setula in spiders.

trichocarpous (trĭk'ōkār'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *thrix* hair; *karpos* fruit.] With hairy fruits.

trichocyst (trĭk'ōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *thrix* hair; *kystis* bladder.] An oval or spindle-shaped protrusible body found in ectoplasm of infusoria.

trichodragmata (trik ŏdrăg'mătă) *n plu.* [Gk. *thrix* hair *dragma* sheaf.] Straight, fine hai like spicules in bundles.

trichogen (trik'ŏjĕn) *n* [Gk. *thrix* hair, *-genes* producing] A hair or bristle-producing cell, in insects.

trichogyn (trik ŏjin) *n.* [Gk. *thrix* hair *gyne* woman.] An elongated hair-like receptive cell at end of carpogonium of Thallophyta.

trichoid (trik oid) *a.* [Gk. *thrix* hair; *eidos* form.] Hai -like; *appl* type of tactile sensilla in insects.

trichome (trik'ŏm) *n* [Gk. *trichoma*, growth f hair] An outgrowth of plant epidermis, either hairs or scales a hair tuft filamentous thallus trichoma.

trichophor (trik'ŏfŏr) *n.* [Gk. *thrix* hair, *pherein* to bear] A group of cells bearing trichogyne; chaeti gerous sac of annellids.

trichosiderin (trik'ŏsidĕrin) *n* [Gk. *thrix* hair *sideros* iron.] Iron-containing red pigment isolated from human red hair

trichosis (trikō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *thrix* hair] Distribution of hair; abnormal hair growth.

trichothallic (trik'ŏthăl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *thrix* hair *thallos* young shoot.] Having filamentous thallus, as certain algae *appl* growth of filament by division f intercalary meristematic cells.

trichotomous (trikŏt'ŏmŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tricha* threefold *tome* cutting] Divided into three branches.

trichroi (trikrŏ ik) *a.* [Gk. *treis* three *kros*, colour] Showing three different colours when seen in three different aspects.

trichromatic (trĭ'krŏmăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *treis*, three *chroma* colour] Able to perceive the three primary colours trichromic.

tricipital (trisip'ĭtăl) *a.* [L. *tres* three *caput* head.] Having three heads or insertions, as triceps.

tricoccous (trikŏk ŭs) [Gk. *treis* three *kokkos* kernel.] *Appl.* three-carpel fruit.

triconodont (trikō'nŏdŏnt) *a* [Gk. *treis* three *konos* cone; *odous* tooth.] *Appl* tooth with three crown prominences in line parallel to jaw axis.

tricostate (trikŏs'tāt) *a.* [L. *tres* three *costa* rib.] With three ribs.

tricotyledonous (trĭ'kŏtĭlē dŏnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *treis* three; *kotyledon* cup-like hollow] With three cotyledons.

tricrotic (trikrŏt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *treis* three *krotein* to beat.] Having tripl beat in the arterial pulse.

tricrural (trikroor'ăl) *a.* [L. *tres* three; *crus* leg] With three branches.

tricuspid (trikŭs pid) *a.* [L. *tres* three *cuspis* point.] Three-pointed *appl* triangular valve of heart.

tricuspidat (trikŭs'pĭdāt) *a.* [L. *tres* three *cuspis* point.] Having three points *appl* leaf.

tridactyl (tridăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *treis*, three *daktylos* finger] H ving three digits.

tridentat (tridĕn'tāt) *a.* [L. *tri dens* three-pronged.] Having three tooth-like divisions.

tridynamous (tridĭn'ămŭs) *a.* [Gk. *treis* three *dynamis* power] With three long and three short stamens

trif cial (trifā shĭăl) *a.* [L. *tres* three *facies* face.] *Appl* fifth cranial nerve the trigeminal.

trifarious (trifā rĭŭs) *a.* [L. *trifarius* of three sorts.] In groups of three of three kinds in three rows having three surfaces

trifid (trĭ'fĭd) *a.* [L. *trifidus* three forked.] Cleft to form three lobes.

triflagellat (triflăj'ĕlăt) *a.* [L. *tres* three *flagellum*, whip.] Having three flagella.

trifoliate (trifō'lĭăt) *a.* [L. *tres* three *folium*, leaf.] Having three leaves growing from same point.

trifoliolate (trifō'lĭŏlāt) *a.* [L. *tres* three *dim* of *folium* leaf.] With three leaflets growing from same point.

trifurcate (trīfŭ'kāt) *a* [L. *tri furcatus* three-forked.] With three forks or branches.

trigamma (trīgăm'ă) *n* [Gk. *tria* three γ gamma.] Three-pronged forked wing venation in Lepidoptera.

trigamous (trĭg'ămŭs) *a*. [Gk. *tria* three *gamos* marriage.] *Appl.* flower-head with staminate pistillate and hermaphrodite flowers.

trigeminal (trījĕm'ĭnăl) *a*. [L. *tri geminus* triplet.] Consisting of or *pert.* three structures *appl.* fifth cranial nerve, with ophthalmic, maxillary and mandibular divisions *appl* arrangement of pairs of pores in three rows in ambulacra of some echinoids.

trigeneri (trījĕnĕr'ĭk) [L. *tres* three *genus* race.] *Pert* or derived from three genera *appl* hybrids.

trigenic (trījĕn'ĭk) *a* [Gk *tria* three *genos* descent] *Pert* or controlled by three genes

trigon (trī'gŏn) *n*. [Gk *tria*, three *gonia* angle.] Triangle of cusps of upper jaw molar teeth

trig nal (trĭg'ŏnăl) *a* [Gk *trigonos* triangular] Ternary or triangular when *appl* symmetry with three parts to a whorl *appl* three-sided stems.

trigone (trīgōn) [Gk *trigonon* triangle.] Also trigonum,—a small triangular space as olfactory trigone trigonum vesicae etc

trigonid (trĭg ŏnĭd) *n* [Gk. *trigonon* triangle] Triangle of cusps of lower molar teeth

trigynou (trĭj'ĭnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *tria* three *gyne* woman.] H ving three styles.

trih t ozygot (trīhĕt rŏzī'gŏt) [Gk. *tria* three *heteros* other *zygotos* yoked ogethe] A rgan ism heterozygous f hree genes

trijugat (trī'joogăt) *a* [L. *tres* three *jugum* yoke] H ving three pairs of leaflets

trilabiate (trīlā'bĭăt) [L *tres* three *labrum* l p] With three lips.

trilacunar (trī'lăkū năr) *a* [L. *tres* three *lacuna* cavity] With three lacunae having three leaf gaps *appl.* nodes.

trilobate (trī'lōbāt) *a*. [Gk. *tria* three; *lobos* lobe.] Three-lobed.

trilocular (trīlŏk'ūlăr) *a*. [L. *tres* three *loculus* compartment.] Having three cells or loculi.

trilophodont (trīlŏf'ŏdŏnt) *a* [Gk. *tria* three *lophos* crest *odous* tooth.] Having three-crested teeth.

trilophous (trīlŏf'ŭs) *a*. [Gk. *tria* three *lophos* crest.] *Appl.* rayed spicule with three rays branched or ridged.

trimerou (trĭm ĕrŭs) *a*. [Gk. *tria*, three *meros* part.] Composed of three or multiples of three as parts of flower

trimonoecious (trīmŏnē'sĭŭs) *a*. [Gk *tria* three *monos* alone *oikos* house.] With male female, and hermaphrodite flowers on the same plant.

trimorphism (trīmŏr'fĭzm) *n*. [Gk. *tria* three *morphe* form.] Occurrence of three distinct forms or forms of organs in one life-cycle or in one species trimorphous condition

trin rvate (trīnĕr vāt) *a*. [L. *tres*, three *nervus* sinew] H ving three veins or ribs running from base to margin of leaf

trinomial (trīnō mĭăl) *a*. [L. *tres* three *nomen* name.] *Appl* names consisting of three terms *cf* binomial

trioecious (trīē sĭŭs) *a*. [Gk. *tria* three *oikos* house.] Producing mal female and hermaphrodite forms on different plants trioikous.

triosseum (trīŏs ēŭm) *a*. [L. *tria* three *osse* bones.] *Appl.* foramen the opening between coracoid, clavicle and scapula.

triovulat (trīŏv ūlāt) *a* [L. *tres*, three *ovum* egg] H ving three ovules

tripartite (trīpâr'tīt, trĭp ărtīt) *a*. [L. *tre* three *partitus* separated.] Divided into three lobes, as a leaf.

tripetalous (tripĕt'ălŭs) [Gk. *tria* three *petalon* leaf.] Having three petals.

tripinnate (tripin'āt) *a.* [L. *tres* three *pinna*, feather.] Thrice pinnate divided pinnately three times.

tripinnatifid (tripinăt'ifid) *a.* [L. *tres* three; *pinna* feather *findere* to cleave.] Divided three times in a pinnatifid manner.

tripinnatisect (tripinăt'isĕkt) *a.* [L. *tres* three; *pinna*, feather; *secare* to cut.] Thrice pinnatisect; three times lobed with divisions nearly to midrib.

triplechinoid,—*see* diadematoid.

triple-nerved,—*appl.* leaf with three prominent veins.

triplex (trip'lĕks) *a.* [L. *triplex* three-fold.] Having three dominant genes in polyploidy.

triplicostate (trip'likŏs'tāt) *a.* [L. *triplex* tripl ; *costa*, rib.] Having three ribs.

triploblastic (trip'lŏblăs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *triploos* tripl *blastos* bud.] With three primary germinal layers, epiblast, mesoblast, hypoblast.

triplocaulescent (trip'lŏkŏlĕs ent) *a.* [L. *triplex* triple *caulis* stalk.] Having axes of the third order.

triploid (trip'loid) *a.* [Gk. *triploos* threefold.] With treble the normal number f gametic chromosomes. *n.* An organism with three haploid chromosome sets.

triplostichous (triplŏs'tikŭs) *a.* [Gk. *triploos* threefold *stichos* row.] Arranged in three rows, as of cortical cells on small branches of Chara. *appl.* eyes with preretinal retinal and postretinal layers, as of larval scorpion.

tripod (trī'pŏd) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three *pous* foot.] A tripod-shaped or three-legged specule.

tripolar (tripō'lăr) *a.* [Gk. *tria* three *polos* axis.] *Appl.* division of chromatin to three poles in diseased cells instead of normal two poles, in mitosis.

tripton (trip tŏn) *n.* [Gk. *triptos* pounded.] Non-living seston *q.v.*

tripus (trip ŭs) *n.* [L. *tripus* tripod.] Posterior Weberian ossicle, adjoining air bladder trifurcation of coeliac artery into left coronary gastric, hepatic, and splenic arteries, tripus Halleri.

triquetrous (trīkwĕt'rŭs) *a.* [L. *tri quetrus* three cornered.] *Appl.* stem with three angles and three concave faces *appl.* three-cornered or wedge-shaped bone.

triquetrum (trīkwĕt rŭm) *n.* [L. *tri quetrum*, triangle.] The cuneiform carpal bone triquetral or Wormian bone.

triquinat (trīkwī'nāt) *a.* [L. *tres* three *quini*, five each.] Divided into three, with each lobe again divided into five.

triradial (trīrā dĭăl) *a.* [L. *tres* three *radius* ray.] Having three branches as radii from one centre triradiate *appl.* orbital sulcus.

trisepalous (trīsĕp ălŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three F *sépale* sepal.] Having three sepals.

triseptat (trīsĕp'tāt) *a* [L. *tres* three *septum*, partition.] Having three partitions or septa.

triserial (trīsē'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *tres* three *series* row.] Arranged in three rows trifarious having three whorls.

trisomi (trīsō mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tria* three *soma*, body.] *Pert.* or having three homologous chromosomes.

trisporous (trīspō'rŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three *sporos* seed.] Having three spores trisporic.

tristachyous (trīstă'kĭŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three *stachys* ear of corn.] With three spikes.

tristichous (trĭs'tĭkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three *stichos* row.] Arranged in three vertical rows.

tristyly (trīstī'lĭ) [Gk. *tria*, three *stylos* pillar.] The condition of having short, medium-length and long styles.

triternate (trītĕr'nāt) *a* [L. *tres* three *terni* three each.] Thrice ternately divided.

tritibial (trītib'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *tres* three *tibia* shin.] Compound ankle-bone formed when centrale unites with talus.

tritoblasts (trīt'ōblāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tritos* third *blastos* bud.] A generation of Neosporidia produced by deutoblasts and in turn giving rise to teloblasts.

tritocerebrum (trīt'ōsĕr'ēbrŭm) *n.* [Gk. *tritos* third L. *cerebrum* brain.] Third lobe of insect brain indicated during development part of brain of higher Crustacea, consisting of antennal nerve centres also tritocerebron.

tritocone (trīt'ōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *tritos* third *konos* cone.] Premolar cusp.

tritor (trī'tŏr) *n.* [L. *tritor* grinder.] Grinding surface of a tooth.

tritozooid (trī'tōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *tritos* third *zoon* animal *eidos* form.] A zooid of third generation.

tritubercular (trītūbĕr'kūlăr) *a.* [L. *tres* three *tuberculum*, small hump.] *Appl.* molar teeth with three cusps tricuspid.

trituberculy (trītūbĕr'kūlĭ) *n.* [L. *tres* three *tuberculum* small hump.] Theory of molar tooth development.

triungulin (trīŭng'gūlĭn) *n.* [L. *tres* three *ungula* claw.] Small six legged larva of Strepsiptera and Cantharids triungulus.

trivalent (trīvā'lĕnt) [L. *tres* three *valere* to be strong.] A sociation f three hromosomes held ogether by chiasmata between d plotene and metaphase of first division in meiosis. *Appl.* amboceptor which can bind three diff rent complements.

trivium (trĭv'ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *trivium* cross-road.] The three rays of sta fish farthest from madreporit *f.* bivium.

trizoic (trīzō'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *treis*, three *zoon* animal.] *Appl.* protozoan spore containing three sporozoites.

trochal (trō'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *trochos* wheel.] Wheel-shaped *appl.* a terior disc of Rotifera.

trochant r (trōkăn'tĕr) [Gk. *trochanter* runner.] *Appl.* processes r prominences t upper end of thigh-bone—greater (major) lesser (minor) and third (tertius) small segment of leg between coxa and femur in insects and spiders.

trochanteric fossa,—a deep depression on medial surface of neck of femur.

trochantin (trōkăn'tĭn) *n.* [Gk. *trochanter* runner.] A small sclerite t base of coxa of insect leg sclerite for articulation of mandible in Orthoptera lesser trochanter.

trochate (trŏk'āt) *a.* [Gk. *trochos* wheel.] Having a wheel-like structure wheel-shaped trochiferous, trochiform.

trochite (trō'kīt) *n.* [Gk. *trochos* wheel.] Segment or joint of stem of Crinoidea.

trochlea (trŏk'lēă) *n.* [Gk. *trochilia* pulley.] A pulley-like structure through which a tendon passes, as of humerus, femu orbit.

trochlear (trŏk'lēăr) *a.* [Gk. *trochilia* pulley.] Shaped lik a pulley *pert.* trochlea *appl.* nerve, pathetic or fourth cranial nerve to superior obliqu muscle of eye.

trochoblasts (trŏk'ōblāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trochos* wheel *blastos* bud.] Portions of segmenting egg destined to become prototroch of trochophere.

trochoid (trō'koid) *a.* [Gk. *trochos* wheel *eidos* form.] Wheel-shaped capable f rotating motion, as pivot joint.

trochophore (trŏk'ōfōr), **trochosphere** (trŏk'ōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *trochos* wheel *sphaira* globe.] Free-swimming pelagic larval stage of many worms and some molluscs.

trochus (t ŏk'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *trochos* wheel.] Inner anterior coarser ciliary zone of rotifer disc *cf.* cingulum.

tropeic (trōpē'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tropis* keel.] Keel-shaped carniform.

trophallaxis (trŏfălăk'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *allaxis* interchange.] Interchange of food between larvae and imagines in certain insects reciprocal feeding.

trophamnion (trŏfăm'nĭŏn) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *amnion*, foetal membrane.] Sheath round developing egg of some insects and passing nourishment to the embryo.

trophectoderm (trŏfĕk'tōdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment; *ektos* outside *derma*, skin.] Outer layer of mammalian blastocyst; trophoblast, *q.v.*

trophi (trō'fī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment.] Hard chitinous chewing organs of rotifers mouth-parts of insects; mandibles and maxillae collectively

trophic (trŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment.] *Pert.* or connected with nutrition, *appl.* nerves stimuli enlargement, etc. *appl.* nucleus trophonucleus, *q.v.*

trophidium (trŏfĭd'ĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* brood *idion* dim.] The first larval stage of certain ants.

trophifer trophiger (trŏf'ĭfĕr -jĕr) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment L. *ferre gerere* to carry] Postero-lateral region of insect head with which mouth-parts articulate.

trophoblast (trŏf'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *blastos* bud.] The outer layer of cells of epiblast, or of morula; trophoderm, *q.v.*

trophochromatin (trŏf'ōkrō'mătĭn) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *chroma*, colour.] Vegetative chromatin, or that which regulates metabolism and functions *cf.* idiochromatin.

trophochrome (trŏf'ōkrōm) *a.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment, *chroma*, colour.] *Appl.* cells with secretory granules giving staining reaction for mucus mucoserous muco-albuminous.

trophochromidia (trŏf'ōkrōmĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *chroma*, colour] Vegetative chromidia; *cf.* idiochromidia.

trophocytes (trŏf'ōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment; *kytos* hollow] Fat-cells used as food in insect development.

trophoderm (trŏf'ōdĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *derma* skin.] Outer layer of chorion, trophectoderm with a mesodermal cell layer

trophodisc (trŏf'ōdĭsk) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *diskos* plate.] Female gonophore of certain Hydrozoa.

trophogone (trŏfŏgō'nē) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *gone* seed.] A nutritive organ in Ascomycetes considered as an antheridium which has lost its normal function.

trophology (trōfŏl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *logos* discourse.] The science of nutrition.

trophonemata (trŏf'ōnē'mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *nema* thread.] Uterine villi or hair-like projections which transfer nourishment to embryo through spiracle of elasmobranchs villi.

trophont (trŏfŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *trophein* to feed *on* being] Growth stage in Holotricha.

trophonucleus (trŏf'ōnū'klēŭs) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment L. *nucleus* kernel.] Larger nucleus of binuclear protozoa, regulating metabolism and growth macronucleus, meganucleus *cf.* kinetonucleus.

trophophore (trŏfŏfōr) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *pherein*, to bear] In sponges, an internal bud or group of cells destined to become gemmule.

trophoplasm (trŏf'ōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *plasma*, mould.] Vegetative or nutritive part of cell *opp.* kinoplasm *cf.* idioplasm.

trophoplast (trŏf'ōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *plastos* moulded.] A cell, nucleated or not plastid.

trophosome (trŏf'ōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment; *soma*, body] The nutritive polypoid persons of hydroid colony

trophospongia (trŏf'ōspŭn'jĭă) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *spongia*, sponge.] Spongy vascular layer of mucous membrane between uterine wall and trophoblast.

trophospongium (trŏf'ŏspŭn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *spongia* sponge.] Canalisation of nerve cells, canaliculi occupied by branching processes of neuroglia cells.

trophotaeniae (trŏf'ŏtē'nĭē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *taenia* ribbon.] Embryonic rectal processes, for absorption of nutritive substances from ovarian fluid, in Goodeidae and certain other fishes.

trophotaxis (trŏf'ŏtăk sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *taxis* arrangement.] Response to stimulation by an agent which may serve as food

trophothylax (trŏf'ŏthī'lăks) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *thylax* sack.] Food-pocket on first abdominal segment of certain ant larvae.

trophotropism (trŏf ŏtrŏpĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *trope* turn.] Tendency of an organism to turn towards a food supply

trophozoit (trŏf'ozŏ'ĭt) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *zoon* animal.] The adult stage of a sporozoan

trophozooid (trŏf'ozŏ oid) *n.* [Gk. *trophe* nourishment *zoon* animal *eidos* form] A nutritive zooid of free-swimming tunicate colonies.

tropibasic (trŏpĭbā sĭk) *a.* [Gk. *trope* turn *basis* base.] *Appl.* chondrocranium with small hypophysial fenestra and common trabecula *cf* platybasic.

tr pi (trŏp'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *trope* turn.] *Pert* tropism *appl* movement or curvature in response to a direc tional or unilat ral stimulus.

tropine (trŏ pĭ) *n* [Gk. *trope* turn] Opsonin.

tropism (trŏp'ĭzm) *n* [Gk *trope* turn.] Tendency of an organism to react in a certain way to certain kind of stimulus tendency to mov toward (positive) or way from (negativ) the source of stimulus growth curvature movement movement in response to stimuli, in sessile animals *cf* taxis.

tropophyte (trŏp'ŏfīt) *n* [Gk. *trope* turn *phyton* plant.] A changing plant, or one which is more or less hygrophilous in summer and xerophilous in winter a plant growing in the tropics.

tropotaxis (trŏp'ŏtăk sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *trope* turn *taxis* arrangement.] Movement leading to equal stimulation of symmetrically placed sense organs symmetrical orientation.

tru ribs—ribs which are directly connected with sternum.

trumpet hyphae—elongated cells with enlarged ends in contact with those of adjoining cells, and comparable to sieve tubes, as in medulla of thallus in Laminaria.

truncate (trŭng'kāt) *a.* [L. *truncatus* cut off] Terminating abruptly as if tapering end were cut off.

truncus art riosus,—most anterior region of amphibian or foetal, heart, through which blood is driven from ventricle.

trunk (trŭngk') *n.* [Fr *tronc* from *truncus* stem of tree] Main stem of tree body exclusive of head and extrem ties main stem of vessel or nerve truncus proboscis o of elephant

trunk legs,—pereiopods of decapods, thoracic locomotory legs.

tryma (trī'mă) *n.* [Gk. *tryma* hole.] A drupe with separable rind and two-valved endocarp with spurious dissepiments as walnut.

trypanomonad (trĭp ănŏmŏn'ăd) *n.* [Gk. *trypanon*, uger *monas* unit.] *Appl.* phase in development of trypanosome while n its invertebrate host crithidial.

trypanorhynchus (trĭp ănŏrĭng'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *trypanon* uger *rhynchos* snout] A spiniferous protrusibl proboscis accompanying each phyllidium in certain Cestoidea.

trypsin (trĭp sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *trypsis* to rub down *pepsis* digesting] Proteolytic enzyme of pancreatic juice; similar nzyme of various plants and animals.

trypsinogen (tripsi'nōjĕn) *n* [Gk. *trypsis*, to rub down *pepsis* digest ing *-genes* producing] S bstance secreted by cells of pancreas converted into trypsin by enterokinase of succus entericus.

tryptic (trip'tik) *a*. [Gk. *trypsis* to rub down *pepsis* digesting] Produced by or *pert.*, trypsin.

tryptophane (trip'tōfān) *n* [Gk. *trypsis*, to rub down *pepsis* digest ing *phainein*, to ppear] An amino-acid derivative elaborated in plants and essential for nutrition of animals $C_{11}H_{12}O\ N_2$.

tuba (tū'bă) *n*. [L. *tuba* trumpet.] A salpinx or tube as tuba acustica or auditiva, the Eustachian tube tuba uterina, Fallopian tube.

tubar (tū'băr) *a*. [L. *tubus* pipe.] Consisting of an arrangement of tubes or forming a tube, as *appl.* system and skeleton in sponges.

tubate (tū'bāt) *a*. [L. *tubus* pipe] T be-shaped, tubular tubiform.

tube (tūb) *n*. [L. *tubus* pipe.] Any tubular structure cylindrical structure, as protective enveloping case of many animals mollusc siphon.

tuber (tū'bĕr) *n*. [L. *tuber* knob.] Thickened fleshy underground stem with surface buds rounded protuberance.

tuber ci ere m,—hollow protuberance of grey matter between optic chiasma and corpora mamillaria f hypothalamus tuber anterius.

tubercl (tū'bĕrkl) *n*. [L. *tuberculum*, small hump.] A small rounded protuberance root swelling or nodule bulbil rib-knob cusp tuberculum.

tuberculat (tūbĕr'kūlāt) *a*. [L *tuberculum*, small hump] *Pert.* resembling, or having tubercles.

tuberculose (tūbĕr'kūlōs) *a*. [L. *tuberculum* small hump.] Having many tubercles.

tuberiferous (tū'bĕrĭf'ĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *tuber* hump; *ferre* to bear] Bearing or producing tubers.

tuberiform (tū'bĕrĭfŏrm) *a*. [L. *tuber* hump *forma* shape.] Resembling or shaped like tuber tuberoid.

t berosity (tū'bĕrŏs'ĭtĭ) *n* [L. *tuber* hump] Rounded eminence on bone as for muscle attachment.

t ber us (tū'bĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *tuber* hump.] Covered with or having many tubers tuberose

t be-tonsil,—adenoid tissue near pharyngeal opening of Eustachian tube.

tubicolous (tūbĭk'ōlŭs) *a*. [L. *tubus* tube *coler* to inhabit.] Inhabiting a tube.

tubicorn (tū'bĭkŏrn) *a*. [L. *tubus* tube *cornu* horn.] With hollow horns.

tubifacient (tū'bĭfā'shĭĕnt) *a*. [L. *tubus* tube *faciens* making] Tube making as some worms.

tubilingual (tū'bĭlĭng'gwăl) *a*. [L. *tubus* tube *lingua*, tongue.] Having tubular tongue adapted for sucking

tubiparous (tūbĭp'ărŭs) *a*. [L. *tubus* tube *parere* to beget.] Secreting tube-forming material *appl.* glands.

tubo-ovarian (tū'bōōvā'rĭăn) *a*. [L. *tubus* pipe *ovarium* ovary] Of or *pert* oviduct and ovary

tubotympanic (tū'bōtĭmpăn'ĭk) *a*. [L. *tubus* pipe *tympanum*, drum.] *Appl.* recess between first and third visceral arches, from which are derived the tympanic cavity and Eustachian tube.

tubular (tū'būlăt) *a*. [L. *tubulus* small tube.] T biform tubular tubuliferous.

tubul (tū'būl) [L. *tubulus* small tube.] Any small hollow cylindrical structure tubulus.

tubuliferous (tū'būlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a*. [L. *tubulus* small tube *ferre* to carry] Having tubule.

tubuliflorous (tū'būlĭflō'rŭs) *a*. [L. *tubulus* small tube *flos* flower] Having florets with tubular corolla.

tubuliform (tū'būlĭfŏrm) *a*. [L. *tubulus* small tube; *forma*, shape.] Tube-shaped *appl.* certain spinning glands.

tubuli contorti,—the convoluted seminiferous tubules.

tubuli recti,—straight tubules connecting seminiferous tubules nd rete testis.

tubulose (tū'būlōs) *a.* [L. *tubulus* small tube.] Having or composed of tubular structures, as an aster head a tubipore coral bollow and cylindrical.

tubulus (tū'būlŭs) *n* [L. *tubulus* small tube.] A hymeneal pore cylindrical ovipositor a tubule. *Plu* Any small tubular structures, as tubuli lactiferi recti seminiferi

tundra (toon drā) *n* [Russ.] Treeless region with permanently frozen subsoil.

tunic (tūn'ĭk) **tunica** (tū nĭkă) *n.* [L. *tunica*, coating] An investing membrane or tissue as those of bulbs eye kidney ovary testis arteries et

tunica lbuginea,—*see* albuginea.

tunicate (tū nĭkāt) *a.* [L. *tunica*, coating] Provided with a tunic or test *appl.* bulbs with numerous concentric broad layers enveloped in tough test or mantle. *n.* A sea-squirt or other form of Urochorda.

tunicin (tū nĭsĭn) *n.* [L. *tunica*, coating] A substance related to cellulose in tunic of ascidians mcin animal cellulose

tunicle (tū nĭkl) *n* [L. *tunicula* little coat.] A natural covering integument.

tunnel f Corti [*A Corti* Italian histologist]. Triangular tunnel enclosed by two rows f pillars f Corti and basilar membrane

turacin (tū rāsĭn) [*Turaco* an African bird.] A water-solubl red plumage pigment containing copper in turaco and other Musophagidae.

tura overdin (tū răkōvĕr dĭn) *n.* [*Turaco* F *vert* green.] A green fe ther pigment containing iron, in certain plantain-eaters or Musophagidae.

turbinal (tŭr'bĭnăl) *a.* [L. *turbo* whirl.] Spirally rolled or coiled as bone or cartilage.

turbinate (tŭr'bĭnāt) *a.* [L. *turbo* whirl.] Top-haped *appl* shells *appl* certain nasal bones or conchae nasales.

turgescence (tŭrjĕs ĕns) *n* [L. *turgescere* to swell] The process of distention of living cell tissue due to increased internal pressure the turgescent condition turgor turgidity

turgor (tŭ gŏr) *n* [L. *turgere* to swell.] Distention of cells or tissues due t internal pressure rigidity of plant tissue due to inflation of cells with water

turio (tū rĭō) **turion** (tū rĭŏn) *n.* [L. *turio* shoot.] Young scaly shoot budded off from underground stem winter-bud as of Hydrocharis.

tychocoen (tĭk ŏsēn) *n.* [Gk. *tyche* chance *koinos* common.] Those members of a biocoenosis which thrive under different habitat conditions *Opp* eucoen.

tycholimnetic (tĭk olĭmnĕt'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *tyche* chance *limne* marshy lake.] Temporarily ttached to the bed of a lak and at other times floating *appl* certain fresh-water organisms

tych potami (tĭk ŏpotăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tyche* chance *potamos* river] Thriving only in backwaters, *appl.* potamoplankton.

tylhexactine (tĭl'hĕksăk tĭn) *n* [Gk. *tylos* knob *hex* six *aktis* ray] A hexactine spicule with rays ending in knobs.

tylosis (tīlō sĭs) *n* [Gk. *tylos* knob] Development of irregular cells in a cell cavity a cellular intrusion int vessel through pits of parenchyma cells callosity callus formation

tylosoid (tī'losoid) *n* [Gk. *tylos* knob *eidos* form] A resin duct filled with parenchymatous cells.

tylostyl (tī'lŏstĭl) *n* [Gk. *tylos* knob *stylos* pillar] Spicule pointed at one end knobbed at other

tylotat (tī'lotăt) *a* [Gk. *tylotos* knobbed] With knob at each end

tylote (tī'lōt) [Gk. *tylotos* knobbed.] A slender dumbbell haped spicule

tylotic (tīlŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *tylos* knob.] Affected by tylosis.

tylotoxea (tī'lŏtŏk sēă) *n* [Gk. *tylo* knob *axys* sharp.] A tylote with one sharp end, directed towards surface of sponge.

tympanic (tĭmpăn'ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *tympanon* drum.] *Pert.* tympanum.

tympanohyal (tĭm'pănōhī'ăl) *n*. [Gk. *tympanon* drum *hyoeidas* Y shaped.] *Pert.* tympanum and hyoid part of hyoid arch embedded in petro-mastoid.

tympanum (tĭm pănŭm) *n*. [Gk. *tympanon*, drum.] The epiphragm of mosses; the drum-like cavity constituting middle ear drum of ear membrane of auditory organ on tibia, metathorax, or abdomen of insect inflatabl air-sac on neck of some Tetraoninae.

type (tīp) *n*. [L. *typus* pattern.] Sum of characteristics common to large umber f individuals, serv ing as ground for classification primary model the actual specimen described as the original of new genus or pecies.

type locality —the locality in which the holotype or other type used for designation of species was found.

type number —the most frequently occurring chromosome number in a taxonomic group modal umber

typhlosol (tĭf'losōl) *n* [Gk. *typhlos* blind *solen* channel.] Median dorsal longitudinal fold of intestine projecting into lumen f gut of some invertebrates.

typical (tĭp'ĭkăl) *a*. Gk. *typos* pat tern.] *Appl.* specimen conforming to type or primary example exhibiting in marked degree the essential characteristics of genus or species.

typogenesis (tī'pojĕn esĭs) *n*. [Gk. *typos* pattern *genesis* descent.] Phase of rapid type-formation in phylogenesis quantitative or explosive evolution.

typology (tīpŏl'ŏjĭ) *n*. [Gk. *typos* pattern *logos* discourse.] The study of types, as of constitutional types

typolysis (tīpŏl'ĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *typos* pattern *lysis*, loosing] Phase preceding extinction of type phylogerontic stage.

typostasis (tīpost ăsĭs, tīpŏstă sĭs) *n* [Gk. *typos* pattern *stasis* halt.] Relative absence of type formation, static phase in phylogenesis.

tyramin (tī'rămĭn) *n*. [Gk. *tyros* cheese *ammoniakon* resinous gum.] A substance causing rise of arterial pressure formed by bacterial action on tyrosine; also secreted by Cephalopoda, $C_8H_{11}ON$

tyrosine (tī'rōsĭn) *n*. [Gk. *tyros* cheese.] An amino-acid synthesised in plants, and utilised in animals, as in formation of melanin adrenaline, and thyroxine $C_9H_{11}O_3N$

Tyson' gl nd [*E. Tyson* English anatomist]. Sebaceous glands round the corona of the glans penis.

U

ul tl (ūlĕt ĭk) *a*. [Gk. *oulon* gum] *Pert.* th gums gingival.

ulna (ŭl'nă) *n*. [L. *ulna*, elbow] A long bone on medial side f fore-arm parallel with radius.

ulnar (ŭl'năr) *a*. [L. *ulna* elbow] *Pert* ulna, *appl.* artery nerve, vein, bone, ligaments.

ulnar nervure,—radiating or cross nervure in wing of insects.

ulnare (ŭlnā rē) *n*. [L. *ulna* elbow] Bone, in proximal row of carpals, lying at distal end of ulna.

ulnocarpal (ŭlnōkâr'păl) *a*. [L. *ulna*, elbow *carpus* wrist.] *Pert.* ulna and carpus.

ulnoradial (ŭlnōrā dĭăl) *a*. [L. *ulna* elbow *radius* radius.] *Pert.* ulna and radius.

ulotrichous (ūlŏt'rĭkŭs) *a*. [Gk. *oulos* woolly; *thrix* hair] Having woolly or curly hair

ultimobranchial bodies, — pair of gland rudiments derived from fifth pharyngeal pouches, which later degenerate and disappear post branchial or suprapericardial bodies.

umbel (ŭm'bĕl) *n.* [L. *umbella*, dim. of *umbra*, shade.] An arrangement of flowers or of polyps springing from a common centre and forming a flat or rounded cluster.

umbellate (ŭm'bĕlāt) *a.* [L. *umbella*, shade.] Arranged in umbels.

umbellet,—umbellule.

umbelliferous (ŭm'bĕlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *umbella*, shade; *ferre*, to carry.] Producing umbels.

umbelliform (ŭmbĕl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *umbella*, shade; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an umbel.

umbelligerous (ŭm'bĕlĭj'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *umbella*, shade; *gerere*, to carry.] Bearing flowers or polyps in umbellate clusters.

umbellula (ŭmbĕl'ūlă) *n.* [L.L. *umbellula*, dim. of *umbella*, shade.] A large cluster of polyps at tip of elongated stalk of rachis; umbellule, *q.v.*

umbellulate (ŭmbĕl'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *umbellula*, small umbel.] Arranged in umbels and umbellules.

umbellule (ŭm'bĕlūl) *n.* [L. *umbellula*, small umbel.] A small or secondary umbel.

umbilical (ŭm'bĭlĭ'kăl, ŭmbĭl'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *umbilicus*, navel.] *Pert.* navel or umbilical cord; *appl.* arteries, veins, vesicles, vesicle, plane, etc.; omphalic.

umbilical cord,—navel cord connecting embryo with placenta; funicle or prolongation by which ovule is attached to placenta.

umbilicate (ŭmbĭl'ĭkāt) *a.* [L. *umbilicus*, navel.] Having a central depression; navel-like; omphaloid.

umbilicus (ŭm'bĭlī'kŭs) *n.* [L. *umbilicus*, navel.] The navel, central abdominal depression at place of attachment of umbilical cord; hilum; basal depression of certain spiral shells; an opening near base of feather.

umbo (ŭm'bō) *n.* [L. *umbo*, shield boss.] A protuberance like boss of a shield; swollen point of a cone scale; convexity of tympanic membrane at point of attachment of manubrium mallei; beak or older part of bivalve shell; a prothoracic projection in certain insects.

umbonal (ŭm'bōnăl) *a.* [L. *umbo*, shield-boss.] *Pert.* the umbo.

umbonate (ŭm'bōnāt) *a.* [L. *umbo*, shield boss.] Having a conical or rounded protuberance.

umbraculiferous (ŭmbrăk'ūlĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *umbraculum*, sun-shade.] Bearing an umbrella-like organ or structure.

umbraculiform (ŭmbrăk'ūlĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *umbraculum*, sun-shade; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an expanded umbrella.

umbraculum (ŭmbrăk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *umbraculum*, sun-shade.] Any umbrella-like structure; pigmented fringe of iris in certain ungulates; pupillary appendage in amphibians.

umbrella (ŭmbrĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *umbella*, sun-shade.] The contractile disc of a jelly-fish; web between arms of certain Octopoda.

unciferous (ŭnsĭf'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *uncus*, hook; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing hooks or hook-like processes.

unciform (ŭn'sĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *uncus*, hook; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a hook or barb; *appl.* process of ethmoid bone. *n.* Unciform bone or os hamatum or uncinatum of wrist.

uncinate (ŭn'sĭnāt) *a.* [L. *uncinus*, hook.] Unciform; hook-like; *appl.* fasciculus associating temporal and frontal lobes of brain; *appl.* process of ribs of birds; process of ethmoid, of head of pancreas.

uncinus (ŭnsī'nŭs) *n.* [L. *uncinus*, hook.] Small hooked or hook-like structure; a crotchet; one of small hooks found on segments of many worms; a hook-like structure found in certain infusorians; a marginal tooth of gastropods.

unconditioned,—*appl.* inborn reflex; *opp.* conditioned or acquired reflex.

uncus (ŭng'kŭs) *n.* [L. *uncus*, hook.] Hook-shaped anterior extremity of hippocampal gyrus; hooked head of malleus of rotifers; hook-like or bifid process on dorsal portion of ninth abdominal segment of male Lepidoptera; uncinate hair.

under wing —one of posterior wi gs of any insect.

undos (ŭn dōs) *a.* [L. *undatus* billowy] Having und lating and nearly parallel depressions which run linto one another and resemble ripple-marks on the seashore.

unequally pinnat —odd pinnate imparipinnate pinnat with single terminal leaflet.

ungual (ŭng gwăl) *a* [L. *unguis* nail.] *Pert* or having a nail or claw *appl* phalanges bearing claws or nails.

unguiculate (ŭnggwĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *unguiculus* little nail.] Clawed *appl.* petals with narrowed stalk-like portion below

unguis (ŭng'gwĭs) *n.* [L. *unguis* claw] A nail or claw narrow stalk-like portion of some petals hitinous hook on foot f insect distal joint, the crochet or fang of arachnid chelicerae lacrymal bone the calcar avis *q.v*

unguitractor (ŭng'wĭtrăk'tōr) *n.* [L. *unguis* claw *tractus* pull.] A median flexor plate for attachment of retractor muscle of claw in insects.

ungula (ŭng'gūlă) *n.* [L. *ungula,* hoof] Hoof.

ungulate (ŭng'gūlāt) *a.* [L. *ungula,* hoof] Hoofed hoof like.

unguligrad (ŭng'gūlĭgrăd') *a.* [L. *ungula* hoof *gradus* step.] Walk ing upon hoofs.

uniaxial (ū nĭăk'sĭăl) *a.* [L. *unus* one *axis* axis.] With one axis monaxial.

unibranchiate (ū nĭbrăng'kĭāt) *a.* [L. *unus* one Gk. *brangchia,* gills.] Having one gill.

unicapsular (ū nĭkăp sūlăr) *a.* [L. *unus* one *capsula,* small case.] Having only one capsule.

unicell (ū nĭsĕl') *n.* [L. *unus* one *cellula,* cell.] A unicellular organ ism protophyton, or protozoon.

unicellular (ū nĭsĕl'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *unus* one *cellula,* cell.] Having only one cell, or consisting f one cell.

uniciliate (ū nĭsĭl'ĭāt) *a.* [L. *unus* one *cilium,* eyelash.] Having one cilium or flagellum

unicorn (ū nĭkôrn) *a.* [L. *unus* one; *cornu* horn.] H ving single horn-like spine *appl* shells.

unicostate (ū nĭkŏs'tāt) *a.* [L. *unus* one *costa* rib.] Having a single prominent mid-rib as certain leaves.

unicotyledonous (ū nĭkŏtĭlē'dŏnŭs) *a.* [L. *unus* one Gk. *kotyle* cup.] H ving a ingle cotyledon monocotyledonous.

unicuspid (ū nĭkŭs'pĭd) *a.* [L. *unus* one *cuspis* point of spear] H ving one tapering point as tooth.

unidactyl (ū nĭdăk'tĭl) *a.* [L. *unus* one Gk. *daktylos* finger] Having one digit only monodactylous.

uniembryonate (ū'nĭĕm'brĭōnāt) *a.* [L. *unus* one Gk. *embryon* foetus.] Having one embryo only

unifacial (ū nĭfā'shăl) *a.* [L. *unus* one *facies* face.] Having one face or chief surface.

unifactorial (ū nĭfăktō'rĭăl) *a* [L. *unus* one *facere* to make.] *Pert* or controlled by single gene monogenic.

uniflagellate (ū nĭflăj'ĕlāt) *a.* [L. *unus* one *flagellum* whip.] Hav ing only one flagellum.

uniflorous (ū nĭflō'rŭs) *a.* [L. *unus* one *flos* flower] Bearing only one flower

unifoliate (ū nĭfō'lĭāt) *a.* [L. *unus* one *folium,* leaf.] With one leaf

unifoliolate (ū nĭfō'lĭolāt) *a.* [L. *unus* one *foliolum dim.* of *folium* leaf.] Having one leaflet only

uniforat (ūnĭf'orāt) [L. *unus* o *foratus* pierced.] H ving only one opening

unigeminal (ū'nĭjĕm'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *unus* one *geminus* twin-born.] *Appl.* arrangement of pore pairs in one row in ambulacra of some echinoids.

unihumoral (ū nĭhū mŏrăl) *a.* [L. *unus* one *humor* fluid.] Activ ated by only one neurohumor *appl* certain chromatophores.

unijugat (ū'nĭjoog'āt) *a.* [L. *unus* one *jugum* yoke.] *Appl* pinnate leaf having one pair of leaflets.

unilabiate (ū nĭlā'bĭāt) *a.* [L. *unus* one *labium* lip.] With one lip or labium.

unilacunar (ū nĭlăkū năr) *a.* [L. *unus* one *lacuna* cavity] With one lacuna having one leaf-gap, *appl* nodes.

unilaminate (ū nĭlăm'ĭnāt) *a* [L. *unus* one *lamina*, layer] Having one layer only *appl* tissues.

unilateral (ū nĭlăt'erăl) *a.* [L. *unus* one *latus* side] Arranged on one side only

unilocular (ū nĭlŏk ūlăr) *a.* [L. *unus* one *loculus* compartment.] One-celled having one compartment only *appl* ovaries *appl* Foraminifera.

unimucronate (ū'nĭmū'krŏnāt) *a.* [L. *unus* one *mucro* sharp point.] Having a single sharp point or tip *appl* leaves, etc.

uninucleate (ū nĭnū'klēāt) *a* [L. *unus* one *nucleus* nucleus.] Having one nucleus uninuclear

uniovular (ūnĭō vūlăr) *a.* [L. *unus* one *ovum* egg] *Pert.* a single ovum monozygotic *appl* twinning

uniparous (ūnĭp ărŭs) *a.* [L. *unus* one *parere* to beget.] Producing one offspring at birth having a cymose inflorescence w th one axis at each branching

unipetalous (ū nĭpĕt ălŭs) *a.* [L. *unus* one Gk. *petalon* leaf] H ing one petal monopetalous.

unipolar (ū nĭpō'lăr) *a.* [L. *unus* one *polus* pole] Having one pole only *appl* some nerve-cells.

unipot nt (ūnĭp ŏtĕnt) *a.* [L. *unus* one *potens* powerful.] *Appl* cells which can develop nto cells f one kind only unipotential *opp* totipotent.

unis palous, -monosepalous

uniseptat (ū nĭsĕp tāt) *a* [L. *unus* one *septum* hedge.] H ving one septum or d viding partition.

unis rial (ūnĭ s'rĭăl) *a.* [L. *unus* one *series* rank] Arranged in one row or series *appl* certain ascospores *appl* fins with radials on one side of basalia uniserial *appl* med llary rays

uniserrate (ū nĭsĕr'āt) *a.* [L. *unus* one *serra*, saw] Having only one row of serrations on edge

uniserrulate (ū nĭsĕr ūlāt) *a.* [L. *unus* one *serrula*, *dim.* of *serra* saw] Having one row of small serrations on edge.

unisetose (ū nĭsē tōs) *a.* [L. *unus* one *seta*, bristle.] Bearing one bristle.

unisexual (ū nĭsĕk sūăl) *a.* [L. *unus* one *sexus* sex.] Of one or other sex distinctly male or female diclinous gonochoristic.

unispiral (ū'nĭspī'răl) *a.* [L. *unus* one *spira* coil.] H ving one spiral only

unistrat (ū nĭstrāt) *a* [L. *unus* one *stratum* layer] Having only one layer

univalent (ūnĭv'ălĕnt, ū nĭvā'lĕnt) *a.* [L. *unus* one *valere* to be strong] *Appl* single unpaired chromosome.

univalv (ū nĭvălv') *n.* [L. *unus* one *valvae* folding doors.] A shell consisting of one piece or valve as a gastropod shell.

universal donor —person with blood of group O or four whose blood may be transfused into or whose kin may be grafted on to a member of any other group without harmful reaction.

universal recipi nt,—person with blood of group AB or one into whom blood may be transfused from member of any other group, without harmful reaction.

univoltin (ū nĭvŏl'tĭn) *a.* [L. *unus* one It. *volta*, time] Producing one brood in the season, as certain silkworms, coccids.

unpair d (ŭn pârd) *a.* [L. *in* not *par* equal.] S tuated n median line of body consequently si gle

urachus (ū răkŭs) *n* [Gk. *ouron* urine *echein* to hold.] The median umbilical l gament the fibrous cord xtending from bladder to umbilicus

urate (ū rāt) *n* [Gk. *ouron* urine] A salt of uric acid *appl* excretory cells in fat body of nsects lacking Malpighian tubules.

urceolat (ū´rēolāt) *a.* [L. *urceolus* small pitcher.] Urn- or pitcher-shaped; *appl.* apothecium; *appl.* calyx or corolla; *appl.* shells of various protozoa; having an urceolus.

urceolus (ŭrsē´ōlŭs) *n.* [L. *urceolus* small pitcher.] Any pitcher-shaped structure; the external tube of certain rotifers.

urea (ū´rēă) *n.* [Gk. *ouron* urine.] Carbamide, a crystalline excretory substance, chief organic constituent of urine, $CO(NH_2)_2$.

uredinium (ū´rēdĭn´ĭŭm) *n.* [L. *uredo* blight.] In rusts, the mycelium-bearing uredospores.

uredo (ūrē´dō) *n.* [L. *uredo* blight.] Summer stage of rust fungi.

uredobeds,—uredospores.

uredosorus (ūrē´dōsō´rŭs) *n.* [L. *uredo* blight; Gk. *soros* heap.] A group of developing uredospores.

uredospores (ūrē´dōspōrz) *n. pl.* [L. *uredo* blight; Gk. *sporos* seed.] Reddish summer-spores borne on sporophore of rust fungi; redobeds.

ureotelic (ū´rēōtĕl´ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *telos* end.] Excreting nitrogen as urea; *appl.* mammals; *cf.* uricotelic.

ureter (ūrē´tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *oureter* ureter.] Duct conveying urine from kidney to bladder or cloaca.

urethra (ūrē´thră) *n.* [Gk. *ourethra* from *ouron* urine.] Duct leading off urine from bladder, and in male conveying semen in addition.

uric acid,—end-product of nucleic acid katabolism in mammals, main nitrogenous constituent of urine in reptiles and birds; trioxypurine, $C_5H_4N_4O_3$.

uricase,—an enzyme of kidney and liver causing oxidation of uric acid to allantoin and carbon dioxide; uric acid oxidase.

uricolytic (ū´rĭkōlĭt´ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ouron* urine; *lyein*, to loose.] Decomposing uric acid; *appl.* index, the ratio between nitrogen excreted as allantoin to that present in urine as uric acid.

uricotelic (ū´rĭkōtĕl´ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ouron* urine; *telos* end.] Excreting nitrogen as uric acid; *appl.* birds; *cf.* ureotelic.

urinary (ū´rĭnărĭ) *a.* [L. *urina*, urine.] Pert. urine; *appl.* bladder, organ, papillae, uriniferous tubules.

urine (ū´rĭn) *n.* [L. *urina* urine.] A fluid excretion from kidneys in mammals, a solid or semisolid excretion in birds and reptiles.

uriniparous (ū´rĭnĭp´ărŭs) *a.* [L. *urina* urine; *parere* to bring forth.] Urine-producing; *appl.* tubules in cortical portion of kidney.

urinogenital (ū´rĭnōjĕn´ĭtăl) [L. *urina* urine; *gignere* to beget.] *Pert.* urinary and genital systems.

urinogenital ridge,—a paired ridge from which urinary and genital systems are developed.

urinogenital sinus,—bladder or pouch in connection with urinary and genital systems in many animals.

urit (ū´rĭt) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail.] An abdominal segment in arthropoda; anal cirrus in polychaetes.

urn (ŭrn) *n.* [L. *urna* jar.] The theca or capsule of mosses; an urn-shaped structure; one of the ciliate bodies floating in coelomic fluid of annulates.

urobilin (ū´rōbī´lĭn) *n.* [Gk. *ouron* urine; L. *bilis* bile.] A brown pigment of urine; stercobilin, $C_{33}H_{44}O_8N_4$.

urocardiac ossicle,—a short stout bar forming part of gastric mill in certain Crustacea.

urochord (ū´rōkôrd) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *chorde* cord.] The notochord when confined to caudal region, as in tunicates.

urochrome (ū´rōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *ouron* urine; *chroma*, colour.] A yellowish pigment to which ordinary colour of urine is due.

urocoel (ū´rōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *ouron* urine; *koilos* hollow.] An excretory organ in Mollusca.

urocyst (ū´rōsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *kystis* bladder.] The urinary bladder.

urodaeum (ū rō dē ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine *odaios* way.] The part or chamber of cloaca into which ureters and genital ducts open.

urodelous (ū rōdē'lŭs) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail *delos* visible.] With persistent tail.

urogastric (ū rŏgăs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail *gaster* stomach.] *Pert.* the posterior portion of the gastric region in certain crustaceans.

urogenital —urinogenital *q.v.*

ur hyal (ū rōhīăl) *n.* [Gk. *oura* tail *hyoeides* Y-shaped.] A median bony element in hyoid arch below hypohyals basibranchiostegal.

uromere (ū rōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *oura* tail *meros* part.] An abdominal segment in Arthropoda.

uron me (ū rŏnēm) *n.* [Gk. *oura* tail *nema*, thread.] A tail-like structure f some ciliate Protozoa.

uropatagium (ū rōpătā'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail L. *patagium* border.] Membrane stretching from one femur to the other in bats podical plate of insects.

uropod (ū rōpŏd) *n.* [Gk. *oura* tail *pous* foot.] An abdominal appendage in Crustacea.

uropygial (ū rōpĭj'ĭăl) *a.* [Gk. *orros* end of os sacrum *pyge* rump.] *Pert.* uropygium *appl* oil gland.

uropygium (ū rōpĭj'ĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *orros* end of os sacrum *pyge* rump.] The hump at end of bird trunk, containing caudal vertebrae and supporting tail feathers also uropyge.

uropyl ric (ū rōpīlŏr'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail *pyle* gate.] *Pert.* posterior portion of crustacean stomach

urorectal (ū rōrĕk tăl) *a.* [L. *urina* rine *rectus* straight.] *Appl* embryonic septum, which ultimately divides intestine into anal and urinogenital parts.

ur rubin (ū rōroob'ĭn) *n.* [Gk *ouron* urine L. *ruber* red] The red pigment of urine

urosacral (ū rōsā'krăl) *a.* [Gk. *oura* tail *sacrum* sacred.] *Pert* caudal and sacral regions of he vertebral column.

urosome (ū rōsōm) *n* [Gk. *oura*, tail *soma*, body] Tail region of fish abdomen of arthropod.

urostege (ū rŏstēj) *n* [Gk. *oura*, tail *stege* roof] Ventral tail plate of serpent urostegite.

urosteon (ūrŏs'tēŏn) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail *osteon* bone.] Median ossification on the back portion of the keel bearing part of the sternum in birds.

urosternite (ū rōstĕr nīt) *n.* [Gk. *oura* tail *sternon*, breast.] Ventral plate of arthropodan abdominal segment.

urosthenic (ū rōsthĕn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *oura* tail *sthenos* strength.] Having tail strongly developed for propulsion.

urostyle (ū rōstīl) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail *stylos* pillar] An unsegmented bone, posterior part of vertebral column of anurous amphibians hypural bone in fishes.

uroxanthin (ū rōzăn thĭn) *n* [Gk. *ouron* urine *xanthos* yellow] A yellow pigment of normal rine

urticant (ŭr'tĭkănt) *a.* [L. *urtica*, nettle.] Nettling stinging *appl* thread-cells.

urticarial (ŭrtĭkā rĭăl) *a.* L. *urtica*, nettle.] Nettling urticant *appl.* hairs, as of some caterpillars.

urticator (ŭr'tĭkātŏr) *n* [L. *urtica* nettle.] A nettling or stinging cell nematocyst.

us inheritance,—transmission of acquired characteristics.

uterine (ū'tĕrĭn) *a.* [L. *uterus* womb] *Pert.* uterus *appl* artery vei plexus glands etc. of mammals

uterin bell —muscular bell like structure in female of certain thread-worms, communicating with coelom and uterus.

ut ine crypts,—depressions in uterine mucosa, for accommodation f chorionic villi.

ut roabdominal (ū tĕrōăbdŏm'ĭnăl) *a.* [L. *uterus* womb *abdomen* stomach.] *Pert* uterus and abdominal region

uterosacral (ū'tĕrōsā'krăl) *a.* [L. *uterus* womb *sacrum* sacred.] *Appl.* two ligaments of sacro-genital folds ttached to sacrum.

uterovaginal (ū'tĕrōvăj'ĭnăl -vājī' năl) *a.* [L. *terus* womb *vagina*, vagina.] *Pert.* uterus and vagina.

terovesical (ū'tĕrōvĕs'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *uterus* womb *vesicula* vesicle] *Pert.* uterus and bladder

uterus (ū'tĕrŭs) *n.* [L. *uterus* womb.] The organ in female mammals in which the embryo develops and is nourished before birth an enlarged portion of oviduct modified to serve as place for development of young or of eggs.

uterus masculinus,—median sac, vestigial Müllerian duct in male attached to dorsal surface of urinogenital canal tricula prostaticus, vesica prostatica, sinus pocularis Weber' organ

utricl (ū'trĭkl) *n.* [L. *utriculus* small bag] Utriculus an air bladder of aquatic plants membranous indehiscent on -celled fruit; protoplasm enveloping a vacu l membranous sac of ear labyrinth uterus masculinus.

utricular (ūtrĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *utri culus* small bag] Containing vessels like small bags *appl.* modification of laticiferous tissue.

utriculus,—utricle *q.v*

uva (ū vă) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape.] Pulpy indehiscent fruit with central pla centa, such as the grape.

uvea (ū'vĕă) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape.] Pigmented epithelium covering posterior surface of iris pars iridica retinae.

uvette (ūvĕt') *n.* [F from L. *uva*, grape.] The glandular junction of the two demanian vessels whence duct passes to exterior

uvula (ū vūlă) *n.* [L. L. *dim* of L. *uva*, grape.] Part of inferior vermis of cerebellum conical pendulous process from soft palat small elevation in mucous membrane of urinary bladder caused by prostate.

V

vaccin (văk sēn, -ĭn) *n.* [L. *vacca*, cow] An attenuated living culture of a pathogenic organism as those used against smallpo and other diseases.

vacuolar (văk'ūōlă) *a.* [L. *vacuus* empty] *Pert* or like a vacuole.

vacuolat d (văk'ūōlā'tĕd) *a.* [L. *vacuus* empty] Containing vacuoles.

vacuol (văk ūōl) *n* [L. *vacuus* empty] One of spaces in cell protoplasm containing ai sap or partially digested food.

vacuolisation (văk'ūōlĭzā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *vacuus* empty] The formation f vacuoles appearance or formation of drops of clear fluid in growing or ageing cells.

vacu me (văk ūōm) *n* [L. *vacuus* empty] The vacuolar system of single cell.

vagal (vā găl) *a.* [L. *vagus* wander ing] *Pert* the vagus.

vagina (văjī'nă) *n.* [L. *vagina* sheath.] A sheath or sheath-like tube expanded sheath-like portion of leaf-base canal leading from uterus to external pening of genital canal.

vaginae m cosae,—mucous sheaths lessening friction of tendons gliding in fibro-osseous canals as in hand or foot.

vaginal (văj'ĭnăl văjī'năl) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath.] *Pert* or supplying vagina *appl* arteries nerves, etc.

vaginal process,—projecting lamina on inferior surface of petrous portion of temporal lamina on sphenoid.

vaginate (văj'ĭnāt) *a.* [L. *vagina* sheath.] Invested by sheath.

vaginervose (văj'ĭnĕr'vōs) *a.* [L. *vagus* wandering *nervus* sinew] With irregularly-arranged veins.

vaginicolous (văj'ĭnĭk'ōlŭs) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath *colere* to inhabit.] *Appl.* certain infusorians which build and inhabit sheaths or cases.

vaginiferous (văj'ĭnĭf ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath *ferre* to carry] V ginat invested by a sheath.

vaginipennate (văj'ĭnĭpĕn'ăt) *a.* [L. *vagina* sheath *penna* feather] Having wings protected by a sheath.

vaginula (văjĭn ūlă) *n.* [L. *vaginula dim.* of *vagina* sheath.] A small sheath sheath surrounding basal portion of porogonium in mosses.

vagus (vā gŭs) *n* [L. *vagus* wander ing] The pneumogastric or tenth cranial nerve visceral accessory nervous system in insects.

vall cula (vălĕk'ūlă) *n* [L.L. *dim.* of L. *vallis* valley] A depression or groove.

vallecular canal,—one of canals in cortical tissue of stem of horse-tails.

valleculat (vălĕk ūlăt) *a.* [L.L. *dim.* f L. *vallis* valley] Grooved.

Valsalva,—*see* sinuses of Valsalva

valval (văl'văl) *a.* [L. *valva* fold.] *Appl* view of diatom when one whol valve is next the observer valvar

valvate (văl văt) *a.* [L. *valva* fold.] Hinged at margin only meeting at edges opening by or furnished with valves *pert* valves.

val (vălv) *n* [L. *valva* fold.] Any of various structures which permit flow in one direction but are capable of closing tube essel and preventing backw rd flow ny of pieces formed by capsul on dehiscence lid l k structure of certain anthers flowering glume or lemma one f pieces forming hell of diatom any of pieces which f rm hell in rtain molluscs barnacles et one of pieces f rming sho th of ov positor or of lasper certain insects

valve f Thebesius [*A C Thebesi* German na omist] V l of the coronary nus in right atrium thebesian alv al la sinus corr narn cordis

valve of V ssens [*R I eussens* French anatomist] Thin layer of white matter extending between superio peduncles f cerebell m anterio medullary lum W ll l

valvelet (ăl 'lĕt) alvul (văl ūlă) *n.* [L. *valvula dim* of *valva* fold.] A small fold or valve.

valvulae conniventes, — circular spiral or bifurcated folds of mucous membrane found in alimentary canal from duodenum to ileum, affording increased area for secretion and absorption Kerkring s valves.

valvular (văl vūlăr) *a.* [L. *dim.* of *valva*, fold.] *Pert* r like valve or valves *appl.* dehiscence of certain capsules and anthers.

valvul (văl vūl) *n.* [L. *dim* f *valva* fold.] A valvula upper palea of grasses.

vane (vān) *n.* [A.S. *fana*, small flag] The vexillum or web f feather consisting of barbs, etc.

vannal (văn ăl) [L. *vannus* fan] *Pert* vannus *appl* veins.

vannus (văn ŭs) *n.* [L. *vannus* fan.] Fan-like posterior lobe of hind wing in some insects anal lobe

variant (vā rĭănt) *n.* [L. *varians* changing] An individual or species deviating in some character or characters from type.

variate (vā rĭăt) *n* [L. *variar* to change] The variabl quantity in variation character variabl in quality magnitude.

variation (vā rĭā shŭn) *n* [L. *variare* to change.] Divergence from type n certa characteristics

varicellat (văr'ĭsĕl'ăt) [L. *varix* dilatation.] *Appl* hells with small or indistinct ridges.

vari le (vā rĭŏl) *n* [L. *varius* various] A small pit like marking found on rious parts in insects fov eola

arix (vā rĭk) varic s (văr'ĭsēz) *plu* [L. *varix* dilatation] Prom nt ridges across whorls of rious nivalve shells, showing previous position of outer lip.

vas (văs) *n* vasa (vā să) *plu* [L. *vas* vessel.] A small vessel duct canal blind t be

vasa d f tia, — ducts leading from testes t penis exterior urinogenital canal or cloaca deferent d ct

vasa efferentia,—ductules leading from testis to vas deferens.

vasa vasorum,—nutrient vessels for the larger arteries and veins.

vasal (vā'sāl) *a*. [L. *vas* vessel.] *Pert.* or connected with a vessel.

vascular (văs'kūlăr) *a*. [L. *vasculum* small vessel.] *Pert.* consisting of or containing vessels adapted for transmission or circulation of fluid.

vascular areas,—scattered areas developed between endoderm and mesoderm of yolk-sac, beginnings of primitive blood-vessels.

vascular bundle,—a group of special cells consisting of two parts: xylem or wood portion and phloem or bast portion; many have in addition a thin strip of cambium separating the two parts.

vascular cylinder,—stele.

vascular tissue,—specially modified plant-cells, usually consisting of either tracheal or sieve cells, for circulation of sap.

vascular tunic,—choroid, ciliary body and iris.

vasculum (văs'kūlŭm) *n*. [L. *vas*; *culum* small vessel.] A pitcher shaped leaf or ascidium; a small blood-vessel.

vasifactive (văs'ĭfăk'tĭv) *a*. [L. *vas* vessel; *facere* to make.] Producing new blood-vessels.

vasiform (văs'ĭfôrm) *a*. [L. *vas* vessel; *forma*, shape.] Functioning as or resembling duct; vascular.

vasoconstrictor (văs'ŏkŏnstrĭk'tŏr) *a*. [L. *vas* vessel; *constringere* to draw tight.] Causing constriction of blood vessels.

vasodentin (văs'ŏdĕn'tĭn) *n*. [L. *vas* vessel; *dens* tooth.] A variety of dentine permeated by blood-vessels.

vasodilatin (văs'ŏdĭlā'tĭn) *n*. [L. *vas* vessel; *dilatus* separated.] Product of protein disintegration corresponding in properties with histamine.

vasodilator (văs'ŏdĭlā'tŏr) *a*. [L. *vas* vessel; *dilatus* separated.] Relaxing or enlarging the vessels.

vasoformative,—vasifactive *q.v.*

vasoganglion (văs'ŏgăng'glĭŏn) *n*. [L. *vas* vessel; Gk. *ganglion* little tumour.] A compact plexus of blood-vessels or *rete mirabile* representing reduced hyoidean gill as in certain fishes.

vasohypertonic,—vasoconstrictor *q.v.*

vasohypotonic,—vasodilator *q.v.*

vasoinhibitory,—vasodilator *q.v.*

vasomotion (văs'ŏmō'shŭn) *n*. [L. *vas* vessel; *movere* to move.] A change in calibre of blood-vessel.

vasomotor (văs'ŏmō'tŏr) *a*. [L. *vas* vessel; *movere* to move.] *Appl.* nerves supplying muscles in wall of blood vessels and regulating calibre of blood vessels, through containing both vasoconstrictor and vasodilator fibres.

vasopressin (văs'ŏprĕs'ĭn) *n*. [L. *vas* vessel; *pressus* pressure.] A hormone of posterior lobe of pituitary gland which stimulates plain muscle constricting arteries and raising blood pressure; β hypophamine, pitressin.

vastus (văs'tŭs) *n*. [L. *vastus* immense.] A division of quadriceps muscle of thigh.

Vater' corpuscles [*A. Vater*, German anatomist]. Pacinian corpuscles, *q.v.*

V chromosomes,—chromosomes with two arms; mediocentric chromosomes.

vector (vĕk'tŏr) *n*. [L. *vector* bearer.] A carrier, as many invertebrate hosts, of pathogenic organisms; any agent transferring parasite to host.

vegetal pole,—that side of blastula at which megameres collect; the lower more slowly segmenting portion of telolecithal egg, *opp.* animal pole.

vegetativ (vĕj'ĕtā'tĭv) *a*. [L. *vegetare*, to enliven.] *Appl.* stage of growth in plants *opp.* reproductive period; *appl.* foliage shoots *opp.* flower reproductive shoots; *appl.* reproduction by bud-formation or other asexual method in plants and animals; *appl.* nervous system, the autonomic nervous system.

vegetative cone —the apical point.
vegetative nucleus —macronucleus, meganucleus trophic nucleus, trophonucleus pollen tube nucleus.
vegetative pole —vegetal pole *q.v*
veil (vāl) *n* [L. *velum* covering] Velum calyptra indusium.
v ins (vānz) *n. plu.* [L. *vena*, vein.] Branched vessels which convey blood to heart; ribs or nervures of insect wing branching ribs o strands of vascular tissue of leaf.
velamen (vělā mĕn) *n* [L. *velamen* covering] A membrane sheath of tracheids at apex of aerial roots of orchids a specialised moisture-absorbing tissu velamentum.
velaminous (vělăm'inŭs) *a.* [L. *velamen* covering] H ing velamen *appl* roots
velar (vē'lăr) [L. *velum* covering] *Pert* or situated near velum.
velarium (vělā rĭŭm) *n* [L. *velarium* wning] Velum of certain C bomedusae which differs from a true velum in containing endodermic canals margin of umbrella, includ ing tentacles, in Scyphozoa.
velate (ē'lāt) *a.* [L. *velum* cover ing] Veiled covered by a velum.
elliger (vē'lĭjĕr) *n* [L. *velum* covering *gerere* t carry] Second stage in larval lif of certain molluscs when head bears a velum.
vellus (věl'ŭs) *n* [L. *vellus* fleece.] The stipe of certain fungi
velum (ē'lŭm) *n.* [L. *velum* cover ing] A membrane or structure similar to a veil in Hydromedusae and certain jelly-fishes, the annular membrane projecting inwards from margin of bell membrane in connection with buccal cavity in lancelet flap-like structure for closing off choanae from mouth cavity in Crocodilia membrane-like structure bordering oral cavity of certain ciliates ciliated swimming organ of veliger larva mass of tissue stretching from stipe t pileus in certain thallophytes membrane partly overing opening of fovea in Is tes
velutinous (vělū ĭ ŭs) [It *vell t* velvet.] Velvety covered with very fine dense short upright hairs.
velvet (věl ĕt) *n.* [M.E. *velvet* velvet.] Soft vascular skin which covers antlers of deer during growth
vena (ē'nă) *n.* v nae (ē ē) *pl* [L. *vena* vein.] A vein, or vessel by which blood is carried from body to heart.
venation (věnā shŭn) *n.* [L. *vena* vein.] System or disposition of veins or nervures nervation.
venin (vĕn'ĭn) *n.* [L. *venenum* poison.] A toxic substance of snake venom.
ve omosalivary (věn'ōmōsăl'ĭvărĭ) *a.* [L. *venenum* poison *salivare* to salivate.] *Pert* salivary glands of which th secretion is poisonous.
venomous (věn'ōmŭs) *a.* [L. *venenum* poison.] Having poison-glands able t inflict a poisonous wound.
venose (ĕ'nōs) *a.* [L. *vena* vein] With many and prominent veins.
venous (ē'nŭs) *a* [L. *vena* vein.] *Pert* veins *appl.* blood returning to heart after circulation in body
vent (věnt) *n* [L. *findere* t clea e.] The anus cloacal or anal aperture in lower vertebrates *appl.* feather an under tail covert
v nter (věn'tĕr) *n.* [L. *venter* belly] The abdomen lower abdominal surface protuberance as of muscl smooth concave urface wollen basal portion of archegonium.
ventrad (ĕn'trăd) *adv* [L. *venter* belly *ad* to] T wards lower or abdominal surface, *opp* dorsad.
entral (ĕn'trăl) *a* [L. *venter* belly] *Pert* or situated on lower or bdominal surface *pert* or designating that surface of petal etc. that faces centre or axis f flower *ppl* lower surface of flattened ribbon-like thalli.
ntricle (věn'trĭkl) *n.* [L. *ventriculus* d *m.* of *venter* belly] A cavity or chamber in heart or brain *appl* fusiform fossa of laryn gizzard of birds mid-gut or chylific ventricle of insect entriculus.

ventricose (vĕn'trikōs) *a.* [L. *venter* belly.] Swelling out in the middle or unequally *appl.* corolla *appl.* shells.

ventricular (vĕntrik'ūlăr) *a.* [L. *ventriculus* belly.] *Pert.* a ventricle *appl.* ligaments and folds of larynx; *appl.* septum and valves in heart.

ventriculus, — the stomach a ventricle.

ventrodorsal (vĕn'trōdôr'săl) *a.* [L. *venter* belly *dorsum* back.] Extending from ventral to dorsal surface.

ventrolateral (vĕn'trōlăt'ĕrăl) *a.* [L. *venter* belly *latus* side.] At side of ventral region ventral and lateral.

venule (vĕn'ūl) *n.* [L. *venula, dim.* of *vena,* vein.] Small vein of leaf or of insect wing small vessel conducting venous blood from capillaries to vein.

venulose (vĕn'ūlōs) *a.* [L. *venula,* veinlet.] Having numerous small veins.

vermian (vĕr'miăn) *a.* [L. *vermis* worm.] Worm-like *pert.* vermis.

vermicular (vĕrmĭk'ūlăr) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *vermis* worm.] Resembling a worm in appearance or movement.

vermiculate (vĕrmĭk'ūlāt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *vermis* worm.] Marked with numerous sinuate fine lines bands of colour or by irregular depressed lines.

vermiculation (vĕr mĭkūlā'shŭn) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *vermis* worm.] Worm like or peristaltic movement fine wavy markings.

vermicule (vĕr'mĭkūl) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *vermis* worm.] Motile or ookinete stage of some Sporozoa small worm-like structure.

vermiform (vĕr'mĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *vermis* worm *forma,* shape.] Shaped like worm *appl.* certain Protista and numerous structures, especially appendix *appl.* body a scolecite.

vermis (vĕr'mĭs) *n.* [L. *vermis* worm.] Annulated median portion of cerebellum central portion of cerebellum in birds and reptiles.

vernalin (vĕrnā'lĭn) *n.* [L. *vernalis* of the spring.] A substance or hormone believed to control temperature effect in vernalisation, and possibly concerned in the formation of florigen.

vernalisation (vĕr'nălīzā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *vernalis* of the spring.] A method of inducing the plant embryo to complete part of its development independently of its rate of growth theory of plant development based upon sequence of mutually independent phases; first developmental phase, preceding photostage, of annual and some perennial herbaceous plants; thermophase jarovization.

vernalised (vĕr'nălīzd) *a.* [L. *vernalis* of the spring.] *Appl.* plant which has completed part of its development before sowing.

vernation (vĕrnā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *vernatio* sloughing.] The arrangement of leaves within bud *cf.* prefoliation.

verruca (vĕrū'kă, -oo-) *n.* [L. *verruca,* wart.] A wart like projection wart-like apothecium one of small wart like projections surrounding base of polyps in many Alcyonaria one of the blister-like evaginations of body wall in some sea anemones.

verruciform (vĕrū'sĭfôrm, -oo-) *a.* [L. *verruca* wart *forma,* shape.] Wart-shaped.

verrucose (vĕr'ūkōs) *a.* [L. *verruca,* wart.] Covered with wart-like projections.

versatile (vĕr'sătĭl) *a.* [L. *versatilis* turning around.] Swinging freely *appl.* anthers capable of turning backwards and forwards, *appl.* bird toe.

versicoloured (vĕr'sĭkŭl'ĕrd) *a.* [L. *versicolor* changing colour.] Variegated in colour capable of changing colour.

Verson glands,—ecdysial glands, *q.v.*

vertebra (vĕr'tĕbră) *n.* [L. *vertebra* turning joint.] Any of the bony or cartilaginous segments that make up the backbone one of the ossicles in an ophiuroid arm.

vertebra prominens,—seventh cervical vertebra.

vertebral (vĕr tĕbrăl) *a.* [L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] *Pert* spinal column *appl* various structures situated near or connected with spinal column, or with any structure likened to spinal column.

vertebrarterial canal,—canal formed by foramina in transverse processes of cervical vertebrae or between cervical rib and vertebra.

vertebrate (vĕr'tĕbrāt) *a.* [L. *vertebra* vertebra.] H ving a backbone or spinal column.

vertebration (vĕr'tĕbrā shŭn) *n.* [L. *vertebra*, vertebra.] Division into segments or parts resembling vertebrae.

vertex (vĕr tĕks) *n.* [L. *vertex* top.] Top of head highest point of skull region between compound eyes in insects.

vertical (vĕr'tĭkăl) *a.* [L. *vertex* top.] Standing upright lengthwise, in direction of axis *pert* vertex f head.

vertical margin, — limit between frons and occiput in Diptera.

verticil (vĕr tĭsĭl) *n.* [L. *verticillus* dim of *vertex* whirl.] An arrangement of flowers, structures or inflorescences about the same point on the axis.

verticillaster (vĕr tĭsĭlăs'tĕr) *n.* [L. *verticillus* small whorl *aster* star] A much condensed cyme with appearance of whorl but in reality arising in axils of opposite leaves

verticillate (vĕrtĭs'ĭlāt) *a.* [L. *verticillus* small whorl.] *Appl* antennae whose joints are surrounded, at equal distances, by stiff hairs disposed in verticils whorled.

verumontanum (vĕr oomŏntā nŭm) *n.* [L. *veru* spit *montanum* mountainous.] Ridge on floor of urethra, with small elevation where seminal ducts enter the colliculus seminalis urethral crest.

vesica (vĕsī'kă, vĕs'ĭkă) *n.* [L. *vesica*, bladder] Bladder

vesica fellea —gall-bladder

vesica prostatica,—prostatic utricle sinus pocularis uterus masculinus, *q.v.*, or Weber's organ.

vesica urinaria,—urinary bladder

vesical (vĕs'ĭkăl) *a.* [L. *vesica* bladder] *Pert* or in relation with bladder *appl* arteries, etc.

vesicle (vĕs'ĭkl) *n.* [L. *vesicula* dim. of *vesica*, bladder] Small globular or bladder like air space in tissues small cavity or sac usually containing fluid hollow prominence on shell or coral one of three primary cavities of brain.

vesicula (vĕsĭk ūlă) *n.* [L. *vesicula*, small bladder] A small bladder like cyst or sac; a vesicle

vesicula seminalis,—a sac in which spermatozoa complete their development and are stored.

vesicular (vĕsĭk ūlăr) *a.* [L. *vesicula* small bladder] Composed of or marked by presence of vesicle-like cavities bladder-like.

vesicular gland,—a gland in tissue underlying epidermis in plants and containing essential oils.

vesicular ovarian follicle — Graafian follicle *q v*

vesiculase (vĕsĭk'ūlās) *n.* [L. *vesicula* small bladder] An enzyme from secretion of prostate gland capable of coagulating contents of seminal vesicles.

vespertine (vĕs pĕrtĭn) *a.* [L. *vespertinus* of the evening] Blossoming or active in the evening crepuscular

vespoid (vĕs poid) *a.* [L. *vespa* wasp Gk. *eidos* like.] Wasp-like.

vessel (vĕs ĕl) *n.* [L. *vascellum* dim. of *vas* vessel.] Any tube or canal with properly defined walls in which fluids, such as blood, lymph, etc., circulat continuous tube formed by superposition of numerous cells.

vestibular (vĕstĭb ūlăr) *a.* [L. *vestibulum* passage.] *Pert* a vestibule *appl* artery bulb, fissure gland etc.

vestibulate (vĕstĭb ūlāt) *a.* [L. *vestibulum* passage.] I the form of

a passage between two channels resembling or having vestibule.

vestibul (vĕs'tĭbūl) *n.* [L. *vestibulum* passage.] Vestibulum a cavity leading into another cavity or passage, as cavity of ear labyrinth; space between labia minora containing opening of urethra; portion of ventricle directly below opening of aortic arch; cavity leading to larynx; nasal cavity posterior chamber of bird's cloaca; small tubular or grooved depression leading to mouth in most Infusorians; space within circle of tentacles in endoproctan polyzoans pit leading to pore stoma of leaf.

vestige (vĕs'tĭj) *n.* [L. *vestigium* trace.] A small degenerate or imperfectly developed organ or part which may have been complete and functional in some ancestor

vestigial (vĕstĭj'ĭăl) *a.* [L. *vestigium* trace.] Small and imperfectly developed.

vestiture (vĕs'tĭtūr) *n.* [L. *vestitus* garment.] A body covering as of scales, feathers, etc.

veterinary (vĕt'ĕrĭnărĭ) *a.* [L. *veterinarius pert.* beast of burden.] *Pert.* science and art of treating diseases of animals.

vexilla,—*plu* of vexillum.

vexillary vĕk'sĭlărĭ) *a* [L. *vexillum* standard.] *Pert* vexillum, *appl.* type of imbricate aestivation in which upper petal is folded over others vexillar

vexillate (vĕk'sĭlāt) *a.* [L. *vexillum* standard.] Bearing vexillum.

vexillum (vĕksĭl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *vexillum*, standard.] Standard or upper petal in papilionaceous flower vane of feather

via (vī'ă, ē'ă) *n.* [L. *via*, way] A way or passage.

viabl (vī'ăbl) *a.* [F *vie* life.] Capable of living capable of developing and surviving parturition.

vibraculum (vĭbrăk'ūlŭm) *n.* [L. *vibraculum*, whip.] Modified whip-like avicularium for defensive purposes, in Polyzoa vibracularium.

vibratil (vĭb'rătĭl) *a.* [L. *vibrare* to quiver] Oscillating *appl* antennae of insects.

vibratile corpuscles, — corpuscles closely resembling sperms found in coelomic fluid of starfish.

vibrioid (vĭb'rĭoid) *a.* [L. *vibrare* to quiver Gk. *eidos* like.] Like a vibrio a bacterium with thread-lik appendages and a vibratory motion.

vibrioid body —a slender cylindrical body found in superficial cytoplasmic layer of certain algae and fungi.

vibrissa (vībrĭs'ă) *n* [L. *vibrissa* nostril hair] A hair growing on nostril or face of animals, as whiskers of cat acting often as tactile organ feather at base of bill or around eye; one of paired bristles near upper angles f mouth cavity in Diptera.

vicariation (vĭkărĭā'shŭn) *n* [L. *vicarius* deputy] The separate occurrence of corresponding species, as reindeer and caribou in corresponding but separate environments.

vicinism (vĭs'ĭnĭzm) *n.* [L. *vicinus* neighbour] Tendency to variation due to proximity of related forms.

Vicq-d'Azyr bundles of [*F Vicq d'Azyr* French comparative anatomist] The thalamomamillary fasciculus.

villi,—*pl* of villus

villiform (vĭl'ĭfôrm) *a.* [L. *villus* shaggy hair *forma* shape.] Having form or appearance of velvet *appl* dentition.

villose, (vĭl'ōs), **villous** (vĭl'ŭs) *a.* [L. *villus* shaggy hair] Pubescent; having villi or covered with villi.

villus (vĭl'ŭs) *n.* [L. *villus* shaggy hair] Trophonema or one of minute vascular processes on small intestine lining one of processes on chorion through which nourishment passes to embryo pacchionian body *q.v.* of arachnoid; invagination, into joint-cavity of synovial membrane fine straight process on epidermis of plants.

vimen (vī'mĕn) *n.* [L. *vimen*, osier] Long slender shoot or branch.

vinculum (ving'kūlŭm) *n* vincula (ving'kūlă) *plu*. [L. *vinculum* bond.] Slender tendinous bands accessory connecting bands of fibres, as vincula brevia band uniting two main tendons of foot in birds, sternal region of ninth segment in Lepidoptera.

viosterol — irradiated ergosterol, vitamin D preparation influencing calcium and phosphorus assimilation.

virescence (virĕs'ĕns) *n*. [L. *virescere* to grow green.] Production of green colouring matter in petals instead of usual pigment.

virgat (vĕr'gāt) *a*. [L. *virga* rod.] Rod-shaped.

virgula (ĕr'gūlă) *n* [L. *dim* of *virga* rod.] A small rod, axis of graptolite a paired or bilobed structure o organ at ral sucker in certain trematodes.

virus (vī'rŭs) *n* [L. *virus* poisonous liquid.] One of the nucleoprotein-lik entities able to pass through bacteria-retaining filters having many characteristics of living organisms and recognised by their toxic pathogenic effects in plants and animals.

visc ra (vis ĕră) *n*. *plu* [L. *viscera* bowels.] The internal organs contained in various cavities of body

visceral (vi ĕrăl) *a*. [L. *viscera* bowels] *Pert* viscera *appl* to numerou structures and organs.

visceral arches,—a series f arches developed in connection with mouth and pharynx.

visceral clefts,—a series of furrows o clefts in neck region between successive visceral arches.

visc rocranium (vis ĕrōkrā nĭŭm) *n* [L. *viscera*, bowels *cranium* skull.] J ws and visceral arches *cf* neurocranium.

visceromotor (vis'ĕrōmō'tŏr) *a* [L. *viscera* bowels *movere* to mov] Carrying motor mpulses to viscera.

viscin (i in) *n* [L *viscum* mistletoe] Sticky bstance obtained from various plant especially from berries of mistletoe C H O

viscosity (viskŏs'ĭtĭ) *n* [L. *viscosus* viscous.] Internal friction in fluids due to adherence of particles to one another

visual purple,—porphyropsin, rhodopsin *q.v*

visual red,—a retinal pigment noticed in the trench.

visual violet,—iodopsin, *q.v*

visual white —the product of visual yellow irradiated by ultra-violet rays.

visual yellow —a pigment formed by the action of light upon visual purpl a retinal pigment in certain fish.

vital capacity —of lungs, the sum of complemental tidal and supplemental air

vital force,—form of energy manifested in living phenomena when considered distinct from chemical, physical and mechanical forces élan vital *cf* hormé.

vital functions,—functions of body on which life depends.

vitalism (vī'tălĭzm) *n*. [L. *vita*, life.] Belief of vitalists, that phenomena exhibited in living organisms are due to a special force distinct from physical and chemical forces.

vitamins (vī'tămĭnz) *n* *plu* [L. *vita*, life *ammoniacum* resinous gum.] Accessory food factors deficiency or excess of which causes disease *cf* deficiency diseases.

vitellarium (vit ĕlā rĭŭm) *a*. [L. *vitellus* yolk.] A yolk gland in flatworms and many rotifers part of an ovariole

vitelligenous (vit ĕlĭj ĕnŭs) *a*. [L. *vitellus* yolk *gignere* to beget.] Producing yolk *appl* cells in ovary of many insects also vitellogenous, vitellogene

vitellin (ĭtĕl'ĭn) *n*. [L. *vitellus* yolk.] The phosphoprotein of egg-yolk ovovitellin; similar or related ubstanc in seeds.

vitelline (vĭtĕl ĕn) *a* [L. *vitellus* yolk.] *Pert* yolk, or yolk-producing organ *appl* artery vein, duct, gland membrane

vitelloduct (vĭtĕl'ōdŭkt) *n* [L. *vitellus* yolk; *ductus* led.] Albuminiferous canal, duct conveying vitellus from yolk gland into oviduct.

vitellogen (vĭtĕl'ōjĕn) *n* [L. *vitellus* yolk *gignere* to produce.] Yolk gland vitellarium *q.v*

vitellophags (vĭtĕl'ōfăgz) *n. plu.* [L. *vitellus* yolk; Gk. *phagein*, to eat.] Isolated cells forming hypoblast of crustacean and insect egg

vitellose (vĭtĕl'ōs) *n* [L. *vitellus* yolk.] A substance formed in digestion of yolk.

vitellus (vĭtĕl'ŭs) *n* [L. *vitellus* yolk.] Yolk of ovum or egg

vitrella (vĭtrĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass.] A crystalline cone cell of an invertebrate eye.

vitreodentine (vĭt'rēōdĕn'tĭn) *n.* [L. *vitreus* glassy *dens* tooth.] A very hard variety of dentine also vitrodentine.

vitreous (vĭt' ēŭs) *a.* [L. *vitreus* glassy] Hyaline transparent *appl.* humour or body the clear jelly-like substance in inner chamber of eye.

vitreum (vĭt rēŭm) *n.* [L. *vitreus* glassy] Vitreous humour of the eye vitrina.

vitrification (vĭt'rĭfĭkā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *vitrum* glass *facere* to make.] Condition of cells or organisms instantaneously frozen but able to resume all vital activities on being thawed out.

vitta (vĭt'ă) *n.* **vittae** (vĭt ē) *plu.* [L. *vitta*, band or fillet.] Oil receptacles in pericarp of Umbelliferae a longitudinal ridge in diatoms band of colour

vivification (vĭv'ĭfĭkā shŭn) *n.* [L. *vivus* living *facere* to make.] One of series of changes in assimilation by which proteid material which has been taken up by cell is able to exhibit phenomena of living protoplasm.

viviparity (vĭv'ĭpăr'ĭtĭ) *n* [L. *vivus* alive *parere* to beget.] Condition of bringing young forth alive or of multiplying by means of shoots or bulbils vivipary

viviparous (vĭvĭp'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *vivus* living; *parere* to beget.] Bringing forth young alive *cf* oviparous, ovoviviparous; germinating while still attached to parent plant ex hibiting vivipary as certain tropical plants.

vocal (vō'kăl) *a.* [L. *vox* voice.] *Pert* voice or utterance of sounds.

vocal cords,—folds of mucous membrane projecting into larynx.

volar (vō'lăr) *a.* [L. *vola* palm f hand.] *Pert.* palm of hand or sole of foot.

Volkmann s canals [*A W Volkmann* German physiologist] Simple canals piercing circumferential or periosteal lamellae of bone for blood vessels, and joining Haversian canal system.

voltine (vŏl'tĭn) [It. *volta*, time.] *Pert* number of broods in a year

vol bl (vŏl ŭbl) *a.* [L. *volvere* to roll.] Twining spirally

voluntary (vŏl'ŭntărĭ) *a* [L. *voluntas* will.] Subject to or regulated by the will *appl.* striped muscles and their action.

volut (vŏlūt') *a.* [L. *volvere* to roll.] Rolled p spirally twisted.

volutin grains,—ribonucleic acid granules formed in cytoplasm and representing food-material which is absorbed by the nucleus in growth and formation of chromatin meta chromatic bodies.

volution (vŏlū shŭn) *n.* [L. *volvere* to roll] Spiral twist of shell or of cochlea.

volva (vŏl'vă) [L. *volva* wrapper] Tissue enveloping the sporophore of some agarics velum universale or surrounding base of stipe.

volvate (vŏl vāt) *a.* [L. *volva*, wrapper] Provided with volva.

vomer (vō mĕr) *n.* [L. *vomer* ploughshare.] A bone in nasal region.

vomerine (vō'mĕrĭn) *a.* [L. *vomer* plough-share.] *Pert* vomer *appl.* teeth.

vomeronasal (vō mĕrōnā zăl) *a.* [L. *vomer* ploughshare; *nasus* nose.] *Appl.* cartilage and organ in region of vomer and nasal cavity *cf* Jacobson's cartilage and organ

vomeropalatine (vō mĕrōpăl'ātĭn) *n.* [L. *vomer* ploughshare *palatum* palate.] Fused vomer and palatine in some Amphibia.

von Baer's law [*K E von Baer* German biologist]. Recapitulation theory *q.v*

vortex (vŏr'tĕks) *n.* [L. *vortex* vortex.] Spiral arrangement of muscle fibres at apex of heart spiral arrangement of hairs.

vulva (vŭl vă) *n.* [L. *vulva* vulva.] The external femal genitalia or pudendum recess of third ventricle between columns of f rnix epigynum *q.v*

vulviform (vŭl'vĭfŏrm) *a.* [L. *vulva*, vulva *forma* shape.] Like a cleft with projecting lips shaped like vulva.

vulvouteri e (vŭl vōōˈtĕrĭ) *a.* [L. *vulva* vulva *uterus* womb] *Pert* vulva and uterus.

vulvovaginal (vŭl'vōvăjˈĭnăl) *a* [L. *vulva*, vulva *vagina*, sheath.] *Pert* vulva and vagina.

W

Wallace s Line [*A R Wallace* English naturalist] Imaginary line, separating Australian and Oriental zoogeographical regions, between Bali and Lombok, between Celebes and Borneo, and then eastward of Philippines

Wallerian degener tion [*A V Waller* English physiologist] Degeneration of nerve fibres following section, produced distally to the injury

wandering cells,—amoeboid cells of mesogloea cercids migratory leucocytes of areolar tissue planocytes.

wand ring r sting ells,—macrophages in connective tissue clasmatocytes histiocytes rhagiocrine cells.

Warburg's factor [*O Warburg* German physiologist]. A respiratory enzyme cytochrome oxidase intracellular oxidation catalyst.

W rburg's yellow enzyme —*see* yellow enzyme.

warm-blooded,—*appl* animals which have a fairly high and constant temperature above that of surrounding medium homoiothermal.

warning colours, — conspicuous colours assumed by many animals to warn off enemies.

wart (wŏrt) *n.* [A.S *wearte* wart.] A dry excrescence formed on skin firm glandular protuberance; verruca.

water cells, — specialised cells in stomach of camel, for storage of fluid.

water culture,—experimental raising of plants in water to see effects of different nutrient solutions; *cf* hydroponics.

water-gland,—structure in mesophyll of leaves regulating water excretion through stomata.

water pore —minute ciliated opening through actinal wall of disc of Antedon opening at apex of leaf-vein for excretion of water

water stomata,—pores on surfaces of leaves for excretion f water; hydathodes.

water-tube —ciliated branched tube connected with ring vessel and coelom or with gill-structures.

water vascular system,—system of canals circulating watery fluid throughout body f Echinoderms; also applied t excretory ystem of Platyhelminthes.

wattle (wŏt'ĕl) *n* [M E *watel* bag] Fleshy process under throat of cock or turkey and of certain reptiles tassel or ppendix colli barbel [A S *watel* interwoven twigs.] Acacia.

wax (wăks) *n* [A S. *weax* wax.] A substance soluble in fat solvents produced by plant t reduce transpiration, and by animals, as by bees in forming honeycomb.

wax-pocket,—one of the paired wax secreting glands on abdomen of worker bee.

W-chromosome, — the X-chromosome when female is the heterozygous sex.

web (wĕb) *n.* [A.S *webbe* web] Membrane stretching from toe to toe as in frog and swimming birds; vexillum network of threads spun by spiders.

W berian apparatus [*E H Weber* German physiologist]. An pparatus found in Cypriniformes and including Weberian ossicles, chain of four small bones stretching on each side from a membranous fenestra of atrium to air-bladder

W ber's law —inference that within limits, equal relative differences between two stimuli of the same kind are equally perceptible.

W ber' line [*M Weber* Dutch zoologist]. Imaginary line separating islands with preponderant Indo-Malayan fauna from those with preponderant Papuan fauna.

W ber's gan [*M I Weber* German anatomist]. Uterus masculinus, *q.v*

wedge bones,—small infravertebral ossifications at junction of two vertebrae, ften present in lizards.

weismannism (vis mănĭzm) *n.* [*A F L. Weismann* German biologist]. The teaching of Weismann in connection with evolution and heredity dealing chiefly with continuity of germ-plasm, and on-transmissibility of acquired characters.

Weismann s gland,—ring gland *q.v.*

Wharton duct [*T Wharton* English anatomist]. The duct of the submaxillary gland submaxillary duct.

Wharton jelly —the gelatinous core of the umbilical cord.

whe l organ, — locomotory ciliated ring or trochal disc f Rotifera specialised ciliated epithelial structure in buccal cavity of Cephalochorda.

white body —so-called optic gland f molluscs a large soft body of unknown function.

white commissure,—anterior commissure, transverse band of white fibres forming floor of median ventral fissure f spinal cord.

white matter —tracts of medullated fibres in brain and spinal cord.

white y lk sphe es —minute vesicles forming flask-shaped plug in centre of egg-yolk, and fine layers alternating with yellow yolk.

whorl (hwŏrl) *n* [A.S *hweorfan*, to turn.] The piral turn or volution of univalve shell circle of flowers, parts of flower or leaves, arising from one point verticil.

wilting coefficient,—percentage of moisture in soil when wilting takes place.

wind-fertilisation,—fertilisation of plants by pollen carried by wind wind-pollination, anemophily

wing (wĭng) *n.* [M E. *winge* wing] One of two lateral petals in a papilionaceous flower; lateral expansion on many seeds any broad membranous expansion large lateral process of sphenoid fore-limb modified for flying in pterodactyls, birds and bats flight organ of insects ala.

wing coverts,—tectrices, *q.v*

winged stem,—stem having photosynthetic expansions.

wing-pad,—undeveloped wing f insect pupae.

wing petal,—lateral petal in papilionaceous flowers.

winter bud —dormant bud, protected by hard scales during winter

winter egg —egg of many freshwater forms, provided with thick shell which preserves it as it lies quiescent during winter of summer egg

Wirsung duct [*J G Wirsung* Bavarian surgeon]. The main pancreatic duct.

wisdom teeth,—four molar teeth which complete permanent set in man, erupting late.

wolf tooth —a small premolar tooth at front of premolar series, occasionally present in horses.

Wolffian (vŏl'fĭăn) *a.* [*C F Wolff* German embryologist]. *Appl.* certain structures first discovered by Wolff.

Wolffian body — embryonic mesonephros arising as a series of tubules.

Wolffian duct, — duct of mesonephros.

Wolffian ridges —ridges which appear on either side of middle line of early embryo, and upon which limb-buds are formed.

wood (wood) *n.* [A.S. *wudu* wood.] The hard substance of a tree stem xylem of vascular bundles.

wood vessel,—an element of tracheal tissue a long tubular structure formed by cell-fusion.

Woolner's tubercle [*T Woolner* British sculptor]. Darwinian tubercl *q.v*

worker — non fertile female in a colony of social insects.

worm (wŭrm) *n.* [A.S *wyrm*, worm.] A general name of no scientific value used to designate any of the flatworms roundworms poly chaetes or oligochaetes lytta, as of dog

Wormian bones [*O Worm* or *Wormius* Danish anatomist]. Sutural bones *q.v*

wound cambium,—cambium forming protective tissue t ate of an injury

wound hormones —substances produced in wounded cells said to act as stimulus to renewed growth near the wounds *cf* traumatin.

w-substance —a pituitary hormone secreted by pars tuberalis and inducing contraction of chromatophores.

X

xanthein (zăn'thēin) *n* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow] A water-soluble yellow colouring matter of cell-sap.

xanthin (zăn'thin) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow] Yellow colouring matter in flowers.

xanthine (zăn'thin) *n.* [Gk *xanthos* yellow) Dioxy purine found in muscle, liver pancreas, urine; also in certain plants $C_5H_4N_4O_2$.

xanthocarpous (zăn'thōkăr'pŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow; *karpos* fruit.] Having yellow fruits.

xanthodermic (zăn thōdĕr mĭk) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow *derma*, skin.] Having a yellowish skin.

xanthodont (zăn thōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow *odous* tooth.] Having yellow-coloured incisors *appl* certain rodents.

xanthol ucite (zăn thōloo sīt) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow; *leukos* white.] Leucoplast of an etiolated plant

xantholeucophore (zăn'thōlook'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow *leukos* white *pherein*, to bear] Yellow pigment-bearing cell xanthophore *q.v*

xanthophane (zăn'thōfān) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow *phainein*, to appear] A yellow chromophane.

xanth ph e (zăn thōfōr) *n* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow *pherein* to bear] A yellow chromatophore lipophore.

xanthophyll (zăn'thōfĭl) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow *phyllon* leaf] A yellow colouring matter found in plastids, as in autumn leaves lutein $C_{40}H_{56}O_2$.

xanthopous (zăn'thōpŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow *pous* foot.] Having a yellow stem.

xanthopsin (zănthŏp'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow *opsis* sight.] Yellow pigment of insect eyes visual yellow *q.v*

xanthopterine (zăn'thŏp'tĕrĭn) *n* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow *pteron* wing] Yellow pigment of wing of lemon butterfly and of integument of wasps etc possibly precursor of anti-anaemia vitamin M $C_{19}H_{19}O_6N$

xanthosomes (zăn'thōsōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow *soma* body] Amber-coloured excretory granules in foraminifera.

xanthospermous (ză 'thōspĕr'mŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos* yellow *sperma* seed.] H ving yellow seeds.

X bodies,—protein-like inclusions in cells affected by a virus.

X-chromosome — sex-chromosome single in the heterogametic sex, paired in the homogametic sex.

xenarthral (zĕnâr'thräl) *a.* [Gk. *xenos* strange *arthron*, joint.] Having additional articular facets on dorso-lumbar vertebrae.

xenia (zē'niă) *n.* [Gk. *xenios* hospitable.] Appearances in seed, fruit or maternal tissues of characters belonging to male parent.

xeniobiosis (ĕniōbīō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *xenios* hospitable; *bioun* to live.] Hospitality in ant colonies.

xenoecic (zĕnē'sĭk) *a.* [Gk. *xenos*, strange *oikos* house.] Living in the empty shell of another organism.

xenogamy (zĕnŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *xenos* strange *gamos* marriage.] Cross-fertilisation.

xenogenesis (zĕnōjĕn'ēsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *xenos* strange; *genesis* descent.] Heterogenesis.

xenogenous (zĕnŏj'ĕnŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xenos* strange *genos* descent.] Originating outside the organism; caused by external stimuli; exogenous.

xenomorphosis (zĕnōmŏr'fōsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *xenos* strange *morphosis* shaping] Heteromorphosis.

xenophya (zĕn'ŏfĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *xenos* stranger; *phyein* to grow] Foreign bodies deposited in interspaces of certain Sarcodina, or used in formation of shells of certain protozoa; *cf* autophya.

xenoplastic (zĕn'ŏplăs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *xenos* stranger *plastos* formed.] *Appl.* graft established in different host *cf* heteroplastic.

xerarch (ē'rărk) *a.* [Gk. *xeros* dry *arche* beginning] *Appl* seres progressing from xeric towards mesic conditions.

xeric (ē'rĭk) *a.* [Gk. *xeros* dry] Characterised by scanty supply of moisture; tolerating or adapted to arid conditions. *Opp* hygric.

xerochasy (ē'rōkă sĭ) *n.* [Gk. *xeros* dry *chasis* separation.] Dehiscence of seed vessels when induced by aridity *cf* hygrochasy

xeromorphic (zērōmŏr'fĭk) *a.* [Gk. *xeros* dry; *morphe* form.] Structurally modified so as to retard transpiration; *appl* characters of xerophytes.

xerophilous (ĕrŏf'ĭlŭs) *a.* [Gk. *xeros* dry *philein* to love.] Able to withstand drought *appl.* plants adapted to a limited water supply xerophil.

xerophyte (ē'rōfīt) *n* [Gk. *xeros* dry; *phyton* plant.] A xerophilous plant plant growing in desert or alkaline or physiologically dry soil; a xerophil.

xerophyton (ē'rŏfĭtŏn) *n* [Gk. *xeros* dry, *phyton*, plant.] A plant inhabiting dry land.

xeropoium (zē'rōpoi'ŭm) *n* [Gk. *xeros* dry *poa*, grass.] Steppe vegetation.

xerosere (ē'rōsēr) *n.* [Gk. *xeros* dry L. *serere* to put in a row] A plant succession originating on dry soil.

xerotherm (ē'rōthĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *xeros* dry *therme* heat.] A plant surviving in conditions of drought and heat.

x-generation, — gametophyte; 2x sporophyte generation.

xiphihumeralis (zĭf'ĭhūmĕrā'lĭs) *n.* [Gk. *xiphos* sword L. *humerus* shoulder] A muscle extending from xiphoid cartilage to humerus.

xiphiplastron (zĭf'ĭplăs'trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *xiphos* sword F *plastron*, breast plate.] Fourth lateral plate in plastron f Chelonia.

xiphisternum (zĭf'ĭstĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *xiphos* sword L. *sternum*, breast bone.] The posterior segment or ensiform process of sternum; metasternum.

xiphoid (zĭf'oid) *a.* [Gk. *xiphos* sword, *eidos* shape.] Sword-shaped; ensiform; xiphioid.

xiphoid process,—last segment of sternum xiphisternum; tail or telson of Limulus.

xiphophyllous (zĭf'ŏfĭl ŭs) *a* [Gk. *xiphos* sword *phyllon* leaf] Having sword-shaped leaves.

X-organ,—small compact or sac-like incretory organ found on eye-stalk of certain Crustacea.

xylary (zī'lărĭ) *a.* [Gk. *xylon* wood.] *Pert* xylem *appl* fibres procambium etc. xyloic.

xylem (zī'lĕm) *n.* [Gk. *xylon* wood.] Lignified portion of vascular bundle.

xylem-canal —narrow t bular space replacing central xylem in demersed stem of some aquatic plants.

xyl m-ray —ray r plate of xylem between two medullary rays.

xylocarp (zī'lŏkărp) *n.* [Gk. *xylon* wood *karpos* fruit.] A hard woody fruit.

xylochrome (zī'lŏkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *xylon* wood *kroma* colour] Wood dye or pigment of tannin produced before death of wood-cells.

xylogen (zī'lŏjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *xylon* wood *genos* producing] Th forming wood in bundle lignin, *q.v*

xyloi (zī'loĭk) *a.* [Gk. *xylon* wood.] *Pert* xylem *appl* procambium that gives rise t xylem xylary

xyloid (zī'loid) *a* [Gk. *xylon* wood *eidos* shape.] Woody or resembling wood in structure ligneous.

xyl ma (zīlōmă) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood.] A hardened mass of mycelium which gives rise to spore-bearing struct res in certain fungi a tree tumour

xylophagous (zīlŏf'ăgŭs) *a.* [Gk *xylon* wood *phagein* to eat.] Wood-eating *appl* certain mol luscs, insects, fungi xylophil ous.

xylophyte (zī'lofīt) *n* [Gk *xylon* wood *phyt* plant] A woody plant.

xylostroma (ī'lŏstrō mă) *n* [Gk. *xylon* wood *stroma* bedding] The felt-like mycelium of certain wood-destroying fungi.

xylot mous (zīlŏt'ŏmŭs) *a* [Gk. *xylon* wood *temnein* to cut]. Able to bore r cut wood

X zone,—transitory region of inner adrenal cortex.

Y

yarovization,—jarovization vernalisation, *q.v*

Y-cartilage —cartilage joining ilium ischium and pubes in the acetabulum.

Y-chromosome,—the sex-chromosome which pairs with the X-chromosome in the heterogametic sex.

yelk,—yolk.

yellow body —corpus luteum.

yellow cartilage —a cartilage with matrix pervaded by yellow or elastic connective tissue fibres.

yellow cells —chloragogen cells sur rounding gut of Annelida cells occurring in intestine of Turbellaria in Radiolaria, symbiotic algae or zoochlorellae zooxanthellae chromo-argentaffin cells.

yellow enzyme —a combination of riboflavine protein and phosphoric acid essential in cellular respiration yellow oxidation catalyst cytoflavin.

yellow spot,—macula lutea of retina.

Y-granules,—granules, microchemically allied to yolk found in male germ cells yolk granules.

Y ligament,—iliofemoral ligament

yolk (yōk) *n.* [A.S *geolca* yellow part] Inert, or non-formative utrient material i ovum vitellus uint or greasy ubstance of fleece.

yolk-duct,—vitelline duct.

yolk-epithelium, — epithelium sur rounding yolk-sac.

yolk-gland,—a gland in connection with reproductive system by which egg is furnished with supply of food material vit llarium.

yolk nucl us or vitelli e body — cytoplasmic body appearing in ovarian egg Balbiani body or ucleus.

yolk plates,—parallel lamella into which deutoplasm may be split p in amphibians and many fishes.

yolk plug,—mass of yolk-cells filling up blastopore as in frog

yolk-pyramids,—certain cells formed in segmenting egg of crayfish.

yolk-sac,—membranous sac attached to embryo and containing yolk which passes to intestine through vitelline duct and acts as food for developing embryo.

yolk-spherules,—remains of neighbouring cells or of pseudo-cells found in ovum.

yolk-stalk,—a short stalk or strand containing ducts and connecting yolk-sac with embryo.

ypsiliform (ip silifŏrm) *a.* [Gk. Y upsilon L. *forma*, shape.] Y shaped *appl.* germinal spot at a certain stage in its development ypsiloid.

ypsiloid (ip siloid) *a.* [Gk. Y upsilon; *eidos* form.] Y-shaped *appl.* cartilage anterior to pubis in salamanders, for attachment f muscles used in breathing hypsiloid.

Y shaped ligament of Bigelow —the iliofemoral ligament.

Z

zal mbdodont (zălăm dŏdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *za*, very; *lambda*, λ *odous* tooth.] *Appl.* insectivores with narrow molar teeth with V-shaped transverse ridges.

Z-chromosom —the Y-chromosome when femal is the heterozygous sex.

Z-disc,—intermediate disc Krause's membrane Dobie line telophragma, plasmophore.

zeaxanthin (ĕ'ăzăn'thĭn) *n.* [Gk. *zea*, corn *xanthos* yellow] The yellow carotenoid pigment of maize or of yolk xanthophyll or lutein, $C_{40}H_{56}O_2$.

ero (ĕ rō) *n.* [Ar *sifran* cipher] The origin of graduation.

ero, physiological, — point of adaptation to temperature.

zeugopodium (zū gŏpō'dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zeugos* joined *pous* foot.] Forearm shank.

Zinn, zonule of [*J G Z nn* German anatomist]. Zon la ciliaris.

zoaea,—zoëa *q.v.*

oanth lla (zōănthĕl ă) *n* [Gk. *zoon* animal *anthos* flower] Type of zoanthid larva with transverse girdle of cilia.

zoanthina (zōăn'thĭnă) *n* [Gk. *zoon* animal *anthinos* of flowers.] Type of zoanthid larva with longitudinal band of cilia.

oari m (zōă rĭŭm) *n* [*Dim* of Gk. *zoon* animal.] All the individuals of a polyzoan colony, a polypary

zodiophilous,—zoophilous, *q.v*

zoëa (zōē'ă) [Gk. *zoe* lif] Early larval form of certain decapod crustaceans.

zoëaform (zōē'ăfŏrm) [Gk. *zoe*, lif L. *forma* shape.] Shaped like zoëa also zoeaform.

zoecial zoecium,—*see* zooe-

zoeti (zōĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zoe* life.] Of or *pert* life.

oic (zō'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *zoikos pert.* life.] Containing remains of organisms and their products, *opp* azoic. [Gk. *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* animals animal life.

oid (zō'ĭd) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal *idion dim.*] A zoospore sporozoite formed by division of sporoblasts of Haemosporidia.

zoidiogamic (zōĭd'ĭŏgăm'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal *idion*, *dim.* *gamos* marriage.] *Appl.* plants fertilised by spermatozoids carried by water

oidiogamy (zōĭdĭŏg'ămĭ) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal *idion dim.* *gamos* marriage.] Fertilisation by motile spermatozoids or antherozoids.

oidophore (zō'ĭdŏfŏr) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *idion*, *dim*; *pherein* to bear] A *spore mother cell* or sporoblast formed by segmentation of oocyte in Haemosporidia.

ona (zō'nă) *n.* [Gk. *zone* girdle.] A zone band, or area.

ona arcuata,—inner part of basilar membrane supporting spiral organ of Corti.

na fasciculata,—radially arranged columnar cells in suprarenal cortex below zona glomerulosa.

zona glomerulosa,—rounded groups of cells forming external layer of suprarenal cortex beneath capsule.

zona granulosa,—granular zone around ovum in Graafian follicle, formed by cells f membrana granulosa discus proligerus.

zona pectinata, — outer division of basilar membrane of cochlea.

zona pellucida,—thick transparent membrane surrounding ovum zona striata.

zona radiata,—radially striated inner egg-envelope, as in Polychaeta membrane with radially arranged pores receiving cell processes from corona radiata, *q.v*

zona reticularis or **reticulata**,— inner layer of suprarenal cortex.

zonal (zō nāl) *a.* [L. *zonalis pert zone*] Of or *pert* a zone.

z nal symmetry —metamerism, *q.v*

zonality (zōnăl'ĭtĭ) *n.* [L. *zona*, girdle.] Zonal distribution zonal character

z nal view —view of diatom when the girdle is seen.

onary (zō nărĭ) *a.* [L. *zona* girdle] *Appl* placenta with villi arranged in a band or girdle.

zonate (ō nāt) *a.* [Gk. *zone* girdle.] Zoned or marked with rings arranged in single row as some tetraspores

zonation (zōnā shŭ) *n.* [L. *zona* girdle] Arrangement or distribution in zones.

zon (zōn) *n.* [Gk. *zone* girdle.] An area characterised by similar fauna or flora a belt or area to which certain species are limited stratum or set of beds characterised by typical fossil or set of fossils area r region of the body zona.

zonociliate (zō nōsĭl'ĭāt) *a.* [Gk *zone* girdle L. *cilium* eyelash.] Banded with cilia, as certain annelid larvae.

zonoid (zō'noid) *a.* [Gk. *zone* girdle *eidos* form.] Like a zone.

zonolimnetic (zō nōlĭmnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zone* girdle *limne* pool.] Of or *pert* a certain zone in depth *appl* fresh-water plankton

zonoplacental (zō nōplăsĕn'tăl) *a* [L. *zona* girdle *placenta*, cake] Having a zonary placenta.

zonula ciliaris (zōn ūlă sĭlĭā rĭs) *n.* [L. *zonula* dim. of *zona*, girdle; *cilium* eyelash] The hyaloid membrane forming suspensory ligament of lens of eye zonule of Zinn.

zonule (ōn ūl) *n.* [L. *zonula* dim. of *zona*, girdle.] A little zone belt or girdle zonula.

zooamylon (zō'ōăm'ĭlŏn) *n* [Gk. *zoon*, animal *amylon*, starch.] Food reserve in refractile bodies of cytoplasm, as in protozoa paramylon, paraglycogen.

zooanthellae (zō'ōănthĕl'ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *zoon* animal *anthos* flower] Cryptomonads symbiotic with certain marine protozoa.

zooapocrisis (zō'ōăpŏk'rĭsĭs) *n* [Gk. *zoon* animal *apokrisis* answer] The response of animals to their environmental conditions as a whole.

zoobiotic (zō'ōbīŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zoon* animal *bios* life.] Parasitic on an animal as some fu gi.

oobiast (zō'ōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal *blastos* bud.] An animal cell.

zoocaulon (zō'ōkôl ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal *kaulos* stalk.] Zoodendrium.

zoochlorella (zō ōklorĕl'ē) *n plu* [Gk. *zoon* animal *chloros* green.] Symbiotic green algae living in various animals *e* in Sarcodina, Radiolaria, Hydra.

zoochoric (ō'ōkō rĭk) [Gk *zoon* animal *chorein*, to spread.] Dispersed by animals, *appl* plants.

zoocoenocyt (ō ŏsē'nōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal *koinos* common *kytos* hollow] A coenocyt bearing cilia, in certain algae synzoospore

zoocyst (ō osĭst) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal *kystis* sac] A porocyst

zoocytium (zō osīt'ĭŭm) [Gk. *zoon* animal *kytos* hollow] In certain Infusoria the common gelatinous nd often branched matrix.

zoodendrium (zō′ōdĕn drĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *zoon* animal *dendron* tree.] The tree-like branched stalk of certain colonial infusorians.

zoodynamics (zō′ōdīnăm′ĭks) *n* [Gk. *zoon* animal *dynamis* power] The physiology of animals.

zooecial (zōē′sĭăl) *a*. [Gk. *zoon* animal *oikos* house.] *Pert.* or resembling a zooecium.

zooecium (zōē′sĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *zoon* animal *oikos* house] A chamber or sac enclosing a polyzoan nutritive zooid.

zooerythrin (zō′ōĕrĭth rĭn) *n*. [Gk. *zoon* animal *erythros* red.] Red pigment found in plumage of various birds.

zoofulvin (zō′ōfŭl vĭn) *n*. [Gk. *zoon* animal; L. *fulvus* yellow] Yellow pigment found in plumage of various birds.

zoogamete (zō′ōgămēt′) *n*. [Gk. *zoon* animal *gametes* spouse.] A motile gamete or planogamete.

zoogamy (zōŏg′ămĭ) *n*. [Gk. *zoon* animal *gamos* marriage.] Sexual reproduction in animals.

zoogenesis (zō′ōjĕn ĕsĭs) *n*. [Gk. *zoon* animal *genesis* descent.] The origin of animals ontogeny and phylogeny of animals.

zoogeography (zō′ōjēŏg′răfĭ) *n*. [Gk. *zoon* animal *ge* earth *graphein*, to write.] The science of distribution of animals on th earth.

zoogloea (zō′ōglē′ă) *n*. [Gk. *zoon*, animal *gloia*, glue.] A mass of bacteria embedded in mucilaginous matrix frequently forming an iridescent film zooglea.

zoogonidangium (zō′ōgŏnĭdăn jĭŭm) *n* [Gk. *zoon* animal *gonos* off spring *idion*, dim. *angeion* vessel.] A cell which prod ces zoospores or zoogonidia, in algae

zoogonidium (zō′ōgŏnĭd′ĭŭm) *n*. [Gk. *zoon* animal *gonos* offspring *idion* dim.] One of motile spores formed in gonidangium of algae.

zoogonous (zōŏg′ŏnŭs) *a*. [Gk. *zoon* animal *gonos* offspring] Viviparous.

zooid (zō′oid) [Gk. *zoon* animal *eidos* like.] A member of a compound animal organism an individual or person in a coelenterate or polyzoan colony posterior genital and non-sexual region formed in many polychaetes.

zoolith (zō′ōlĭth) *n*. [Gk. *zoon* animal; *lithos* stone.] A fossil animal.

zoology (zōŏl′ŏjĭ) *n* [Gk. *zoon* animal *logos* discourse.] The science dealing with structure, functions, behaviour history classification, and distribution of animals.

zoom (zō′ŏm) *n*. [Gk. *zoon* animal.] Animals considered as an ecological unit.

zoomorphosis (zō′ōmôr fōsĭs) *n* [Gk. *zoon* animal *morphosis* a forming] Formation of structures in plants owing to animal agents, as production of galls.

zoon (zō′ŏn) *n*. [Gk. *zoon*, animal.] An individual developed from an egg

zoonerythrin (zō′ōnĕrĭth rĭn) *n* [Gk. *zoon* animal *erythros* red.] Red lipochrome pigment found in various animals zooerythrin, *q.v.*

zoonite (zō′ōnīt) *n* [Gk. *zoon* animal.] A body segment of an articulated animal.

zoonomy (zōŏn ŏmĭ) *n*. [Gk. *zoon*, animal *nomos* law] The laws dealing with animal life.

zoonosis (zōŏn ōsĭs) *n* [Gk. *zoon* animal *nosos* disease.] Animal disease zoonis, disease produced by animal parasites.

zoopherin,—nutritional factor X related t erythrotin vitamin B_{12}

zoophilous (zōŏf′ĭlŭs) *a*. [Gk. *zoon* animal *philein*, to love.] *Appl* plants adapted for pollination by animals other than insects.

zoophobic (zōōfō′bĭk) *a*. [Gk. *zoon* animal *phobos* fear] Shunning or shunned by animals *appl* plants protected by spines hairs secretions etc.

zoophyte (zō ōfīt) *n*. [Gk. *zoon* animal; *phyton* plant.] An animal resembling a plant in appearance or growth.

zooplankton (zō'ōplăng'ktŏn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *plangktos* wandering.] Animal plankton.

zooplasm (zō'ōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *plasma*, mould.] Living substance which depends on the products of other living organisms for nutritive material.

zoosperm (zō'ōspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *sperma*, seed.] A spermatozoid; a zoospore.

zoosphere (zō'ōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *sphaira* globe.] Biciliate zoospore of algae.

zoosporangiophor (zōōspŏrăn'jiōfŏr) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *sporos* seed; *anggeion* vessel; *pheros* bearing.] Structure bearing zoosporangia, as in mildew fungi.

zoosporangium (zō'ōspŏrăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *sporos* seed; *anggeion* vessel.] A sporangium in which zoospores develop.

zoospore (zō'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *sporos* seed.] A swarm-cell; flagellate or amoeboid, in many protozoa; a motile protoplast in certain algae; swarm-spore of certain fungi.

zoosporocyst (zō'ōspōr'ŏsĭst) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *sporos* seed; *kystis* bladder.] Zoosporangium of certain saprophytic Phycomycetes.

zoosterols (zōōstĕr'ŏlz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *stereos* solid; L. *oleum* oil.] Animal sterols; cholesterol, coprosterol, etc.

zootaxy (zō'ōtăksĭ) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *taxis* arrangement.] The classification of animals.

zootechnics (zō'ōtĕk'nĭks) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *techne* craft.] Science applied to the art of breeding, rearing, and utilising animals; zootechny.

zoothecium,—zoocytium, *q.v.*

zoothome (zō'ōthōm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *thomos* heap.] Any group of individuals in a living coral.

zootomy (zōŏt'ŏmĭ) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *temnein* to cut.] Dissection or anatomy of animals other than man.

zootoxin (zō'ōtŏk'sĭn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *toxikon* poison.] Toxin or poison produced by animals, as by toad, snake, bee.

zootrophic (zō'ōtrŏf'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *trephein* to nourish.] Heterotrophic; holozoic, *q.v.*

zooxanthellae (zō'ōzănthĕl'ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *xanthos* yellow.] Yellow or brown cells or symbiotic unicellular algae living in various animals.

zooxanthin (zō'ōzăn'thĭn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *xanthos* yellow.] Yellow pigment found in plumage of certain birds.

zoozygosphere,—planogamete, *q.v.*

zoozygospore (zōōzī'gōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *zoon* animal; *zygon* yoke; *sporos* seed.] A motile zygospore.

Zuckerkandl's bodies [*E. Zuckerkandl*, Austrian anatomist]. Chromaffin tissue or paraganglia lying on each side of foetal abdominal aorta; aortic bodies.

zygantrum (zīgăn'trŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke; *antron* cave.] A fossa on posterior surface of neural arch of vertebrae of snakes and certain lizards; *cf.* zygosphene.

zygapophysis (zī'găpŏf'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke; *apophysis* process of bone.] One of processes of a vertebra by which it articulates with adjacent vertebrae.

zygobranchiate (zī'gōbrăng'kĭāt) *a.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke; *brangchia* gills.] Having gills symmetrically placed and renal organs paired; *appl.* order of Gastropoda.

zygocardiac ossicles,—paired lateral ossicles in gastric mill of Crustacea.

zygodactyl (zī'gōdăk'tĭl) *a.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke; *daktylos* digit.] Having two toes pointing forward, two backward, as in parrots.

zygodont (zī'gōdŏnt) *a.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke; *odous* tooth.] Having molar teeth in which the four tubercles are united in pairs.

zygogenetic (zī'gōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke; *genesis* origin.] Produced by fertilisation; *opp.* parthenogenetic; zygogenic.

zygoid (zī'goid) *a.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke *eidos* form.] Diploid *appl.* par thenogenesis.

zygolysis (zīgŏl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke *lysis* loosing.] Separation of pair as of allelomorphs.

zygoma (zī'gō'mă) *n.* [Gk. *zygoma* yoke.] The bony arch of the cheek arcus zygomaticus.

zygomatic (zī'gŏmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zygoma* yoke.] Malar *part* zygoma *appl.* arch bone fossa, processes, muscle nerve.

zygomaticofacial (zī'gŏmăt'ĭkōfā shăl) *a.* [Gk. *zygoma* yoke L. *facies* face.] *Appl.* foramen on malar surface of zygomatic for passage of nerve and vessels *appl.* branch of zygomatic or temporomalar nerve.

zygomaticotemporal (zī'gomăt'ĭkōtĕm pŏrăl) *a.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke; L. *tempora* temples.] *Appl* suture, foramen, nerve, etc. at temporal surface of zygomatic bone.

zygomaticus,—muscle from zygomatic bone t angle of mouth

zyg meleus (zī'gomĕl'ĕŭs) *a.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke *melos* limb] Having paired appendages *appl* fins *opp* azygomelous.

zygomite (zī'gomīt) *n* [Gk. *zygon* yoke *mitos* thread.] One of pair f conjugated filaments.

zygomorphi (zī'gomŏr'fĭk) zygomorphous (zī'gŏmŏr'fŭs) *a* [Gk *zygon* yoke *morphe* shape.] Bilaterally symmetrical with only one plane of symmetry monosymmetrical.

zygon ma (zī'gonē'mă) *n.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke *nema* thread] Chromosome thread during amphiten or zygotene

zygoneury (zī'gōnū rī) *n* [Gk *zygon* yoke *neuron* nerve.] In certain Gastropoda, having connective between pleural ganglion and ganglion on visceral branch of opposit side.

zygophase (zī'gōfāz) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke *phasis* aspect.] The diploid phase of a life-cycle diplophase *cf* gamophase.

zygophore (zī'gŏfō) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke *pherein* to bear] A conjugating hypha in certain fungi.

zygophyte (ī'gofīt) *n* [Gk. *zygon* yoke, *phyton* plant.] A plant with two similar reproductive cells which unite in fertilisation.

zygopleural (zī'gōploor'ăl) *a.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke *pleuron* side.] Bilaterally symmetrical.

zygopodium (zī'gōpō dĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke *pous* foot.] Forearm shank.

zygosis (zīgō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *zygosis* joining] Conjugation union of gametes.

zygosome —mixochromosome, *q.v*

zygosperm (zī'gōspĕrm) *n* [Gk *zygon*, yoke *sperma*, seed.] Zygospore.

zygosph ne (zī'gōsfēn) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke *sphen* wedge] An articular process on anterior surface of neural arch of vertebrae of snakes and certain lizards which fits into zygantrum

zygosphere,—gamete, *q*

zygosporangium (zī'gōspōrăn'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *sporos* seed *angeion*, vessel.] A sporangium in which zygospores are formed.

zygospore (zī'gōspōr) *n* [Gk. *zygon* yoke *sporos* seed.] A zygote cell, or resting spore, formed by conjugation of similar reproductive cells.

zygosporophor (zī'gospŏr ŏfŏr) *n* [Gk. *zygon* yoke *sporos* seed *pherein* to bear] Zygophore, *q.v* suspensor in Mucorineae.

zygotaxis (zī'gōtăk'sĭs) [Gk. *zygon* yoke *taxis* arrangement.] Tendency towards conjugation between two specialised hyphae in certain fungi zygotactism mutual attraction between gametes of the opposit sex.

zygot (zī'gōt) *n.* [Gk. *zygotos* yoked.] Cell formed by union of two gametes or reproductive cells fertilised ovum.

zygotene (zī'gōtēn) *n.* [Gk. *zygon* yok *tainia* band.] Prophase stage of meiosis where spireme threads are uniting in pairs pairing threads.

zyg tic (zīgŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zygotos* yoked.] *Pert.* a zygote *appl.* mutation occurring immediately fter fertilisation *appl* n mber somatic *opp* gameti number f chromosomes 2*n*.

zygot blast (zīg'ŏtōblăst') *n.* [Gk. *zygote* yoked *blastos* bud.] A sporozoite produced by segmentation of zygotomere in Haemamoebae.

zygotoid (zīg ŏtoid) [Gk. *zygotos* yoked *eidos* form.] Product of union of two gametoids as in mucori fungi.

zygotomere (zīg'ŏtōmēr') *n.* [Gk. *zygotos* yoked *meros* part] A cell formed by segmentation of zygote in Haemamoebae.

zygotonucl us (zīg'ŏtōnū'klēŭs) *n* [Gk. *zygotos* yoked L. *nucleus* kernel.] A nucleus formed by fusion of two gametonuclei.

zygotropism (zīgŏt ropĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke *trope* turn.] The growth of zygophores towards each other *cf* zygotaxis.

zygo oospore (zī'gōō'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *zygon* yoke *zoon* animal *sporos* seed] A motile cell formed by union of two similar cells

zymase ('mās) *n* [Gk *zyme* leaven.] A complex of enzymes occurring in plants and acting on sugars with production of carbon dioxide and alcohol.

zymin (zī'mĭn) *n* [Gk. *zyme* leaven.] An enzyme or ferment.

zymocont (zī'mōkŏnt) *n.* [Gk. *zyme* leaven *kontos* pole.] Rod-shaped chondriosome of a pancreatic cell

zymo-excitor —*n* a bstance activating a zymogen, *e.g* hydrochloric acid, which activates pepsinogen.

zymog n (zī'mōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *zyme* leaven *-genes* producing] A substance capable of being transformed int a ferment *i.e* precursor of an enzyme proenzyme proferment a zymogenic rganism.

zymogenic (zī'mōjĕn'ĭk) *a* [Gk. *zyme* leaven *genes* producing] Enzyme-producing *appl* certain cells of gastric gland tubule *appl* micro-organisms, as bacteria

zymolysis (zīmŏl'ĭsĭs) *n.* [Gk *zyme* leaven *lysis* loosing] Decomposition by th action of enzymes.

zymosis (zīmō'sĭs) *n.* [Gk. *zymosis* fermentation.] Fermentation reactions induced by an enzyme or enzymes

zymotic (zīmŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *zymotikos* causing fermentation] *Pert* or caused by fermentation *appl* diseases induced by i fection.